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OF TEAMSTERS

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THE TEAMSTERS

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

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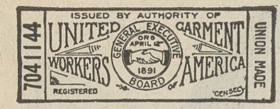
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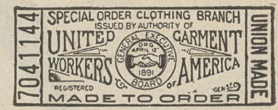
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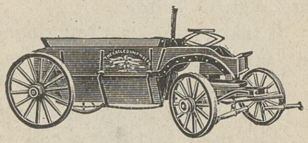

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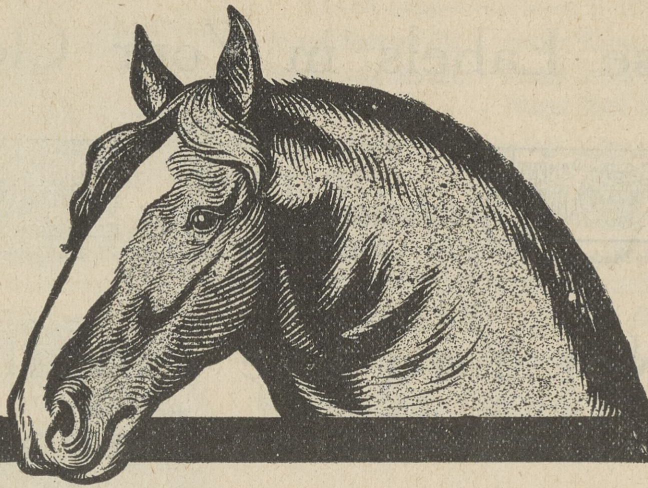

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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International
Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume V Number 3
January, 1908

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

THE TEAMSTERS

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THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

He may live in a tenement, but he is the backbone of this republic. He is the most highly skilled artisan in the world. It is because of this that we are the most prosperous nation on the face of the globe. America learned the lesson earlier than any other nation, that no people can advance unless they take with them the common, everyday man. Furthermore, America learned the lesson sooner than any other nation, that the prosperity of the whole people depends upon the prosperity of the workingman. He has not received all that to which he is entitled. Any man would be a fool to say that the present social system is ideal, in any land. But the labor movement is rapidly bringing in the day when the workingman shall come to his own.

The American workingman is an independent, free-acting citizen. Any man, be he labor leader or politician, or labor leader and politician, who says that he carries in his vest pocket the vote of the American workingman, is a liar. If he really believes it, he is a fool. When the American workingman does follow a leader, it is because that leader has made good, or because the principles which he is advocating appeal to the workingman's good sense. The American workingman claims the right to protest against any condition which he believes is against the interest of the people. He fought long for religious democracy. He fought hard for political democracy. He is going to win the fight for industrial democracy.

The American workingman has so long breathed the air of democracy that he hates patronage or paternalism. While he appreciates a clean shop and pure air, he despises the splutter some folks are making about social welfare work. All he asks is a square deal, then he will not need those benevolent enterprises.

The American workingman is not a lawless revolutionist. Anarchy to the bomb-throwing type does not appeal to him. He is demanding that the women folks shall receive equal pay for equal work. He is the champion of little children in his fight against child labor. The American workingman is helping to Americanize the immigrant. No other institution is doing more in this respect than American labor unions. He is breaking down antagonism that separate men of different religious creeds. He is obliterating the color line. He is fighting for universal peace.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

December 15, 1907.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

I am on the end of my two months' trip west of the Mississippi river, and I have studied the conditions very thoroughly and I find in St. Paul, Minn., a very fine organization with a good joint council under the guidance of Honest John Geary. In Minneapolis I found our organization in a fair condition, and a new local of truck drivers organized by an A. F. of L. organizer and John Geary, which, I believe, will be a success in the near future. This locality is looked after by John Geary, who is the business agent of Local 120. On my arrival in Winnipeg I found the city contained possibly 150,000 people, among them possibly 5,000 teamsters. The prevailing wage for truck drivers in this locality is $1.87½ and seven days' work. Prior to my arrival there Mr. Dickinson, the secretary and treasurer of Local 31 had a smoker in which he had over 600 men turn out. While I was there we had a mass meeting and through Brother Dickinson's assistance we got the affiliation of the asphalt and excavating teamsters. There is a wide field in this locality, and I believe the movement will grow rapidly from now on. I traveled through southern Canada and stopped at all cities, including Vancouver, and there I found more Chinamen and Hindoos than I ever imagined was ever on the whole North American continent. No work in the city practically at all to speak of, eggs seventy cents a dozen, butter forty cents a pound. We have a good little union that is standing loyally together and waiting until spring opens up before they do anything pertaining to a wage scale. The average teamster throughout the country has no idea of the hard fight that is on to keep a teamsters' organization in the city of Vancouver, but the loyalty of the men is excellent. In Seattle I found the remnants of two organizations, the truck drivers and the baggage drivers, and a new organization of milk drivers. Seattle is one of our best cities in the West according to my observation. The men have been organized there at different times, but the organization has never seemed to take root and hold. We have a very fine central labor union, and very fine support. I believe this city will be one of our banner cities in the near future. I also want to say that the main industry in both the state of Washington and Oregon, which is the lumber and log industry, is completely closed down, owing to come clash between the Lumbermen's Association and the railroads. In Portland I found a very fine organization, well conducted, it being entirely composed of truck drivers. I found a little city up on Gray's Harbor, namely Aberdeen and Hoquin which are in a very healthy condition as pertains to the trade union movement and we have a fine local in each city.

In California I found the building material drivers' locals in a very healthy state through their affiliation with the Building Trade Council. In San Francisco I found a thoroughly organized city, and the greatest support was accorded me by the Teamsters' Executive Council and the local officials. Peter Burke, the organizer in this locality, is quite popular with our union, and is having good success in the conduct of the affairs of the International Union in this locality. The teamsters' movement in San Francisco and Oakland, and surrounding cities is in a healthful condition, although the times are very slow in San Francisco at this time.

Yours fraternally,
G. W. BRIGGS,
Traveling Auditor, I. B. of T.

IN MEMORIAM.

Inasmuch as it has pleased the Great Ruler of All Things to muster from our ranks our most esteemed brother and co-worker, Christ. Fuh, who was so suddenly called to the great beyond on Friday, November 15, 1907, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 155, I. B. of T., in executive session, hereby extends to the bereaved children and relatives of Brother Fuh, our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our organization be draped for a period of thirty days as a token of our realization of our untimely loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our union; a copy sent to the heart-stricken family, and also a copy sent to our official magazine.

W. C. FREIERT,
CHAS. SCHALL,
ALBERT J. KASSMANN,
Committee.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy and most esteemed brother, William Koehler, who departed this life on December 9, 1907, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 793, I. B. of T., Hack and Cabmen of Cincinnati, O., do hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to the wife and relatives of our deceased brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a token of our appreciation of our untimely loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions become a part of the records of our union; a copy be sent to the bereaved widow of the deceased; the same to our official magazine, and to the local labor press for publication.

EDW. SEEVER,
R. HERRINGHAUS,
CHAS. PERCHMENT,
FRANK PALMER,
Committee.

The purpose for which labor is employed by a corporation is to profit from the results of labor. The problem, however, involves both the question of a fair division of profits and the exactions of employment. Labor has a right to have something to say upon this problem.—Ex.

There is nothing like striking while the iron is hot.—Cervantes.

EDITORIAL

AT a meeting of our Executive Board just held at the Sherman House, Chicago, we were waited upon by a committee consisting of several national officers of the United Teamsters of America. We talked along the lines of settlement and decided that each side submit a proposition as a basis of settlement, and the following was submitted to us the next day by William Ashton, representing his organization:

"To the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

"We, the undersigned committee of the United Teamsters of America, do hereby submit the following proposition to your honorable body, as per your request:

"Gentlemen—We agree to recommend to all affiliated Local Unions of the U. T. of A., the following as a basis of settlement of the existing differences between the said organizations, with a view of consolidating the organized Teamsters of America.

RECOMMENDATION.

"That a joint convention be held and that representation be based upon the membership of the two organizations. Said convention and representation to be decided upon by a committee of five, two from each organization, they to select the fifth member and he to be the chairman of the joint convention."

It is the same situation as before, another amalgamation convention the only basis upon which they seem to desire to settle. At our last conference we stated that we could not agree to such a proposition, and our Executive Board took the same stand in this conference, and in answer to the U. T. of A. we sent the following proposition:

"To the Officers and Members of the Committee representing the United Teamsters of America:

"Gentlemen—In reference to the proposition submitted by your committee, the substance of which consists of holding another amalgamation convention, we desire to say that we can not consistently agree to it, as we believe if after the convention some parties may not be satisfied, another secession movement might prevail, judging from past experience; also, the expense of another convention to our organization would be about $40,000.00, and we believe this money can be better expended in defense of our organization; also, our late convention, held in Boston, does not permit us to agree to another amalgamation convention.

"For those reasons we desire to notify you that your proposition, after careful consideration of the same, was not agreed to by this Board.

"We, the members of the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, believing that there shall be only one organization of teamsters in this country, and knowing that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is the only bona fide organization of teamsters in this country, and that several local unions connected with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters left the said organization at the Chicago convention in 1906 and formed the organization since known as the United Teamsters of America, we, the members of the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, acting in conformity with the action of our late convention and for the purpose of bringing harmony and unity to the ranks of the teamsters of this country, thereby solidifying our organization against the attacks of the employers and manufacturers' associations, do hereby submit the following proposition for your consideration and trust it will meet with your fullest approval:

''1. That the United Teamsters of America can return to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters on payment of one month's per capita tax, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in the same manner as our several Local Unions are at the present time.

''2. That in case the entire organization of the United Teamsters of America does not return, that any Local Union of the United Teamsters of America can return to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, on payment of one month's per capita tax, and that its charter will be returned immediately; provided, however, that the former number of charter has not been issued to a Local Union of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; in such case, we agree that the two Local Unions shall have a committee appointed by the General Executive Board, for the purpose of bringing both Local Unions together for the best interests of all concerned.''

Some time after submitting the proposition which we believe was fair and just we received an answer from the United Teamsters as follows:

''To the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

''Gentlemen—In answer to the counter proposition which you submitted to the committee, representing the United Teamsters of America, we must again reiterate that we can not with dignity or self-respect to ourselves or our organization become the tail to another's kite. In answer to your proposition of being consistent, you never were, will you ever be?

''As to what 'Might prevail from past experience,' had the International Brotherhood of Teamsters been right at that time no division would have occurred, much less prevailed.

''When an organization and its officers so far forget themselves as to ignore the constitution of their organization, and resort to the most hated weapon of the employer to place an injunction against laboring men belonging to teamsters' unions and thereby endorse that weapon, we must then rise up and throw off the yoke which binds us down, if not by the majority, then by the minority, and then the minority may become the majority. For, believing in justice and right, it is bound to prevail.

''As to the cost of a convention and the seven figures on paper ($40,000.00) we think you will need it, this might have been good talk years back, but we have become better acquainted since that time. You will note that we have not asked you or your honorable body to go to such an enormous expense, as the annual conventions take place at the same time and it would be a saving instead of a loss, as you would have us believe.

''As to the acts of the late convention held in Boston, that convention built a great fence for some people. Then in this statement which reads as follows: 'For those reasons we desire to notify you that your proposition, after careful consideration of the same, was not agreed to by this Board,' we think you should have drawn a deep, dark underline under the words, 'After careful consideration of the same' and changed the words, 'Agreed to' to the word 'Accepted.'

"As to the belief of the members of the General Executive Board that there shall be only one organization of teamsters in this country, we heartily agree with you. There are several now, there was only one once, there must have been something radically wrong with the one, that there are several now.

"Then again we proceed and read these words, 'And knowing that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is the only bona fide organization of teamsters in this country,' we know that you put the right qualification in, when you say affiliated with the A. F. of L. 'Acts, and not words, speak louder.' There are other bona fide organizations of teamsters.

"In reply to article one, we thank you, but believe your consideration is superfluous.

"In article two, we again note your kind consideration, rest assured that we will let all of our locals affiliated with the United Teamsters of America know of your proposition, so that any of them that wish to may avail themselves of this great and grand opportunity.

"In closing, we regret that our proposition was so misunderstood and misconstrued by your honorable body, as your answer would indicate, we respectfully request that an interchange of ideas be had before abandoning all hopes of reuniting the teamsters of America, and that you select a chairman and give our committee a conference.

"Respectfully submitted."

Before receiving this answer our Board had adjourned, but prior to adjournment had taken definite action on the situation existing between the I. B. of T. and the U. T. of A. After receiving this last communication from the United Teamsters, believing that the Board should see and understand the substance of their communication, I again called the members of the Board together, and after going over the document submitted to us, the Board decided that inasmuch as it contained nothing toward a settlement no other proposition would be submitted and the action taken before would stand as the final action of the Board. The following is a copy of the last act of the General Executive Board on the United Teamsters of America question:

"Executive Board, United Teamsters of America:

"Gentlemen—In answer to your communication, dated December 17, I am instructed to inform you that the General Executive Board of the International Board of Teamsters have no other proposition to submit, other than the one submitted by said Board on Monday evening, December 16, and that unless your organization desires to comply with the same, that this Board has definitely disposed of the matter until our next convention, which will be held in Detroit on the first Monday in August, 1908."

A Happy New Year to all of our members in every section of the country is the greeting from the General Office. May the coming year be one of prosperity and success not alone for our members but for the members of organized labor in general throughout the country. The prospects for a happy and prosperous New Year for our organization is brighter and better than for any year in our past history.

The New Year brings many memories of the past and many hopes for the future are entertained by every individual in every walk of life. At this time business concerns cease business for several days to take stock of what has gone on for the past year and to lay plans for the future. It well behooves organized labor to act in the same capacity as a business concern in this respect. Let us look over the past year and compare the situation of a year ago with the situation of our organization at the present time. One year ago our organization and its officers were tied up in trials in Chicago; secession was dominant in every section of the country. Since that time our members have been exonerated, although the sting of the informer left its mark in the minds of the general public for sometime. During the year the secession movement has been checked considerably. Our convention in Boston established rules whereby our organization has greatly improved. At the present writing we have only about thirty-five men on strike in St. Paul, this covers the number of men on strike throughout the entire country at the present time belonging to our organization. Our membership is far ahead of what it was on the 1st of January, 1907, although the past few months have been months where organized labor had all that it could do to hold its own, and while the employers in many instances attempted to attack our organization, in every case the attack failed. We have not only held our own during the depression in the money market, but in many instances our organization has bettered the condition of its members. Our organization for the past year has had some strife; some instances have occurred where employers acted unreasonable, beyond conception, notably the action in Boston, where a strike took place on April 3. Although the strike has passed away; although the organization was given a severe fight by the Manufacturers' Association, the result is that today the men are receiving the conditions that the employers refused to grant on the date mentioned above. The men on the teams in Boston are receiving $1.00 per week more than they received one year ago. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent by the employers; many of the master teamsters engaged in that battle went almost out of business, simply and solely because they would not listen to the reasonable demands made by the teamsters' union, who at no time desired a quarrel with the employers. It was one of the bitterest fights that our organization had during the past year, and we are proud to say that the conditions there today are better for the men than they ever were before in the history of the organization. Our only regret is that the employers could not have seen their way clear to listen to justice and reason prior to the men going out on strike. This, and a few other instances, prove that by organization our men have bettered their conditions not only last year but every year since becoming part of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. We have nothing to be sorry for during the past year. We have made rapid strides; we are gaining in membership and gaining the confidence of the business world.

Let us hope that the coming year will be a year not only of success, but one that will prove for the teamsters' organization the most beneficial ever since we first organized them in this country. Let every member of our organization do something to increase its membership and better the condition of its members. Let every man who has a petty grievance set it aside for the general good of the greatest number. Let us, in a word, work together for this year. We need to work together to ward off the common enemy who is plotting and planning to ruin not only our rank and file but the entire labor movement, as shown by President Gompers in his statement at the Norfolk convention. Those of us who feel that something is not just right in our several districts should immediately consider that the interest of the rank and file should be foremost in our lives. The men holding office in the Local Unions should feel it their duty to let trivial matters stand aside for a year of this kind when we need the assistance of every man in this country who works for a living to stand the brunt of the battle put up against us by the Manufacturers' Association and other like organizations.

Let us resolve during the coming year to each do his proportionate share of the work; to each help one another; to each make up his mind that our time upon the stage of action is but brief and that it is our duty not only to play our part as union men, but as respected workmen, so that in a few years when other men will replace us, our only hope may be to point with pride to the fact that during our term of office; during our time as union men, we did what we thought was for the benefit of the men who drive teams for a living.

Trusting that these few words will reach the eyes of every union teamster in this country, we desire to leave the situation for the coming year in the hands of our members.

IN Gunter's Magazine, which is published by the Home Publishing Co., 3 E. 14th street, New York City, a story appears entitled, "A Teamster and a Strike," written by a man who calls himself Lloyd Maitland. It is ridiculous to note such statements as are made by Mr. Maitland in the story mentioned above and as published in this magazine. Usually we allow such ignorant statements to pass unnoticed, as our time and space are too valuable to attempt to answer half the nonsense written in the several magazines controlled by the Employers' Association. This story, however, we can not allow to pass unnoticed. In his description of this case the principal character is a man by the name of Dennis O'Meara whom he claims worked for Mason & Mason, general truckmen, living on the West Side and belonging to Local No. 128. Now, as a matter of fact, there is no Local Union of that number in New York City. He goes on to picture O'Meara receiving $17.00 per week driving a team prior to the time of becoming a member of the union, but after the union scale of wages went into effect his employers cut him down to $15.00 a week. If this be so it only goes to show how unreasonable employers are, although we doubt if there is an instance in this country where a teamster received $17.00 a week driving a two-horse team prior to the establishment of the Teamsters' Union. The conditions existing in New York City, as well as in all other large cities, before the establishment of the Team Drivers' International Union was anywhere from $9.00 to $12.00 per week, and the man receiving $12.00 a week considered himself as having a first-class position. In New York and other cities today the men receive $15.00 on double teams and $13.00 or $14.00 on single teams, brought about solely by organization.

The unfortunate condition of Mr. O'Meara as pictured by Mr. Maitland is one that is only from the mind's eye of the writer for the purpose of deceiving the employer and securing pay for his untruths. No such case could exist. No man is forced into a union as stated by the writer of this article. In nearly every city in the country non-union men work among the union men at our craft and the demands made by the representatives of our organization are made alike for both union and non-union men, although our hope is that some day all men will see the benefit of belonging to a labor organization. Mr. Maitland says that the man who employed O'Meara told him that he was sorry, but owing to the fact that the union only asked for $15.00 per week that he would have to cut him from $17.00, which he had been receiving for several years, to $15.00. If this is so it seems that the employers, in many instances, are the men who are responsible for the solid organization of the different crafts throughout the country. This man O'Meara, as pictured in the story, if worth $17.00 prior to joining a labor union he was just as good a man afterward and should be worth as much. As a matter of fact labor unions do not say to the employers that the men must be paid only so much, but states that we believe that the man who drives a team should receive not less than a stated amount. In New York City we say, on a double team, $15.00 a week. This does not prevent the employers paying their drivers all over the above amount they may desire to pay. We consider that a man who handles a pair of horses through the streets of any large city, with the responsibility that necessarily follows, of protecting thousands of dollars' worth of material and the lives of the hundreds of pedestrians at stake, should receive not less than the above stated amount. unfortunately some employers claim that some men are worth the amount and others are not. We claim that any man with such responsibility resting upon his shoulders should not be employed unless he is worth that amount.

The picture of the family as presented to us by this expert of the Employers' Association is certainly one to be laughed at by any one who really understands the home and surroundings of an Irishman such as O'Meara and as painted in this story.

We trust that individuals writing for the Employers' Association will, at least, investigate slightly such conditions as are mentioned in this story before throwing such statements broadcast to the entire country. We believe that the Employers' Association does not desire to pay their money for articles entirely untruthful, such as this one is.

I trust that our readers who may come across this article in this magazine will readily understand that it is nothing more than the mean act of some agent of the Manufacturers' Association trying to poison the minds of the men who are not now members of our organization against organized labor and the Teamsters' Union.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Edward Cohen, president state branch of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts, which occurred December 7 as a result of a bullet fired by an insane man who had just been released on parole from the Massachusetts insane asylum. Unfortunately Mr. Cohen lost his life. There is no question but what the state authorities of Massachusetts will now take every precaution to prevent a repetition of an affair of this kind. It reminds us of the case of locking the stable after the horse is stolen. To the minds of the people of Massachusetts such an individual should never have been set at liberty and there is no question but that there are many men of the same caliber at large today in the several districts throughout the country.

For Mr. Cohen, we have to say this, that we believe that no man in the labor movement had a cleaner or better record; thoroughly clean in every action, unselfish in all his movements, he labored late and early for the advancement of labor in general. I can not forget the time when seeking aid for the teamsters in Boston, my first visit to an outside organization for assistance was to the Cigar Makers' Union of which Mr. Cohen was a member. I well remember his action on that evening. Some opposition rendered by some members on the floor, Mr. Cohen arose and in splendid form set forth the reasons why the teamsters should be assisted by every labor organization in Massachusetts in their fight, and moved that an assessment of twenty-five cents from every member be levied in his Local Union for the purpose of assisting the then striking teamsters, also that $500.00 be advanced from a local treasury as part payment of the assessment. As long as I live I shall never forget the effect that this action had on me that evening. It was my first attempt in seeking aid outside of the Teamsters' Unions. It was an encouragement and certainly put new life into me and the members of the Executive Board having charge of the strike, and it is only a sample of the every-day work of Mr. Cohen as a union man during his entire life.

We have only this to add that the sincere and most heartfelt sympathy of the teamsters of this country are tendered to the wife and children of Mr. Cohen, and while we remain in the labor movement we shall always remember the service so cheerfully rendered us by Mr. Cohen both as a cigar maker and as president of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Also our sympathy goes out to Mr. Driscoll, who was dangerously wounded by a bullet fired by this same insane man, and we desire to say as union men that we express the hope that his recovery will be speedy and complete. Labor in general would suffer a loss in such a man as Dennis Driscoll. His entire life is an open book. As long as we can remember Brother Driscoll has been active and untiring in his efforts not only to assist his own organization but the general labor movement throughout the state of Massachusetts. No man was better known or more warmly welcomed than Brother Driscoll wherever he went. We hope that in the near future he will be on his feet again, helping, as he surely will, labor in every section of the State of Massachusetts.

To his family we desire to tender our deepest regret at the terrible accident which has befallen him in his effort for organized labor. We trust that Brother Driscoll will soon again be able to shoulder the load that he has always carried and are satisfied to trust to Providence for his speedy recovery.

Mr. Huddell, who was also one of the party who almost met death on that eventful day, we can not allow to escape without saying a word, for in this case as in his entire life he has proven himself a man of courage when his life as well as the life of others was at stake. His action on that day proves that he is fearless; the courage and readiness with which he risked his life to save his fellow men shows beyond a doubt his true character. Kind Providence allowed him to escape without injury, but labor should always remember that he risked his life for his fellow men who had worked with him at all times for the benefit of the labor movement. We trust that he may never again have such a narrow escape and that he will continue to work in the future as he has in the past for the benefit of the working people, as Providence certainly destined him to be saved so that he might continue his good work.

Again expressing the sincere hope for the speedy recovery of Mr. Driscoll, the deepest sympathy for the family of Mr. Cohen and our thankfulness for the escape of Mr. Huddell, we, the teamsters of this country, desire to send this message broadcast to every section of this great continent.

Correspondence

DETROIT, MICH.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I proceeded to Detroit, Mich., as ordered by Thos. L. Hughes, General Secretary-Treasurer, and took up the investigation of Local No. 24. I found that the members had left the organization because of mismanagement of their officers. I then endeavored to locate the property of our International, which I found. Books and seal were in the hands of George McLogan, who was supposed to have been their secretary. I went to Pontiac, Mich., to locate this man and found him and Mr. Smith, the supposed president. I asked them where the property of the local was, and they stated that McLogan had the books and seal and that he would turn them over to me the following week, as he would not be home before then and the books were at his home in Detroit. I was unable to locate the charter as Mr. Smith and Mr. McLogan both stated that they had not seen the charter since their former Secretary-Treasurer went out of office. I went and located the former secretary-treasurer and asked him in regard to the charter, and he stated that when he left the office he turned over all property belonging to the local to Mr. Smith. Later on I learned that Smith stated that he would not turn the charter over to any one, as he is going to hold it so no duplicate can be gotten. I deem it advisable to notify our General Secretary-Treasurer to revoke the charter of this local, as per the request of the Joint Council of Detroit, made to headquarters during the month of October.

I also assisted the other locals now in existence in Detroit. Among them the milk wagon drivers. We got out cards to be distributed to the other trade unionists asking them to request the men delivering milk to their homes to join the milk wagon drivers' organization. I think the cards done some good for that Local Union, but it is a hard proposition at the present time to increase the membership of said Local Union very much until spring, as many of the men working at this craft show their willingness to join, but owing to the fact that the panic has struck Detroit, and the employers being very much opposed to organized labor, I feel that nothing much can be done until spring, when this Local Union will become one of the strongest in the city of Detroit.

I also took up the matter of trying to reorganize the excavating, building material and asphalt teamsters. I called three meetings for them, but at the first two meetings there was no attendance. At the last meeting a few of the men working at this craft attended. I also assisted Local No. 14 to build up its local in every way possible, but as there seems to be a soreness existing between the teamsters, it is rather a hard proposition, as they refer back to the stand George Innis, their former secretary-treasurer, took during the strike. However, after constant work on these drivers I succeeded in bringing a number of them to the meetings. I also took up different matters relating to this Local Union with the different manufacturers who are supposed to be union concerns, and, with the assistance of George Wells, a member of Local No. 14, I was successful in taking from the unfair firms this work and had it turned over to the fair firms. I also gave them the best advice I could as to how to secure new members and transact the affairs of their organization. I visited every newspaper office in the city of Detroit in regard to having their paper hauled to their plants by union drivers, but as the managers of the papers stated that they had nothing to do with the hauling, the paper being sold to them delivered at the door, I was not successful this time. I then impressed on the minds of the managers that I believed that if they would make a request of these different paper mills that they would have the paper hauled by union drivers, if the newspaper managers would express their preference for union drivers. The pressure upon these people was brought to bear heavily by the Executive Committe of Detroit Federation of Labor who visited them with me on this proposition.

I also assisted in every possible way the other Local Unions, but as they are in fair shape, nothing much could be done at the present time. I also called on the theatrical stage employes in reference to rendering assistance whereby the hauling of the scenery would be done by union teamsters and they stated that they would do everything in their power to assist us in this matter. Then O. D. Wheeler and myself took up the matter with the drivers who are employed at the transfer companies who do the work for the theaters, but owing to the fact that the same condition confronts them as confronts our milk wagon drivers, nothing could be done just now, but there is no question but what the men can be organized in the spring, and the business agent of the hack and cab drivers states that he will keep after those men until he gets them.

I attended all the meetings of the Local Unions and also the meetings of the Joint Council and addressed the members in the interest of the organization. I will also state that Brother Potter, business agent of the ice wagon drivers, gave me every assistance in trying to organize the coal teamsters, and I believe that he will keep up the agitation for the interest of the International Union.

Respectfully submitted,
E. J. HOFFMAN,
Sixth Vice-President.

BROOKLYN.

Dec. 23.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Please give us space in the journal in regard to our regular meeting held Sunday, December 22, holding an election of officers for the year of 1908. The officers we elected were:

President, James Rooney; vice-president, Wm. Courtney; secretary-treasurer, Arthur W. Rees; recording secretary, Wm. Callan; trustees, Frank Dewall three years, James Duffey two years, Thomas Connaughton one year. We had a very large meeting and good feeling prevailed throughout the entire session.

WM. CALLAN,
Rec. Sec. Local 763, I. B. of T.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—I wish to report to you that Local No. 519, Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, of this city gave a banquet last night at Toke Point Cafe, at which there was present 185 couples and their employers. I was there as a representative of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and will say that it was the most gorgeous affair I ever attended or ever saw. The talent and speakers at this banquet were of the very best and I believe that if this was done in more of our cities it would be the means of bringing the men and their families together. Also by having the employers present at a banquet of this kind makes a more friendly feeling between the employe and employer. At this banquet the employers sounded the key note that they would sign the agreement again for 1908. I thought this deserved honorable mention in our magazine so I hereby ask you to publish it in the next issue. Fraternally yours,

G. W. BRIGGS, Gen. Auditor.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 21.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

I have recently been appointed organizer of the Pacific Coast. I feel it my duty at this time to inform the different locals at large the progress we are making in the far West.

The past surroundings and circumstances have worked hardships on the different locals, but through the timely warning of our International Auditor, G. W. Briggs, of the danger we were approaching, we have succeeded in starting out again on a campaign of organizing all the teamsters in the West if possible.

We have a Joint Council now in San Francisco with fifteen locals represented and several other locals throughout the state that are in good standing with our International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and I will endeavor, if possible, to have several new locals affiliate with our International in the near future.

With best wishes and a happy Christmas to our International Brothers, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

PETER BURKE, Organizer.

MONTREAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am sorry to say that I did not succeed in organizing the drivers I was speaking to you about, but the game is not lost yet, it is only put back to January next.

Local 391, after having gone to a lot of expense and being bothered with all sorts of trouble, has decided that organization be left over until after the municipal election.

We have decided also to organize a grand smoking concert for the last Saturday night in January to which we invite all true brothers in the I. B. of T. throughout North America to attend. Every member of any Local Union who attends this gathering will be given a small souvenir, and I want to ask you, brother, or the Executive Committee, if you will not send some one to help us along in the organizing work we will perform after that, for here there is not only organizing work to do, but we must keep the boys from striking until ground is prepared for such business.

Now, Mr. Tobin, let me tell you that I would like this letter to appear in the magazine for next month so that Local 391 may have as many visitors present as there are members.

Wishing you all a merry Christmas and Happy New Years, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

H. JULLIEN.

Montreal, Canada.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—With the new year usually comes many new resolutions, and the turning over of many new leaves. This thought brings to my mind this question: How many teamsters throughout these United States and Canada, have made up their minds, or resolved, to mend their ways as we usually term it, so far as they pertain to the doing of our duty toward ourselves and toward each other, and the up-building of our grand organization, the I. B. of T.

Do we not see clearly that we have been too lax along these lines? Thereby giving our associated bosses an opportunity to line themselves up against us, and inaugurate a system by which they hope to impede our progress as a trades union and place themselves in a position to dictate to us the conditions under which we shall labor for them, whereby they shall increase their millions, and we, the creators of it all, go down to a lower level than we now occupy?

If this be true, and it can's be successfully contradicted, is it not time that we should wake up? "He that hath eyes, let him see." Don't be deceived by the knocker, whether he be within or without our ranks. Don't listen to the discordant grunting of the disappointed office seeker. Don't harken to the smooth tongues of the salaried representatives of capital, who have never earned an honest dollar during their lives. "Come let us reason together."

Now that the new year has dawned upon us, will we not resolve to re-read the obligation that we have taken? To reobligate ourselves to the cause that we well know to be our only salvation, as the wage-earning teamsters of this, the greatest country under the canopy of God's great heavens.

Are we willing to labor on another long year to find ourselves at its close, no farther advanced than we are today? Remember, brothers, there is no standing still in this rapid age, the world is much on the move. If you are not going forward, you must, of necessity, go backward. Which way will you go? Neither is there any middle ground upon which to stand on this all-important question. He that is not with you is against you. Then why not resolve to get busy? Show the un-organized Teamster where he stands, that he is standing in his own light. That his interest lies right with ours. Let's get him into our union. And, when we have done that, "Let us again reason together." Educate ourselves to a knowledge of our power under organized conditions. Let us consider the fact that we are the producers of immense wealth. Then take into consideration the proportion of that great wealth that we receive for the maintenance of our families, and the education of our children, and prepare them for the battles that they will encounter, in their struggle for rights in this money-grabbing and slave-driving age.

This is the opportune time for action. Opportunities don't last always. We should take advantage of them when they present themselves. That's the policy of our enemy. We must follow suit.

With the new year then let us resolve to put forth new vigor. Liberty is ours if we will but grasp it. Get together, stand together as our forefathers did. Stand by our laws and our officers, locally and internationally, and not only we, but our sons after us, will reap the benefits of our efforts, and be proud to be called a teamster.

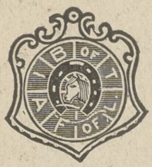
Wishing yourself and the man behind the horse everywhere a happy and successful new year, I remain,

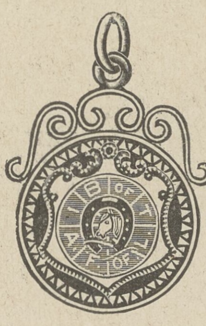
Fraternally yours,
J. E. LONGSTREET,
Member No. 96.

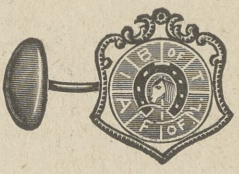
Cincinnati.

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM







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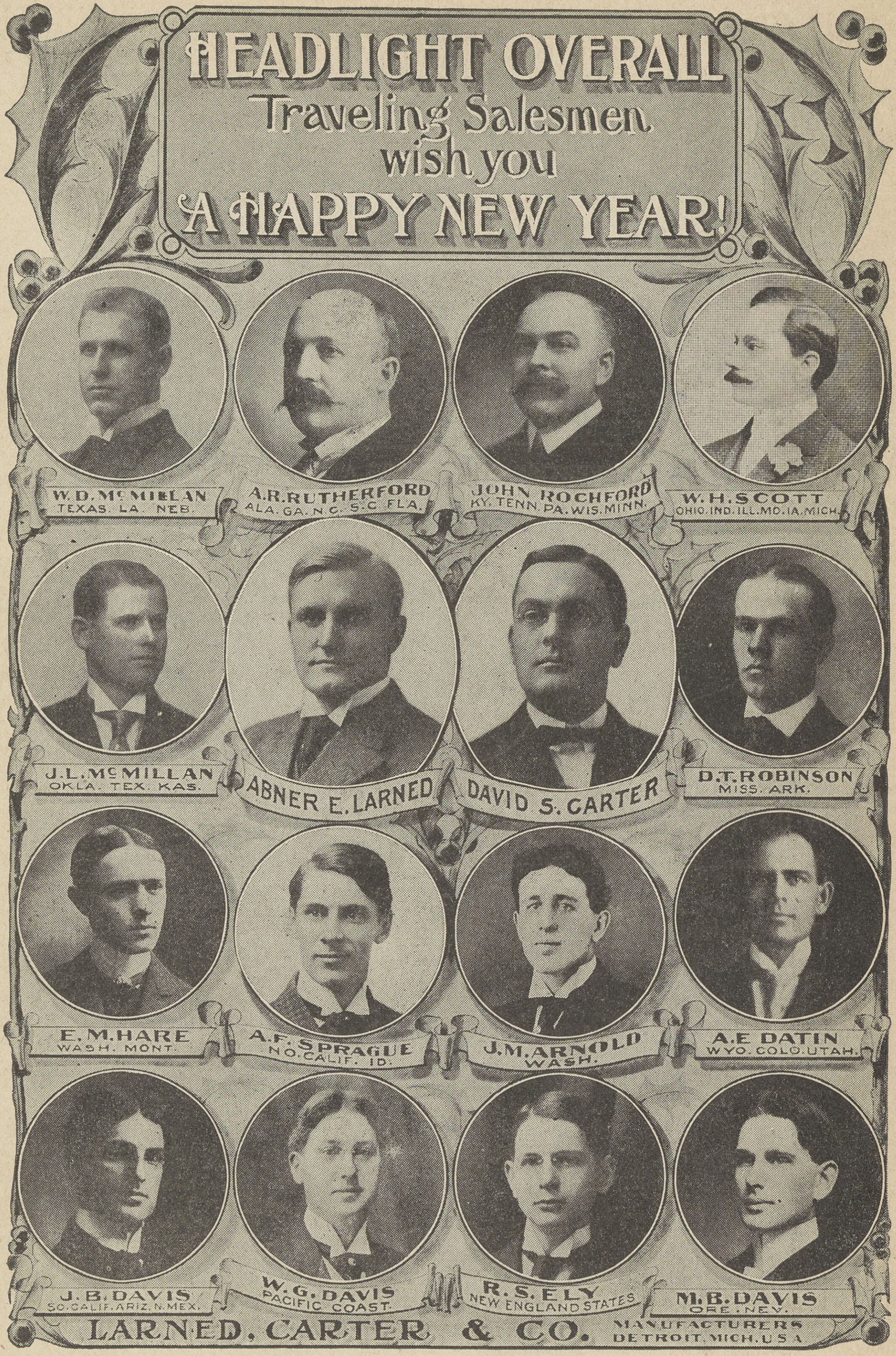
Buttons, 25c. a piece. Cuff Buttons, 75c. a pair. Watch Charms, $1.50 a piece.

All orders should be sent to Thos. L. Hughes, Secretary, Room 401, Unity Building, Indianapolis, Ind.



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FEBRUARY, 1908

I B of T
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THE TEAMSTERS

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THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL 13

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Have You?
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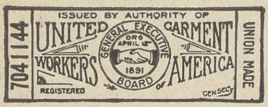
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ORG. APRIL 12 1891
7041144
UNION MADE
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For Ready Made Clothing

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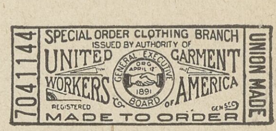
SPECIAL ORDER CLOTHING BRANCH
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
ORG. APRIL 12 1891
7041144
UNION MADE
REGISTERED
MADE TO ORDER

For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

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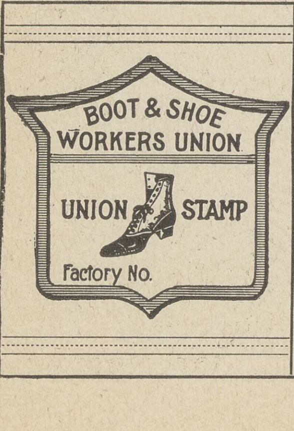
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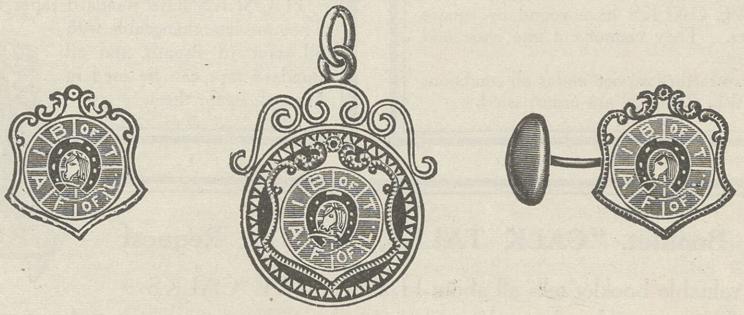

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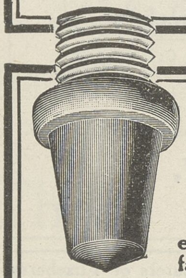

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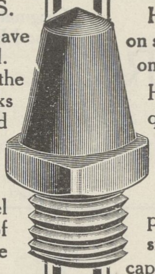

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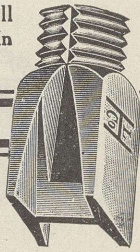

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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International
Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume V Number 4
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LABOR AND THE SALOON.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

My father was a brewery worker and later a saloon keeper. Then he became the owner of a brewery. I mention these facts, not because I am particularly proud of this distinction, but because I want it understood that I know a few things about the inside of the saloon proposition, particularly as it has to do with the human side. I know the fallacies of the average saloon reformer. I know the trials of the man who is in the saloon business. I know, also, the trials of the man who is the victim of the saloon or the drink habit.

Therefore, I believe that I am entitled to say some things about this problem. In this and future articles, I desire to discuss, simply and from a practical standpoint, this momentous question.

Like the sweep of a prairie fire the spirit of temperance in America is licking up saloons and attendant enterprises. Probably one-third of the voters in this country have declared that they no longer want the saloon and all that it has stood for in recent days, and the end is not yet. This result has come, not through the agitation of prohibition fanatics. It has come because hard-headed folks have recognized an evil which the saloon interests persistently ignored or else flaunted into their faces. These voters finally became tired of it. It is possible that in some sections there may be a reaction, but unless public sentiment is changed very decidedly in the near future, the death-knell of the saloon has been sounded.

But who are the people that are bringing this about? It hasn't been the church people, always, because they are not in the majority in any city, although they may have been responsible for it indirectly.

Recently, in an Ohio industrial town, made up almost entirely of workingmen and their families, these workers closed up every saloon in the place. It would never have been possible had not the workingmen done the job. The sentiment in favor of more temperate living is being agitated by the toilers as never before. Particularly is this true in the ranks of organized labor. Nearly every labor temple in this country prohibits the sale or the use of intoxicants on any part of its premises. Resolutions in favor of cutting out the use of beer and whisky have been passed by the score in the meetings of local labor organizations. National bodies have taken similar action in some form, in several cases declining to give the member or his family the benefit of the sick or death funds, in case he was injured or killed while intoxicated. The decree has gone forth that local labor meetings must not be held in halls which are back or over saloons.

It is an interesting fact that practically every one of the thirty or more labor members of the British Parliament are total abstainers. There's a reason for all this, which can not be altogether attributed to the fanaticism and unreasonableness of the professional temperance agitator. These actions have been taken as the result of considerable observation and experience, and some calm, clear thinking.

REPORT OF SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DECEMBER, 1907.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—In my last report, as I stated, the last meeting that I had called in the city of Detroit on December 7 was well attended, and I believe that we will once again have an organization in the city of Detroit.

On December 8 I proceeded to Dayton, as instructed by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, as he stated that the local union has left our International in its entirety. On arriving there, I located the office of the central body, endeavoring to find names and addresses of the former officers of our organization, as they, the officers, were informed that there was no teamsters' organization in the city of Dayton affiliated with our International, they were somewhat surprised, stating that there is still a local union of teamsters in existence. I then procured names of the officers of said organization, and found that the ex-secretary, G. R. Richardson, was still holding the office of secretary of this organization. I located Mr. Richardson and asked him why the local union became suspended from our International. He stated that the local union has a grievance against the Executive Board which was elected at the Niagara Falls convention.

Owing to the fact that I was notified by General Secretary Hughes that a Board meeting was to be held in the city of Chicago on December 13, that gave me no time to get the rank and file of said local union together to a meeting, but made arrangements to have a meeting on December 22 at 2 p. m., which meeting was well attended, and I addressed the meeting on the welfare of the organization, and also the necessity of affiliation with the International Union, the same old matter came up again, I informed them of the action that the Board took at their last meeting in regard to their grievance, that they will be given a hearing before the next convention which will be held in the city of Detroit, providing that they reaffiliate with the International Union; also stated to them in what way they can become reaffiliated with the International Union after they take the vote either to reaffiliate or not. A motion then was made to reaffiliate with the International Union, which was carried by a unanimous vote. I then told them the action of the Board meeting of any local union that had left our International Union in their entirety before the convention which was held in the city of Boston will be reinstated by paying one month's per capita tax of their entire membership, which was accepted by the members of ex-Local No. 52, and orders were given to the secretary-treasurer for him to immediately procure stamps and supplies from the International Union, which was done on December 23.

After getting Local 52 back into our International Union I then proceeded to Cleveland, where I found that we have only seven members in our organization; those are seven members of the laundry wagon drivers. The rest of the local unions went by the way-side in their entirety. On arriving in Cleveland I proceeded to locate Brother Harry Thomas, the business agent of the United Trades and Labor Council, where I was informed that we have but one local union in the city of Cleveland, and that has only a few members. He also stated that if our International Union intends to organize the city of Cleveland that it can be done, but it can not be done by an organizer coming in and staying for a week or two and put a local union or two in existence with a small membership and then leave; he stated that if an organizer would spend some time here the teamsters could be organized and that we would be able to have a good organization here, but it means a lot of hard work for the organizer and the rank and file of the labor movement of the city of Cleveland to get these men organized, and put them on a good basis.

I have called a meeting of the hack and cab drivers; one of the general teamsters, which was fairly attended, and also have called three more meetings for the laundry wagon drivers and helpers and carriage wagon drivers, which one will be held on the 10th, 11th and 12th of January. After I get through with these three I will take a trip to Akron, O., and see what can be done there to build up a local union in Akron. I will spend several weeks between Cleveland and Akron.

I have given you the important work during the month of December.

I remain, Fraternally yours,
E. J. HOFFMAN,
Sixth Vice-President.

BREWERY WORKERS' TROUBLES.

In accordance with the action of the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor in dealing with the question of the United Brewery Workers, a conference was to be held in Washington within ninety days after the close of the convention to consist of three members from the brewery workers, one from the firemen, one from the engineers and one from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and a representative from the general executive board of the American Federation of Labor.

We desire to notify our members at this time that the conference took place on January 18 in the offices of the American Federation of Labor, and opened at 2 o'clock p. m. The following representatives appeared in behalf of their organizations: For the brewery workers, Jos. Proebstle, Louis Kemper and A. J. Kugler; for the stationary firemen, Mr. Shamp; for the engineers, Mr. Comfort; for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, D. J. Tobin, and Mr. Gompers for the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers acted as chairman of the conference.

To be brief we want to say that nothing toward an adjustment of the difficulty was accomplished. For several hours the entire situation was discussed in the presence of Mr. Gompers, and after leaving the offices of the American Federation of Labor other meetings were held, at which no agreement was reached.

After several days and at the suggestion of Mr. Gompers it was decided that each organization bring in some proposition for the consideration of the executive board who were in session. The following proposition was submitted by the brewery workers:

—Proposition—

We, the undersigned representatives of International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, present the following as a basis of settlement of the jurisdiction dispute now existing between our organization and the International Union of Steam Engineers and the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

1. That on and after date, all hostilities shall cease.

2. All brewery engineers and firemen now members of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America to remain such and in all localities where the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America have contracts with the brewery proprietors, covering engineers and firemen employed in said breweries, their jurisdiction shall not be disputed or interfered with.

3. In all localities in which the International Union of Steam Engineers and Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen have contracts covering brewery engineers and brewery firemen, this jurisdiction shall not be disputed or interfered with.

4. In localities where the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America have contracts for all departments of the breweries, with exception of engineers and firemen and the International Union of Steam Engineers and the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen hold contracts for the brewery engineers and firemen, a local joint conference board shall be formed. Said local joint conference board to be constituted as follows:

Two representatives of the local union or unions under jurisdiction of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America and one representative each from the local unions of the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Each local union, or unions, desiring the assistance of the parties to this agreement, shall present their demands or grievances to the local joint conference boards for approval.

All questions under consideration by the local joint conference boards shall be decided by a majority vote and in case of disagreement the entire matter shall be referred to the different international unions, parties to this agreement, for adjustment. Local unions in entering into agreements with employers shall arrange that these agreements terminate at the same time.

In the event of a failure to secure an agreement or to adjust grievances between the local unions with employers, it shall be within the power of the local joint conference boards to declare strikes, providing the same have been approved by the international unions, parties to this agreement.

Strikes may be declared off by the local joint conference boards by and with the consent of the international unions, parties to this agreement.

Existing agreements between parties hereto and employers shall not be disturbed, and no further agreements shall be made by the parties hereto in conflict with the provisions of this agreement.

The International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America agrees to accept any and all members of the International Union of Steam Engineers or Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen who have a clear transfer card from the secretaries of the respective local unions, without any initiation fee to the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America, and ask that the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen transfer engineers and firemen holding transfer cards from the International Brewery Workmen of America to their respective organizations, without the payment of any further initiation fee, and that all, immediately upon transfer, be entitled to all the rights, benefits, privileges and protection as all other members of the said organizations of brewery workers, engineers and firemen unions at present time enjoy; provided, however, that the regular dues or assessments shall be paid by all members of said local unions to their respective organizations up to the time of transfer. Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH PROEBSTLE, Int. Sec.,
LOUIS KEMPER,
A. J. KUGLER,
Rep. International Union, United Brewery Workmen of America.

You will notice that in this proposition nothing was said by the brewery workers with reference to what they desired to do with the case of the team driver. It seemed from their action that they intended to still hold to the teamster, but we would not permit any such action if in our power to prevent it. We, in conjunction with the engineers and firemen, also submitted a proposition for the consideration of the executive council which we herewith present to our readers:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1908.

To the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor. Greeting:

We, the undersigned representatives of the Teamsters, Engineers and Firemen's International Unions met with the representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workers, as called for by the decision of the Norfolk convention of the A. F. of L., and could come to no agreement.

We stand ready to carry into effect the decision of the Minneapolis convention and so informed the brewery workers, but their representatives stated positively that no agreement could be reached on the basis of that decision. Therefore, we protest against the brewery workers' charter being restored to them until such time as they comply with the Minneapolis decision.

Representative, Teamsters' International Brotherhood.
Representative, Engineers' Union.
Representative, Brotherhood Stationary Firemen.

Considerable discussion took place in reference to the situation in New Orleans and for the purpose of thoroughly informing the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, Brother Patrick McGill, our organizer from New Orleans, was sent to Washington by our members in New Orleans to present the situation as it exists in that district at the present time in reference to the

Brewery Workers. Brother McGill gave a clear and thorough report and made a favorable impression upon the members of the executive council by his forceful and honest argument. We herewith present to our local unions throughout the country a copy of the statement presented by Brother McGill to the American Federation of Labor executive board, and we hope that some conception of the situation can be grasped after reading the same.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1908.

The beer drivers of New Orleans were organized December 22, 1903, and were broken up by the brewery workers in 1905. During that time the brewery workers stole our men. They worked under the charter known as Local 36, I. B. of T. In the event of not getting a charter from the brewery workers, then they were to go ahead with No. 36, I. B. of T. The brewery workers granted the drivers a charter, known as No. 215. They confiscated Local No. 36, charter, seal and books, which up to the present time, they have not returned.

September 23, 1905, the beer drivers were organized again under the I. B. of T., known as No. 701. Contracts were signed with every brewery in the city, including agencies of the Anheuser-Busch, Cook, Schlitz and Morlein. Contracts went into effect November 1, 1905. Contracts were signed for five years. At the expiration of three years the wage question can be taken up by 701, I. B. of T.

The brewery workers, on the 1st of June, 1907, struck against members of 701, teamsters, who were carrying a good union card and refused to work with them unless the brewery bosses would discharge all those men and hire none but members of 215, which the brewery bosses refused to do. June 1, fifteen days prior to the brewery workers' agreement, they deserted all the breweries and left them without any inside help, and Mr. Leonard, organizer of the A. F. of L., applied for a charter to the A. F. of L. for the inside men, which was left to the Norfolk convention to grant, but so far the men in New Orleans are still working and want to become members of the A. F. of L.

The brewery workers asked for a conference from the trades council, which was granted them to try to bring about a settlement. Their proposition was heard. It reads as follows:

Jackson Brewing Co.

(Copy of letter to Mr. A. G. Ricks, written on letter head of International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America.)

"New Orleans, La., Dec. 11, 1907.

"Mr. A. G. Ricks:

"Dear Sir—As per request I herewith present to your consideration the following proposition as a basis of settlement.

"1. Reinstatement of the strikers in their former positions.

"2. Signing of same contract as existing in the Consumer and Dixie Breweries, with the proviso that the contract of Local No. 215 shall not go in force until November, 1908, unless Local No. 701 should, previous to that date, disband and voluntarily surrender its contract.

"3. The New Orleans breweries to purchase the property of the union beer agency at a price to be agreed upon.

"Hoping that the above basis will meet with your approval and lead to a conference and an amiable settlement of the present controversy, I am, respectfully yours,

"OTTOMAR EDLER, Secretary."

The brewery workers are trying to make the brewery bosses break a contract which was signed in good faith to stand by the principles of the American Federation of Labor, which the brewery workers have tried to break up.

In the proposition laid before the trades council they asked that all strikers must be reinstated in their former positions, meaning that the members of Local No. 701, I. B. of T., to be discharged and their places filled with the brewery workers' local, known as No. 215, which I refused, as a representative of the teamsters, to stand for. For peace and harmony's sake the teamster question was held over in abeyance until January 20, to be decided by the executive council of the A. F. of L. Then I asked the brewery workers, were they prepared to take those men in the breweries who had taken their places into their organization, which they absolutely refused to do, and stated that they knew who they would take into their organization themselves.

The representatives of the brewery workers were also requested by the American Federation of Labor officials to state as clearly as possible what their action would be in the New Orleans situation. The following is a copy of the statement made by the representatives of the brewery workers as to what they intended doing toward the members employed in the breweries who had endeavored to maintain the principles of the American Federation of Labor:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1908.

To the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.:

Gentlemen—Having been informed by President Gompers and others that a relief in the New Orleans situation would greatly assist in the adjustment of present disagreements, and being always ready and willing to do all in our power to bring about an adjustment, consistent with the principles of our organization, we beg leave to offer the following solution:

The International Union of United Brewery Workmen which had the first contract and organization in New Orleans breweries, and fought for same from 1901 to 1904 at an expense to our organization of $75,000, offer now, after another fight of almost one year, and an additional expenditure of over $60,000, to admit to membership all present employes of the New Orleans breweries, but reserve the right to reject such present employes who were furnished to the breweries by the different detective agents and of which we are able to furnish proof that they had so been engaged. If the above is carried out it will not only relieve the general labor situation in New Orleans but also pave the way to a united labor movement in said city, and will also give improved conditions to the men employed in the breweries and at the same time relieve the New Orleans brewery proprietors from a very embarrassing position. Respectfully submited,

JOSEPH PROEBSTLE.
LOUIS KEMPER.
A. J. KUGLER.

You will notice from the above statement of the brewery workers that they expended in this last strife in New Orleans the large sum of $60,000, and for what purpose? For no purpose other than trying to defeat the teamsters in that city. The brewery workers went out on strike against our men who drove the teams in that city for the breweries, as can be seen from the statement made by Brother McGill. We do not intend to forget this fact no matter what the future may bring forth. We deplore a condition of this kind. We feel that the sixty thousand dollars which the brewery workers spent could be used to better advantage in trying to defeat the Van Cleave and Parry association instead of fighting labor unions and the principles and dictates of the American Federation of Labor. If the brewery workers of this country continue to battle against labor as they are doing at the present time, and with the spread all over the country of the prohibition, or temperance, movement, it is safe to say that in a short time there will be nothing left of the brewery workers' union, and this we deeply regret, as the rank and file of that organization are thorough union men, and are made to suffer, we believe, on account of the misunderstanding which seems to exist because the teamsters, firemen and engineers demand that which rightfully belong to them. We insist upon having and demand only the men who drive the teams and work upon the wagons. This, we believe, is what we are entitled to according to our charter from the American Federation of Labor. The Minneapolis convention was very lenient with the brewery workers' union, when they only gave to the teamsters, firemen and engineers the men who in the future would be hired to work in the breweries at those crafts. In our opinion, it did not give us justice as we believed that did the American Federation of Labor give us what was just they would have ordered the united brewery workers to transfer every man who drove a team for the several breweries throughout the country into the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. In the future we intend to see that the teamsters belong to the teamsters' union regardless of what action the brewery workers' union intends to take.

At the present writing the brewery workers have not been given their charter by the American Federation of Labor, and let us hope that no charter will be tendered this organization while it stands out in defiance of the mandates of the American labor movement.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has become apparent to the membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 378, that steps should be taken by the labor unions of this city to collect funds to purchase a suitable building lot and eventually erect and own a building for the comfort and accommodation of the Central Labor Union and affiliated organizations, and

Whereas, Teamsters' Union, No. 378, wishes to be recorded as being unanimously in favor of making a contribution of $25.00 to start such a building fund, and also ask that the Central Labor Union and all Local Unions to carefully consider our proposition, as we are convinced that the trade unionists of this city if they would put their "shoulder to the wheel," would in time not only make the building of a labor temple a possibility but a reality and which would be a pride to the city and a comfort to the members; therefore, be it,

Resolved, That the Teamsters' Union, No. 378, agrees to donate as much as possible from the funds of the union in the future for this worthy purpose, and ask the Central Labor Union, and all affiliated unions to assist as much as possible in this direction; and, be it further

Resolved, That Teamsters Union, No. 378, petition the central body to consider this matter carefully, and if found feasible, to appoint a member of that body or a committee to receive contributions for such a purpose, the amounts received to be deposited in a bank, separate from the funds of the C. L. U. and to be known as the "building fund of the Central Labor Union" and that a correct report of the amounts contributed shall be made to the Central Labor Union the last meeting in each month, until such a time as sufficient funds have been accumulated to purchase a suitable lot and start the erection of the building; and, be it further

Resolved, That the money deposited for above project can not be used for any other purpose than above mentioned, and can not be withdrawn from bank excepting on an order signed by the executive council of the Central Labor Union.

DAVID S. HILL, Business Agt.

EDITORIAL

THE condition of the teaming business at the present time throughout the entire country is such as it never was before at this time of the year—practically at a standstill.

In every town and hamlet there are men out of employment, but especially in the larger cities is the teaming business thoroughly depressed. Many reasons can be attributed as the cause of this depression of our craft. First, usually at this time of the year we have plenty of snow which causes the doubling up of teams, and in other instances light loading, but as it is at present you can put on as heavy a load as in summer. This is to the advantage of the employer. He seems to be in luck in that respect. There is also the advantage of very little shoeing as the streets are in good condition. But, apart from that, there is the fact of the saving of horseflesh and it is safe to say that there is almost as much freight transferred at the present time as at the same time any year for the past ten years. But the employers don't say so, and if their drivers ask for steady employment or better conditions during the year they will remind them of the hard winter they have passed through.

Unquestionably there is depression in general throughout the country, brought about by the moneyed interests and prolonged by monopolists and trusts probably for the purpose of squeezing out some political concessions from the presidential candidates or their representatives. This is an old game. Every few years, coming on a presidential election, the working people have to suffer in the same manner, but let us hope that all parties and their candidates will remain firm and not mortgage themselves before going into office to either the Wall street gang or the trusts.

Why this almost standing still of business every four years? Why should business be affected in this way? There is no need of it. There is as much money and business in the country now as at any time in the last four years, but there must be a reason. The only answer is that the people who have control of the money or the power to stop business are plotting or planning for some deal. We have in reality only two years of settled business out of every four. Something should be done to stop this. Make it six or eight years for a president if necessary to prevent the working masses throughout the country from suffering. But nothing will be done until the working people, by uniting into one solid mass, insist on having it done. All men and women today working for a living will, in the near future, be organized into one perfect union for the purpose of preventing these atrocities from being committed every now and then. Then, and not until then, will these things be remedied. Imagine, if you will, the father of a family of three, four or five

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children working for nine or ten dollars a week in a mill or factory, and on a cold evening he is told that he must lay off two, three or four weeks or perhaps he will be put on at half time. Just consider the condition of this family. They were barely getting along on the father's full time. Now they are practically starving, and this condition exists today in thousands of American homes.

The labor organizations of the country have done much to prevent a reduction of wages or an increase of hours this winter, but there remains yet much for labor to do and the way to help the labor movement is to have every man that belongs to it get in the individual who is on the outside. Those are the people that are injuring us and themselves as well. They are the friends of the unscrupulous employers who would have men work for a mere nothing, and who believe working men are slaves. Let us put our shoulder to the wheel and make every man and woman realize the necessity of belonging to a labor union. Every dollar we spend, let it be spent for union-made articles. If we do this we are doing our duty to ourselves, to our children and to our country.

OUR local unions and joint councils throughout the country have elected officers for the coming year, and it is the duty of the rank and file to give them their undivided and fullest support. No matter what the feeling may be about defeated candidates, any true union man is bound to abide by the decision of the majority, and exercise our every energy this year in order to combat that desperate machine called the Manufacturers' Association.

To the officers elected for the coming year it is their duty to do that which they have pledged themselves to do when being installed. It depends almost entirely upon the officers of an organization what that organization will be; they can make it a successful or unsuccessful union; it is to them the members look for guidance and support during the year. They have been chosen to lead or they would not be placed in leadership. It is therefore up to the officers of our local unions and joint councils to prove by their untiring efforts and honest administration for the coming year that the confidence of the members has not been misplaced. With this reminder of your duty we bid you success and godspeed.

WE are desirous of having every member of our organization throughout the country secure a copy of our magazine each month. It costs our organization several thousand dollars each year for the publication of the monthly magazine. We would also request that members who now receive the magazine, when changing their address, to notify this office of the change. Local secretary-treasurers should send to this office a list of the names and addresses of all members of their local in good standing so that a copy of the magazine can be mailed direct to the home of our members throughout the country.

IT is the duty of the General Office to at all times give whatever information we have to our members throughout the country on that important question, "How is the situation of the United Teamsters of America?" We have only this to say, that the situation is about the same as at our last convention, with the exception that our people in New York, under the guidance of Vice-

President Forkey, are making inroads into the rival organization every day. Let us hope that in other sections of the country our officers and members will be encouraged by the good work done in New York City and Brooklyn.

We are sorry that no agreement has been reached up to this time, but we are not to blame, we have done what was fair and just to the people who left our organization, offering to have them come back on one month's per capita tax, but we believe the rank and file are not to blame; they will, when they learn the truth (and they are learning more every day), insist on their officers doing them justice by returning to the American Federation of Labor and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Since our last issue of the magazine, we have distributed circulars in New York and Chicago among the rank and file of the members of the United Teamsters of America, plainly setting forth the conditions on which they could return, and we understand that there has been something doing since. Now that the truth has come to the ears of the members, let us hope for the best results.

In the circular we said nothing wrong of any officer or member of the rival organization; nothing scurrilous or injurious to any man's character, as our friends on the other side are doing. We detest such miserable tactics, as they are only fit for the manufacturers' organization, and they make capital of all such stuff. It gets into their hands and they are somewhat strengthened by it, even if it is false. We do not intend to assist them by resorting to such contemptible methods. A man's character and good name are all he has and they are too sacred to try, out of pure spite, to injure them.

It is too bad that this condition should exist. The fine energy now used by both sides in trying to defend themselves against the other could be used to better advantage against the employers who are unjust to our members. Let us hope that the day is not far off when this will cease. Let us strive to set aside personal feelings in the matter and work for the men who drive the teams of America, for we, as leaders, have but a short time upon the stage of action; let us play our part as men of honor, doing that which is just to our fellow man, and not a villain's, seeking to create disruption and discontent in the organization of teamsters throughout the country.

WE have received a communication at this office from Brother John E. Longstreet, 29 E. 12th street, Cincinnati, Ohio, requesting that local unions in the different parts of the country send to him a copy of their agreements. He wants to show the same to the teamsters in his city in order to encourage them toward organization. We trust that our local secretaries in the different sections of the country will confer a favor on us by sending Brother Longstreet a copy of the agreement under which they are working.

WE are glad to announce at this time that the division that seemed to exist in the Joint Council in Boston is entirely abolished. All local unions in that district are working in harmony in one joint council for the interest of the men who drive the teams in the city of Boston; the difficulty being adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. We hope and trust that no division of any kind will exist in the future in our joint council in that or any other city, as this, we believe, is what the employers are so anxious to see.

Correspondence

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Although Teamsters' Union No. 378, is young—a mere infant, it might be said—yet the organization has been successful and progressive during its existence, notwithstanding the fact that prospects for its success was not bright at the outset. We wish to state to the membership that, notwithstanding that we were informed when we organized that there was not brains enough in the ranks to successfully conduct a union, that the prophecy has proved a big delusion, and that we are now in the "band wagon" of the movement in the Parlor City, and that officers are tireless in doing something for the benefit of other unions as well as their own. To show the membership the rapidity in which our little union came to the front, will say that its officers are at present holding some of the most important offices in the Central Labor Union and are showing good judgment in introducing matters of vital import and benefit to every unionist in the city. Owing to the activity in the past, of which we feel justly proud, we were alluded to by a green-eyed delegate in the central body as the "mushroom organization" which sprang up during a rainstorm. To this remark we plead "guilty," but here we are, and here we will endeavor to stay and do our humble duty for the cause of organized labor, to uplift and better the conditions of the teamsters and the International Brotherhood as well. Talk about not being made of the right stuff, here is an example:

In our recent strike, which proved a victory for the union, one of the boys who came out and who, by the way was just "off the road," found himself in a strange city without funds, a place to sleep and minus a coat or hat, and seemed as happy as a lark to do what he could to help the union win out. He did not sleep in the barn on that eventful night and was furnished a good bed and a place to feed.

Notwithstanding the fact that the monetary slump has affected the other trades severely, am happy to state that the "man behind the button" in this city has been fortunate, generally speaking, and has been receiving better wages, owing to union conditions, than heretofore. We wish to warn the "birds of passage" in our profession that if they happen to drop in in search of work that their union card is a necessary adjunct, and if they can produce they are thrice welcome. The union would be greatly pleased to have President Tobin or Secretary Hughes or some other International dignitary pay our union a visit at some future time, and if it could be arranged will promise to show them the "elephant" while here. Our union will undoubtedly elect a delegate to the Detroit convention. There are seven liveries here that recognize our union and one that has not been evangelized yet, which we expect to snare in a short time. There are also five undertakers who recognize our union, two of them being active members, Thomas Desmond, who is our treasurer and who has done splendid work in helping to build up the union, and James McDevitt. At our last meeting the following officers were elected for one year:

President, S. P Strait; vice-president, N. R. Buntz; financial secretary, John Thomas; treasurer, Thos. Desmond; business agent, D. S. Hill; delegates to C. L. U., D. S. Hill, John Thomas, N. R. Buntz, William Kennedy and John Grace.

Yours for the success of the International Brotherhood and the "man behind the button."

DAVID S. HILL,
Business Agent, No. 378.

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I, as recording secretary, take it upon myself to write a few words to let our sister locals know that Local 567 is living yet, and we held our regular meeting on January 1, 1908, and elected officers for the coming year as follows:

President, Clarence Warren; vice-president, Ire Fern; secretary-treasurer, Simon Miller; recording secretary, Ernest Picray; board of trustees, N. J. Butter, Art Wright, Wm. Perigo; conductor, Gus Stevens; warden, Abe Greenfield.

We also had a smoker after the election of officers and we had a good time, and all the members of Local 567 are going to put their shoulders to the wheel and push Local 567 along and help our business agent along with his good work and keep Local 567 up and coming. We also held our fifth annual ball on November 12, 1907, and all had a good time and a prize waltz was won by a union horseshoer of this city—Thomas Pead—Olive Hird. Trusting that I have not taken up too much space in our magazine, and wishing all of our sister locals a happy New Year, and trusting this letter will reach you in time for publication, I am,

Fraternally yours,
E. PICRAY, Rec. Sec., Local 567.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Our annual election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Thomas C. Fox; vice-president, H. H. Hummer; recording secretary, James F. Hagen; secretary-treasurer, Joseph E. Toone; trustees, Carl Hering and A. W. H. Ferris; magazine correspondent, Fred W. Fox. J. F. Ege was appointed conductor; A. W. H. Ferris, warden, and, we are pleased to say, our ever faithful and efficient sentinel, Thomas C. Hill, was re-appointed as outside guard.

Retiring President R. A. Small was not a candidate for re-election. He lays down the gavel with the record of never having been late to a meeting or absent from a single one during his term of office—an example which might well be followed by every officer of our local. Our new president was for six years recording secretary and for several years chairman of the laws committee and it is hoped by those who contemplate bringing about a reduction of the present fifteen to twenty-hour Saturday during the present year that his experience in those offices will enable him to give valuable assistance to the movement for reasonable hours on Saturday. Said a driver a few Saturdays ago, "Why, I have worked a day of eight hours before the mechanics commence theirs!"

These un-unionlike and unnecessary hours are caused mainly by the fact that the grocers play one driver against another on Saturday night by refusing to take the bread at a reasonable hour because " 'So-and-So' will be here an hour or two later." Let those of our members who do not attend meetings but who may, perhaps, read these lines, give some consideration to them. Is it not inconsistent to pay assessments to the A. F. of L. to aid in securing the shorter work day for other crafts while our own hours are not reduced but rather have a tendency to increase? Stop looking for excuses for present conditions, and for once, at least, look for a remedy.

The Washington Daily Herald has taken up the fight against Public Printer Charles A. Stillings, charging him with incompetency and with flagrant violation of law in awarding contracts for material and supplies without competitive bidding. The Herald is Washington's youngest daily, but has already earned a reputation for progressive journalism and was recently commended in the passage of a resolution by the Central Labor Union, for its fearlessness in demanding an investigation of affairs in the government printing office. Speaking on this question, Delegate Winfree, of the carpenters' union, said: "If ever an offense had been committed against the Stars and Stripes by any living man, it was committed by Charles A. Stillings when he discharged the union soldiers who had so valiantly defended the flag."

FRED W. FOX,
Press Cor., L. U. No. 33.
Jan. 23, 1908.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

It has been some time since Local 359 has been heard from through the magazine, but on our first meeting this year we resolved that we would send you a few lines each month.

Our first meeting of 1908 was held Friday, January 3, and a more successful and interesting meeting was never held by this organization. We elected and installed the following officers:

President, J. T. Fraley; vice-president, James Ewing; secretary-treasurer, A. R. Vale; recording secretary, B. L. Travis; trustee, long term, Alonzo Bucy.

We are in fair shape, and, above everything, in good spirits. We have lots of men here driving teams that are not wearing the button, but if diligent work and the square deal will bring them, they will not be out long. If you have any spare help that can be dropped among us a few days it will certainly help some.

Hoping to occupy a space regularly in the journal each month, and wishing all locals success, we are,

Yours truly,
B. L. TRAVIS,
Rec. Sec., Local 359.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Inasmuch as it pleased the Great Ruler of all things to take from our ranks Brother John J. Ford, who died December 24, 1907, be it

Resolved, That Local 158, I. B. of T., do hereby extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; a copy of these resolutions spread upon the minutes of this local, and also a copy be sent to the family, and a copy sent to the official magazine for publication.

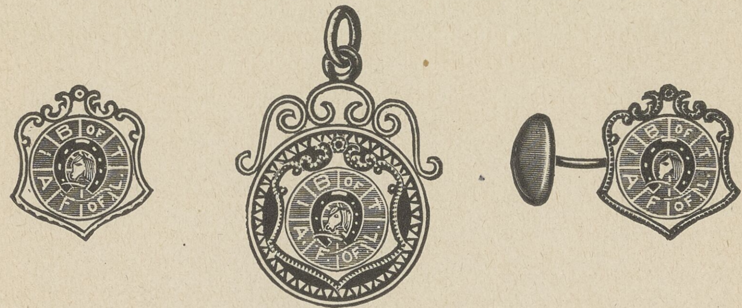
JOHN SUTTON, President.
WM. LEGG, R. S.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.—Cervantes.

In a rich man's house the cloth is soon laid.—Cervantes.

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



The above cuts represent the button, cuff button and watch fob sold by the General Office. The prices are as follows:

Buttons, 25c. a piece. Cuff Buttons, 75c. a pair. Watch Charms, $1.50 a piece.

All orders should be sent to Thos. L. Hughes, Secretary, Room 401, Unity Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

MARCH, 1908

THE
TEAMSTERS

I B OF T
A. F. OF L.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

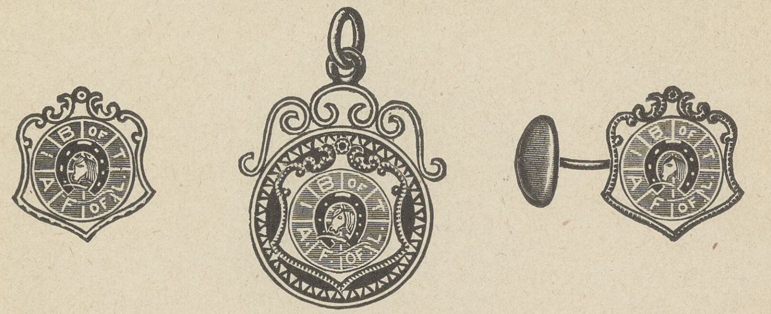
1^{00} PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL 13

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



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Buttons, 25c. a piece. Cuff Buttons, 75c. a pair. Watch Charms, $1.50 a piece.

All orders should be sent to Thos. L. Hughes, Secretary, Room 401, Unity Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE
FRAZER
AXLE GREASE.
THIS IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS
MY FRIEND! YOU SHOULD USE FRAZER AXLE GREASE
TRADE MARK
SOLD EVERYWHERE & WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER"
TRY IT!
USE THE BEST
TAKE NO OTHER

THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without

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Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
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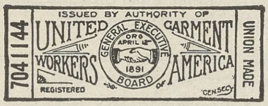
Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing


ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
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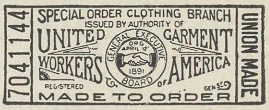
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
ORG. APRIL 12 1891
7041144
REGISTERED
UNION MADE

For Ready Made Clothing

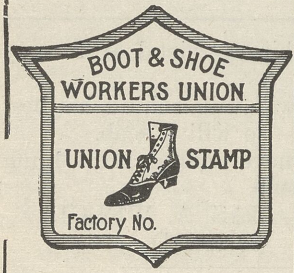
THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS


SPECIAL ORDER CLOTHING BRANCH
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
ORG. APRIL 12 1891
7041144
REGISTERED
MADE TO ORDER
UNION MADE

For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing
Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS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Better Working Conditions

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FOR THE SCAB.

Is there a coat of arms for a scab? I know of no such thing. Can you make a coat of arms for a scab?

A. Yes.

He said, the coat of arms is a flea, a fly, a magpie and ham.

A flea will crawl on friend or foe—so will a scab.

A fly will bite a friend or foe—so will a scab.

A magpie will talk behind his best friend's back—so will a scab.

A ham is never cured until hung—so with a scab.

JAS. A. WELCH.
G. KIDD.

There is no love lost between us.

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International
Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume V Number 5
March, 1908

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

THE TEAMSTERS

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REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT HARVEY EDDY.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 25, 1908.

Since my last report, I have visited the following cities:

Davenport, Rock Island, Moline, East St. Louis, Belleville, Chicago (Board), Buffalo, Springfield, Sullivan, Hymera, Bicknell, Jasonville, Dugger, Petersburg, Huntingburg, Evansville.

In Davenport, with Business Agent Brother Keller, we took up the work in behalf of Local 563, and met with very good success. Brother Keller is a very hard worker, and stands always ready to lend a helping hand to all Labor Unions, as well as the Teamsters. Brother Keller is a very temperate man, and one who stands very high among not only the unions, but with the business people as well.

At Moline and Rock Island, in company with Brother M. Grant Hamilton, General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, we used every honest endeavor to bring Teamsters who are unorganized in these two cities into Local 323, and while not entirely successful, we, however, sowed the seed that will bring good results in the near future;

these two cities are the stamping ground for the Citizens' Alliance, and they are doing everything in their power to prevent the unorganized getting into a union, going so far as to say that if they organize into a union, they can look for nothing but the very worst. We found that many men were even scared to listen to us for fear some spy would see them, report back, and that they would then lose their jobs. Now, let me ask the Teamsters through the country if it is not better to be organized and solidified as a unit, so that we can be in a position to combat such organizations successfully and to be in a better condition to gain, or even maintain that which we are now enjoying.

In Belleville, I found two organizers from the seceding organization attempting to create dissension among our members, even going so far as to gain entrance to our meetings on two different occasions, in their wild attempts to spread the doctrine of secession. They were not successful, however, and our two locals stand loyal today to the I. B. of T. They showed to these two most contemptible creatures that their wild thoughts and filthy sayings fell upon deaf ears. These poor misguided humans who are slaves to a condition of environment far more pitiful than the very low thief in the hands of some one who has a so-called pull that will keep him from the jail or workhouse. God pity them, for they are to be more pitied than blamed, for they are simply tools in the hands of those whose records in the past are so well known that decent men fear even to be seen talking to them as they may be placed in that same filthy class.

My sincere thanks are due to President Miller and Business Agent Bux for their great assistance to me, and the noble stand taken by both against these two curs.

From Belleville I went to Chicago to attend a meeting of the Ex. Board of the I. B. of T. After the Board had adjourned, went home for the holidays.

In East St. Louis, I found our two locals in very good condition and working in perfect harmony, and while every effort has been made by the seceders to spread dissension, it has failed, and too much credit can not be given to Business Agents Lucier and Hartman, neither of whom will tolerate any interference from any source detrimental to the Brotherhood. It is indeed a pleasure to meet with brothers who are so sincere, and have the manhood to stand for what is right and just. May they both, and all others who are so loyal, be blessed with long lives and sterling manhood, so as to be able to meet any and all emergencies.

In Springfield we were successful in forming a joint council of the Teamsters, and the delegates from the three locals, after the council had been formed, quickly realizing the great benefits which could be gained, started off with a determination to accomplish something that would make the Teamsters and their families more happy in the future. My best wish to the boys is, that through conservative action and manly deeds, their highest aims will be reached, and after having gained the goal sought for, will be better men and loyal trades unionists.

In Hymera we were successful in organizing a Local Union, and while this is a small city, we have every teamster in our local, and from all indications, Local 115 will be a very successful one. Good luck to you, boys, and may the future never bring you one iota of regret for casting your lot with the old reliable I. B. of T.

In Bicknell, we were successful in advancing the monthly button, having secured the pledge for the Miners, Farmers, and all organizations, to receive no freight or coal unless delivered by a Union Teamster in good standing. Keep up that good work, friends, and the Teamsters will have no fear of the ones who are not organized.

In Evansville, we took up the work in the interest of the I. B. of T., and were successful in organizing a very good local composed of the Cab Drivers and Express and Transfer Drivers. The new local starts off with every encouragement, and matters look very bright for them in the future. Business Agent H. K. Sullivan, and Ike Hornbrook, gave me very nice aid, Brother Sullivan in particular doing everything a human could do, and let me say for H. K., the Big Sun can go some. In a very short time a joint council will be formed here, and it is expected that every one who throws a line over a horse will be seen wearing the button of the I. B. of T.

In conclusion, let me beg of all our members to be more loyal to one another than ever before, and to solidify ourselves in such a grand organization, that positively no bosses' organization or seceders can sever the harmonious relations of the I. B. of T.

I am just in receipt of a circular sent out by the U. T. A. the first of the present month, and it is in line with the tactics of those men in Chicago who seceded from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, The most noticeable feature is the absence of any signature on the circular. This indicates that the same dark methods are to be used as in the past. When men engaged in any business have not the honesty to place their signatures to a document sent broadcast by them it is evidence that it was not issued in good faith. The tactics employed by the seceding organization in Chicago are those used by all such dark-lantern men. The members of the rump union know that it will be impossible to ever give the teamsters of Chicago a permanent place in the labor movement, nor accomplish any good results for the men.

No rump organization in the entire country has ever made a success in opposing the general labor movement, and much less will those men who head the secession movement in Chicago. They cannot be recognized should a general contest come, and the various statements made in the circular are so untruthful that even those who are members of the seceding unions can not believe them. The mention of "injunction servers" is in the nature of an attempt to bolster up a lost cause by the "rumps." The curse of the movement has been the endeavor to start new organizations outside the regular movement, or take from the general movement a section of some international organization that places may be made for men who have proven incapable or unworthy to receive the support of the regular organization. The call to the Chicago teamsters who are members of the I. B. of T. shows conclusively that money is the ultimate object of the secessionists. This explains why the rumps are working so hard to get the membership of the regular organization to enter the fold of the misfits.

It is not necessary to speak in defense of the men mentioned in the above circular, for their reputations are such as to need no comment by me. Taking it all in all the circular indicates that the day of reckoning is not far off, for the teamsters will learn sooner or later that running a rump organization will not prove the success that has been pictured to them by the erstwhile leaders. Honesty is the best policy, and when trouble comes it is always more profitable to settle our differences within the organization. In this case it is evident that a few men were unable to instal themselves as czars, and true to their principles, they must disrupt the Chicago organizations, as rule or ruin is the main idea presented by the circumstances.

The I. B. of T. will live, despite the questionable tactics of the Chicago rumps, and the day will come when the International will be asked to open the door and let them in—but this will probably not be until the treasure and influence of the seceders have waned to the point where nothing is left. Time will tell the tale, and the International goes, in the meantime, on its way rejoicing.

HARVEY EDDY,
Fifth Vice-President.

REPORT OF SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In my last report I stated that I had called several meetings in the city of Cleveland and endeavored to organize the teamsters of said city. The first meeting was called on January 4, which was fairly attended, and the next meeting was called on January 10, which was called for the revival of the Laundry Drivers, and to organize the Hack and Cab Drivers. This meeting did not bring any results. The next meeting was called on January 11, for the Teamsters, which was well attended, and a large number of them signed their names to become members of Local Union known as Team Drivers and Helpers, and the charter was sent for, with 60 charter members. Another meeting was called for Hack and Cab Drivers on January 12, which a number of that craft attended but not sufficient to start a Local Union. Another meeting was called for Local 108 on January 18, which was well attended, but owing to the fact that there is such a large number of teamsters only working half time, the men were unable at that time to pay their full initiation fee and become members of said Local Union; while many of them gave their names and paid half of the amount and stated that just as soon as they were able to pay the rest they would be there, and be initiated. Several more meetings of Hack and Cab Drivers were called, but practically the men who attended the meetings were drivers that are working extra, and owing to this I did not deem it advisable to send for a charter of said craft, for I believe that when this craft is organized, we should have the men who are steadily employed, so that we will have the best men who are engaged at this one particular craft. I also attended a meeting in Painesville, O., on the 5th of January and addressed the members in the interest of our organization. I also made arrangements for a meeting with the teamsters at Lorain, O., but the meeting was only attended by a few drivers. Owing to the fact that I had orders to proceed to Pittsburg on January 16, from the General Secretary-Treasurer, I was unable to call another meeting at Lorain, but left it in the hands of one of our Honorary members and Chas. Miller, who stated that they would do all they could to get the teamsters organized in Lorain.

After receiving orders on Jan. 16 to proceed to Pittsburg at once, and several meetings having been arranged in the city of Cleveland, I was unable to go to Pittsburg until the 21st. On arriving in Pittsburg I made an investigation endeavoring to find out the trouble which the Local Unions have complained to the General Office, and asking for an organizer to be sent to their city. After investigating I found that the only Local Union we practically have in the city of Pittsburg is the Ice Wagon Drivers. The other Local Unions are only a few men paying dues. After looking over everything I took up the matter with the Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 311. We came to the conclusion (owing to the fact that there were more than two-thirds of the teams lying idle in the City of Pittsburg at that time, practically two drivers for every team that was working, and while a few men might be enticed to pay up their dues or new applications might be gotten, but owing to the expense that it means to keep an organizer in that city or any other city, and men must be gotten different than one at a time) to lay the matter over until about April 1, when I believe that the men can be organized. I will say that I believe that we are compelled to put two local unions of the same nature in that city. My reason for saying this is because practically one-half of the Teamsters are colored, and while the rest of the drivers seem to be prejudiced against the colored teamsters and the colored against the white, that is my reason for making the statement for two local unions, and I believe if this is done the men who are following the craft of teaming can be organized.

After reaching Pittsburg I received orders from the General President to visit local union at Middletown, O., and to be sure and be at the meeting of said local union on January 28, which I complied with.

After investigating everything in the city of Pittsburg, receiving orders from the General President to go to Middletown, O., I left Pittsburg on January 24, and came back to the city of Cleveland and attended another meeting on the 25th of Local 108, and the meeting endeavored to try and get the Hack and Cab Drivers to organize on the 26th, but this meeting again failed to bring the men which I wanted to start the local union.

On January 27 I proceeded on to Middletown, O., and stopped on my way to Dayton, O., and made arrangements for an open meeting to be held on February 2. On January 28 I visited the local union at Middletown, O., and addressed the members in the interest and welfare of the Teamsters' Organization, and the trouble which they notified the Gen. President of, I was successful in straightening the difference satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

After the meeting of the local union at Middletown, O., I proceeded direct to Dayton and took up the work for Local 52 which I had called an open meeting for, on February 2, which meeting was fairly attended, and it is my belief that this local union will again be able to bring back into its fold the number of members which they had during 1903. I believe I have given you the most important work that I have done during the past month; there are many other things that I might state but which I may be able to report at the Board meeting. So in conclusion I will say that all local unions and members thereof should try and do their best to make this a successful year for the Teamsters' Organization. I remain,

Fraternally yours,
E. J. HUFFMAN,
Sixth Vice-President.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—This is to tell you that times are very hard in Montreal this winter, especially for our craft outside of our local.

The majority of non-union men have seen their wages reduced 40 per cent., and a good many of them have not worked since December. We surely will have trouble in our city by spring if things keep on, for the Ship Federation announced yesterday a reduction of 5 cents an hour for the opening of navigation.

I am giving you this news to be published in our journal, so as to prepare all our boys for the struggle.

Fraternally yours,
H. JULIEN.

EDITORIAL

INCONSISTENCY.

In a circular recently published by a fake organization calling themselves the United Teamsters of America, or better termed the "Self-Admiration Society of Chicago and New York," severe criticisms have been offered against the action of the International Officers connected with our organization relative to their action in connection with an injunction that was issued in New York some two years ago by members of our Executive Board.

The injunction was simply an order restraining the two Local Unions in New York, who were expelled from our organization for the non-payment of per capita tax and the false reports of their membership to our International Office, from using the name of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the emblem, the copyrighted per capita stamps and other literature. Our officers believed that they acted for the best interest of the men driving teams, who were members of these organizations. The officers of these Local Unions never notified the rank and file of their action, but simply took it upon themselves to withhold the per capita tax and to lead their membership to believe that they rightfully belonged to the I. B. of T.

I believe that this circular should be answered for the benefit of some of the members of our organizations who have not heard the matter thrashed out in our conventions, and so that they may be posted and know the truth in connection with this so-called organization.

Our International Organization has never denied in the past nor do they deny at the present that their officers secured this injunction. We also wish to inform those members of the United Teamsters of America who are not in a position to know, that they have at present as their general president the father of the first injunction issued by a teamster against one of their own organizations. If we are to believe that the members of the U. T. A. are so bitterly opposed to the issuance of an injunction against one of their outlaw unions, why is it that they retain Mr. Sheridan as their president, and why is it that they retain Ed. Gould as secretary, of the cab drivers of New York City, who was also a party to the issuance of an injunction issued in the year 1904 against a Local Union of livery drivers in Chicago?

To prove my statements that Sheridan was the father of the first injunction against the Teamsters, I wish to state a few facts that can be verified by the records in superior court, Cook county, Chicago, Illinois, and also by these same officers if they wish to admit the truth. Some time after the Cincinnati convention, Local Union No. 40, Livery Drivers of Chicago, Illinois, were ordered to amalgamate with the Carriage and Cab Drivers' Local Union No.

701. This was ordered by the General Executive Board. Local Union No. 40 refused to comply with this order and proceeded to incorporate their organization, and, as a result, received a charter from the State of Illinois independently of any other organization. An injunction was applied for in the superior court, Cook county, Chicago, by Cornelius P. Shea, John Sheridan and other members of the Executive Board of the International organization. This injunction was issued on October 12, 1904, and the local organization enjoined and its money collected by John Sheridan and others in Chicago; eventually all was turned over to Local No. 17, the amalgamated organization.

Ed. Gould, the much-lauded "prince" of the teamsters of New York City, was at that time First Vice-President of the International Organization and John Sheridan, now President of the United Teamsters of America, was Seventh Vice-President of the International Organization. No objection was raised by any of the members of the Executive Board, including Sheridan and Gould. No objection was made by either of these two officers to the payment of attorney's fee which amounted to $229.25 as expense for the issuance of this injunction. The records of the Executive Board and the reports to the convention of these two named officers can be read and there is no statement of objection relative to anything in connection with this injunction. We are surprised and especially so at the New York teamsters connected with this knitting society calling themselves the United Teamsters of America, when they claim that they are so bitterly opposed to any one who has anything to do with the issuance of injunctions. We are more than surprised to know that they retain the two above-named men in their organization when there is no question of doubt, nor will either man deny, that they were a party with the other members of the General Executive Board in tying up the funds and enjoining Local Union No. 40.

A little advice to the members of this United Teamsters of America organization: Clean your own house before criticising the actions of others.

THOMAS L. HUGHES.

THERE is nothing that pains the International President or Secretary-Treasurer more than to have to refuse a Local Union strike benefits because they disobey the laws of the organization. But, painful as it is, the laws have been given into the hands of the General Officers and they are duty bound, under their obligation, to see that they are properly enforced.

One instance happened recently in the case of our Local Union in Scranton, Pa. This Local Union, No. 229, is one of the best local unions we have connected with the International organization. Every month their per capita is paid on every member; it seems every one of our laws have been respected and lived up to by this local union and it seems unfortunate with reference to the laws governing strikes that they were somewhat neglectful.

Several of their members went out on strike on a certain date. The International office was not acquainted with the facts in the case; knew nothing whatever of the trouble or that the men were on strike until about the eleventh day of the strike. Of course, our members throughout the country understand that it was impossible for us, owing to the manner in which the constitution provides for such cases, to grant this local union strike benefits. Much as we desired to do so, we have no power whatever in a matter of this kind. The General President submitted the matter, however, as it was to the General Executive Board for their opinion. The Board in turn, decided that the laws should be obeyed.

Let this be a warning to all local unions throughout the country to see to it that before any strikes take place this office is notified, in order not only to protect their members but also to protect the General Officers, as no strike benefits will be paid unless the constitution is obeyed. This is not the act of any individual, but the unanimous action of our convention in making our constitution.

THE decision rendered in the case of Loewe Company against the United Hatters of North America by the Supreme Court of the United States, is to the American people another instance of how unjust and tyrannical our highest tribunals of justice are becoming. Almost every instance, of late, where the Manufacturers' Association requested judgments against labor organizations, the request has been granted by our courts, and we almost believe our courts are becoming a mockery.

This decision grants the right to Loewe Company to sue the Hatters for damages. They can, possibly, attach their funds pending a trial. If they desire, the court will grant them this right, and what have the Hatters done? Nothing more than to tell their friends that the Loewe Company were not having their goods manufactured under conditions whereby free men could live, viz., union conditions. This is the only crime the Hatters committed, and for this they are made to suffer.

Representing the Teamsters' Organization of this country, I believe the decision unjust and unwarranted, and tends to so embitter the working people of this country against our courts and government, that I fear it will hasten the time when the people will take the law in their own hands, contrary to the wishes of the men who lead Labor.

In closing, let me say that I trust nothing will be left undone by the committee representing the American Federation of Labor in Washington to prevail upon Congress the necessity of amending the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

SINCE our last issue a terrible tragedy has occurred in a country in Europe, by the assassination of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal.

Labor Unions the world over believe that crime and bloodshed are unnecessary for the emancipation of the world. We deplore the death of those rulers even though their government of the people was unjust. Very true, for the past century, people of that country—Portugal—have been persecuted and trampled upon until at times it became unbearable, and though this crime can be charged to none but the anarchist movement, it cannot be denied that there exists at the present time throughout the entire country a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction, that means nothing for that country but trouble and probably crime in the coming years. The same can be said for many European countries. The common people feel that they are being treated unjustly. What of the new world—America? We, the working people, believe that the freedom of the whole world is not worth the shedding of one drop of human blood. We are opposed to war and crime, which means the loss of life. Working people, in the times of war, are the ones who make the sacrifice. From the homes of the working men go forth the men that fight. After the battle none suffer more than the working people. Many a father loses the pride of his household, and his cherished son gives up his life for that which is deemed the salvation of his country. In our late war none suffered more than the laboring people.

Take for instance, the South African war, in which were engaged the English forces and the forces of the Boers. There are homes today throughout South Africa and throughout England that lament that bloody battle. In this instance, the poor people suffered, as mostly those engaged in that conflict were composed of the peasantry of both countries. Many a husband and father was taken away during that conquest, and no victory can replace the loss suffered in such cases.

The conditions that existed after our late trouble between the North and the South can well be remembered by many who are still alive and know what took place in that great strife. The working people in every instance were the great losers and still none fear war less than the working people because it means for them, freedom. There is nothing more touching than the unhappy mother who gave her best for freedom's sake. And it all might be avoided. There is no need in this civilization for the unnecessary slaughter of human beings. But, apart from the conditions existing in European countries, let us stop and think of the conditions in our own. What is the feeling here in this ''home of the brave and the free?'' We look around us and we find almost as much unrest and bitterness as exists in any foreign country. There are today thousands of people almost starving; out of work, destitute and in misery, suffering for want of employment, and for no reason of their own are they made to suffer, consequently that feeling of dissatisfaction. You may answer, that there are at all times in this country, people out of employment because they will not work. This is not true of the present time, as we have information from every section of the country where thousands of people are seeking employment but cannot find it. Men who have small families cannot afford to starve. Look at the parade of the unemployed in the great cities of Chicago, New York and Boston. What does it mean? What will it bring us to? Where will it stop? It means this, that something must be done by those who have the power to do it; to open up the industry of the country and give the American working people a chance to live. There is no question about the country. There is work enough for all. This great continent was never more rich or fertile than at the present. We cannot afford to suffer because certain individuals are trying to squeeze a bargain with the people seeking office. This is the case and we ask that those people who are responsible, bring it to an end and not drive the people of this country to desperation, as was instanced a few days ago in the above mentioned country in the old world.

Labor leaders are continually preaching peace to their people. We respect the law and intend to obey it. In almost every strike the heads of labor organizations insist that no crime be committed, and were it not for this it is hard to tell where our persecuted people would stop. Who could control the starving miners during the anthracite strike but for Mitchell's words, ''Commit no crime, or I will not be your leader?'' No man can fathom the feeling of the man on strike who has a family unless he has been there himself and suffered those pains, and sometimes it takes all the power of the leader to make our unjust employers understand this.

They believe that every labor leader is one who incites crime. They believe that we encourage men to break the law. No, we want the working people to respect the law and thereby prove themselves honest Americans. But there is a limit to everything. How can we respect the law which deprives us of the right of free speech as was done the other day by the Supreme Court in restraining the American Federation of Labor from telling through its official Magazine, the Federationist, that Van Cleave was unfair to Labor and that the Buck Stove & Range Company were manufacturing goods by non-union men? Another decision by the Supreme Court is the case of the Loewe Hat Company against the United Hatters of North America, granting the right to the Loewe Company to sue the Hatters for damages because the Hatters told their friends that goods manufactured by the Loewe Company did not bear the union label. Another decision of the Supreme Court recently is the right of a corporation to discharge a faithful and entrusted employe because he is a member of a labor union.

This kind of law tends to weaken the faith of the working men in all of our American institutions. He is now commencing to believe there is no justice and unless this spark of unbelief is extinguished it may kindle into a flame that may become uncontrollable.

IN MEMORIAM.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10, 1908.

Brother Henry C. Bender died at Chicago, February 1, at 6:45 a. m.

Brother Bender was born December 4, 1871, died February 1, 1908, and was buried from the residence of his brother, Fred C. Bender, at Oak Ridge.

Brother Bender united with Local No. 738 by transfer card from Local No. 11 in November, 1903.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Henry C. Bender; and

Whereas, Brother Henry C. Bender was a good union man, up-to-date with his dues, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local 738 does hereby extend to his mother and the other members of his family its heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and distress; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Teamsters' Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the meeting of today.

W. ROOK, Pres.
W. R. BREWER, Rec. Sec.

OBITUARY.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, 1908.

Inasmuch as it has pleased the Great Ruler of all things to take from our ranks one of our charter members, Brother Hiram Stifler, who died February 7, 1908, be it

Resolved, That Local 548, I. B. of T., do hereby extend to the family of the deceased brother our sincere sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions spread upon the minutes of this local, and a copy sent to the official magazine for publication.

M. MINNAX, Rec. Sec.

FELLOWSHIP.

When a man ain't got a cent, and he's
feeling kind of blue,
An' the clouds hang dark an' heavy, an'
won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, O my brethren, for a
feller just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly
sort of way!

It makes a man feel queerish; it makes the
teardrops start,
An' you sort o' feel a flutter in the region
of the heart;
You can't look up and meet his eyes; you
don't know what to say,
When his hand is on your shoulder in a
friendly sort of way!

O, the world's a curious compound, with
its honey and its gall,
With its care and bitter crosses, but a
good worl' after all;
An' a good God must have made it—least-
ways, that is what I say,
When a hand is on my shoulder in a friend-
ly sort of way.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Correspondence

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As it has been some time since I have written you, I take the liberty to drop you a few lines for our journal. Inclosed find a new list of members of Local 729 who would be pleased to have the journal sent to their homes. I also received a copy of the U. T. A. journal. No doubt the writer of it would be a good man for a farm, as there is a lot of "Hefer Dust" in it.

On February 8 we opened up our new hall in the Metropolitan building, and it was a grand success. We had a smoker and the packing house teamsters and van drivers also attended. It was a jolly crowd. Brother Emmett Flood, L. McArthur and George W. Briggs were the speakers for the occasion. Besides the East St. Louis boys some forty from St. Louis came over and spent the evening with us, saying they were in the right church but in the wrong pew. As you are aware, St. Louis is all right. It is a strange thing about us people out here. We, as International men, are prosperous, and across the river they are falling off. On December 1 Local 729 signed up with the union undertakers of this city for $13.50, and across the river the U. T. A. signed up for $12.50, one dollar less on the week. Poor old St. Louis!

On page 8 I see the face of the First Vice-President of the U. T. A. in their new roster, or journal, as they call it. Hail the king, A. L. St. Clair, chief mogul and squeeze of St. Louis; quite an important job. Well, it may seem fine in print, but that is all. A little farther down the line is the following: "Brother St. Clair is the ruling spirit in the eighteen teamster locals of St. Louis, and as president of the joint executive council, acts on all wage scales and controversies." What a wonderful man is "the czar."

There is one thing I want to inform the public of, and that is the above assertion of St. Louis having eighteen locals. If he would have said six it would have sounded better. I want to place the teamsters in the right light. Local 700, better known as St. Clair local, had at the time they seceded, some 1,500 men; today they cannot afford a business agent. The last lot of buttons ordered was for 500. The writer is more familiar than anyone in the field. They have lost the electric supply wagon drivers, piano wagon drivers, coal teamsters, van drivers and helpers. These are locals that have disbanded. The carriage drivers' local has only 120. At one time it had 980. Local 700 was the pride of the West when they at Niagara Falls had 2,300 men in good standing; that was the time Billy Sincer was at the head of the movement. When St. Clair took charge of the men they had 2,100 in good standing. Today it will show by the number of buttons they use. If you are in doubt write to the Stiner Engraving Co., 21 S. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. They will tell you the number of buttons they use. On Page 32 you will see G. H. Denny, national trustee. Denny is a fine old fellow, but he, like St. Clair, is off some. You will note in his history that he says they have fourteen local unions. St. Clair probably never saw his report before he sent it away, as they have lost four locals and no telling how many men. Six thousand men in good standing! Why, there are not that many union teamsters in both organizations in Missouri. By the time they next issue their journal they will have East St. Louis in their fold. But the world will tell you there isn't anything doing for them.

Fraternally yours,
E. M. LUCIER,
Business Agent No. 729.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am requested to extend the thanks of the United Building Material Drivers' Union, Local 654, of New York City, for the action the General Executive Board took in paying our lawyer's bill; also to inform our brother members briefly, through the columns of the March journal, and extensively through the columns of the April number, of our struggles and progress in New York City.

Would say as a matter of preface that we have heretofore refrained from publishing our affairs and have endeavored, so far as it has been possible, to fight our own battles.

That which was Local 654 before the secession movement was split into three locals, namely, 654, I. B. of T., 654 and 655, U. T. A.

By the process of deduction it would be a simple matter for you to figure just what these two U. T. A. locals amount to after I have informed you that our local, 654 I. B. of T., has now more members and paidup members than it had before the split. We have more money in the treasury than ever, and every man is working under a signed contract. Would also add that we are making wonderful progress in organizing new men.

Those who seceded from our ranks are practically left alone to meet the inglorious death they sought, though the majority of them have regained their mental equilibrium long enough to stagger back.

It has been reported here that two prominent members of the old regime (U. T. A.), good swing-truck and machinery drivers, have been seen driving dead-horse wagons for the Board of Health (non-union). The laws of self-preservation are here self evident, and I am free to confess that they both must have been endowed with something better than horse sense.

It seems to me, considering the numerous indications, that it is highly improbable that the U. T. A. in New York City can even exist much longer and that it is only a question of a short time before the leaky old craft must sink.

Trusting that this communication may be of sufficient importance to justify its publication, and that I may have the honor of writing further upon the secession movement here in New York, which will be in itself an answer to the Geo. W. Prescott literature which is being sent out broadcast, I am,

Fraternally yours,
L. FARNHAM,
Rec. Sec. 654, I. B. of T.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At the February meeting of Street Hackmens' Local No. 28, I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted on the death of our late brother, M. F. Carr, who died on February 8:

Whereas, The hand of death has taken from us our esteemed brother, M. F. Carr; and,

Whereas, The principles of trade unionism upheld by our brother renders it eminently proper that

Street Hackmens' Local No. 28, of Philadelphia, Pa., should be placed on record out of appreciation of his services as a member and merits as a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss with feelings of regret, softened only by the hope that his spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in the better world above; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the teamsters' monthly magazine.

Fraternally yours,
ALEX. A. MAGUIRE, Sec.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I notice by reading the last issue of the Teamsters' Journal that, pursuant to the action of the Norfolk Convention of the A. F. of L., a conference between representatives of the Stationary Firemen, Engineers, the Brotherhood of Teamsters and President Gompers was held at Washington recently, for the purpose of adjusting the jurisdiction dispute by the organizations involved. I also note that a satisfactory settlement of the controversy was not reached as a result of the conference. To my humble way of reasoning the time has arrived when there necessarily must be a division of the craftsmen by the Brewery Workers' Union, and that the respective unions who claim autonomy of the engineers, firemen and drivers should take necessary steps to control such men. There are about fifteen drivers in this city that at present are members of the local Brewery Workers' Union, and our union is preparing to ask that the drivers be transferred into our ranks, and I trust it will be brought about with friendly feeling.

The first anniversary of our union will occur on March 27, and the event will be observed in a fitting manner by a banquet, or something of the sort. The union intends making a celebration of the organization of the union an annual event hereafter. Several outside guests will undoubtedly be invited this year, including the mayor and city judge. Through the efforts of the union the latter was elected to office at the recent election by a handsome majority.

The union recently had another "brush" with a local liveryman over the discharge of a member, and also for violation of a verbal agreement with the officers of the union at the time of the strike last fall. Fortunately for all concerned, the recent contention was settled without a strike, and on a basis that insures protection for the members in the future. The discharged member was reinstated in his old position, and a signed agreement was entered into for one year. The agreement as made is a big victory for the union, and the members now work three hours less a day than before. The thirty-day trial, to determine whether a member is worth the scale or not, is also eliminated, and hereafter the members start at the minimum scale. Union men are also to be employed in the several departments.

At the last meeting a scale of wages was introduced for depot cartmen and baggage drivers. There are quite a few of the members employed at this class of work, and in the past they have been compelled to work long hours and received low wages. The new scale will materially improve their working condition in regard to hours and wages.

We have found it a difficult task to induce the cartmen to join our union. The cartmen seem to be of the impression that the union was formed for the benefit of the livery workers solely, instead of for the benefit of everybody engaged in the business of driving a team. The old cartmen's union was not carried on in the proper lines, and it proved a failure owing to the fact that the members did not work together in maintaining the scale of prices. Another attempt will be made to organize these men in a way that it will prove beneficial to their ranks and build up the working conditions, which they openly assert is unsatisfactory at the present time. By the efforts of the union the cartmen have an equal show of improving their conditions as the livery workers have had, but this will never be obtained unless they come into the fold of unionism.

James McDevitt, one of the leading undertaker drivers of this city, and an active member of our union, has been appointed by Mayor Slauson as a member of the civil service commission. Brother McDevitt is eminently qualified to fill the position, and No. 378 is exceedingly proud that one of its members has won distinction in the political arena.

Fraternally yours,
DAVID S. HILL,
Business Agent No. 378.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I would like to inform you about the work that Local Union 499 is doing in Brooklyn since we reaffiliated with the International organization in October last. We applied for a charter on October 6, 1907, and received it on October 21. We held our first meeting on October 27 and we took in thirty-five men. On November 3 we held our second meeting, and we added twenty-five more, and every meeting since we have been adding to our membership until today we have a comfortable local of paid-up men, with every prospect of becoming one of the first class, if not one of the largest locals in the city of Brooklyn.

We have seated in the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn eight delegates from our local, making a total of thirty-two delegates in all seated in the central body from the I. B. of T. locals in our city. Brother Organizer Frank Farnham and Brother P. F. Sier, business agent of 592, are working in our city and they expect to have good results in the very near future.

I may also state that our council meetings are something that we are very proud of. It seems that all the executive officers from the different locals accredited to the council are doing their utmost for the organization, as it is a very rare occurrence of late to have any absentees, and I may also state that Vice-President Forkey is doing all in his power and giving us all the support he possibly can, so when he sends Brother Organizer Jennings to assist Brother Farnham in Brooklyn, something is going to go. But I must not forget to mention a few of the brothers in my own local who are helping me to do some of the good work; they are Henry Mesloh, Patrick O'Loughlin, William Fitzsimmons, James A. Gilroy, William Westbay and Fred Horstman.

Yours fraternally,
GEORGE F. DUGAN,
Secretary-Treasurer No. 499.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Following are a few lines we wish inserted in the March journal:

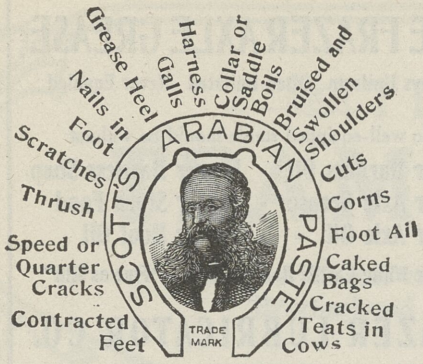
Times are a little slow, and quite a lot of our men are out of work, but Local No. 359 is in better shape than it has been for three years. We are looking forward to being a big local by spring, as everybody is hustling.

We have secured a better meeting place, good location, and contemplate meeting every week instead of every two weeks.

We have had our charter for about 60 days, and have initiated quite a lot of new members in that time.

Wishing all sister locals success, we are, fraternally yours,

Z. L. TRAVIS, Rec. Sec.



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Teamsters:

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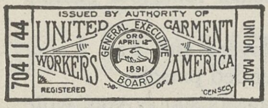

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
ORG. APRIL 12 1891
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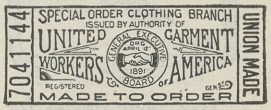
UNION MADE
REGISTERED

For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE UNITED GARMENT WORKERS' UNION LABELS



SPECIAL ORDER CLOTHING BRANCH
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
ORG. APRIL 12 1891
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UNION MADE
MADE TO ORDER
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For Clothing Made to Order

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Take a little of the Polish on a soft cloth, rub the Metal hard and then wipe it off with a dry cloth.
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World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
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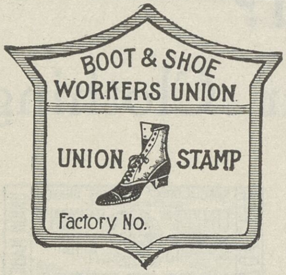
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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International
Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume V Number 7
May, 1908

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

THE TEAMSTERS

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ORGANIZED LABOR RAISING STANDARD OF WORKERS.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

It is doing it first through the labor press. Probably no force is greater in the development of the cause, and to no one feature is organized labor more indebted than to the labor press of the country. With its record of progress, its constant urging toward better things through active propaganda methods, its lessons in technical training, thus making of its readers better workmen, its appeal to better living, its earnest attention to the family life and welfare—these are some of the factors which make of the labor press, a power for good.

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen by fighting the battles of all the people. It is carrying with it even the lowest and most degraded. Every victory won for the men and women at the top, means a higher level for those lower down. While the trades unionist may, for a time, belong to the aristocracy of labor, he soon makes of that aristocracy a democracy for all.

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen by compelling them to think rapidly and to speak clearly. The trades union movement has developed a company of speakers, who are abundantly able to present the cause of the toilers. This is constantly being demonstrated at the national meetings of labor bodies, where statesmanship of the highest order is demanded, and where some of the addresses would easily rank with the best that are delivered in the conferences and conventions of other national bodies.

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen by the education of its members in special meetings and lecture courses, and in supplying special courses of study. One of the most significant movements in this direction is the correspondence course recently set up by the International Typographical Union, intended for journeymen and apprentices. The possibilities in such work are almost limitless, and no doubt organized labor in other crafts will follow the example of the Printers.

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen by Americanizing the immigrant. No organization is doing more in this direction, according to a recent report of the United States Commission of Labor. It is helping in the fight against the saloon. No matter what may be its opinion concerning prohibition, it recognizes that the saloon as an institution is an evil, and as such, it is being fought by organized workingmen. It is on the alert to elevate, in every way possible, the general welfare of those who are bearing the burdens of the world's work. Its task has just begun. There remains yet much to be accomplished, but unquestionably it will rapidly eliminate such features as stand in the way of its highest development, and push aggressively for the standards which should be attained by every honest toiler.

An honest man's word is as good as his bond.—Cervantes.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

To all Affiliated Locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Chartered Under the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:

Brothers—At a meeting of the General Executive Board held on April 22nd, Secretary-Treasurer M. J. Sheehan of Local No. 68, Coal Teamsters of Boston, appeared before the Board and explained the situation relative to the late disastrous fire in the city of Chelsea, Mass.

The General Executive Board decided that nothing should be left undone to help the members of that Local Union who as a result of this awful conflagration were left homeless and penniless in the streets of this city. The General Executive Board decided to send this appeal to all affiliated locals in every section of this country for the purpose of trying to assist this local in its trouble. The situation in this case as represented to the General Executive Board is as follows:

On April 12th a fire broke out, spreading over three or four miles in the residential district in this city and from all accounts nothing could be more heartrending and nothing in the history of our country has happened to compare with the suffering and want resulting from that awful fire. Almost twenty thousand people were left homeless, several lives lost, and hundreds of little children driven on the streets before twenty-four hours had expired. Local No. 68 has ninety-seven of its members with everything they had in the world eaten up by this terrible conflagration. Nothing was saved in their little homes, not a particle of clothing for the women and children; furniture and the savings of their lifetime in a few hours were eaten up and today they are living in tents erected temporarily in order to shelter them from the cold and rains prevalent in that section of the country. The story, as told by the representative of this Local Union, is in itself heartrending and almost unbearable to listen to. No one can begin to describe the conditions existing in that section unless they were an eye-witness. It is, on a smaller scale, a reproduction of the San Francisco disaster.

We know that our organizations have many callings; that there are many things that their treasuries are forced to take care of, and we feel how hard it is for the General Executive Board to make an appeal to our Local Unions at this time, but from the conditions existing in that district we are bound as men, and especially as union men, to do something for our brothers, even though not compelled to do it; understanding the terrible situation, the General Executive Board decided to send out this appeal and leave the matter in the hands of the Local Unions to use their best judgment.

Any donations or contributions decided upon by the Local Unions should be sent to M. J. Sheehan, 2B Union Park Street, Boston, Mass. All contributions received shall be published in the monthly magazine. Should any action be taken by the Local Unions, immediate action is what is mostly needed, as something must be done as quickly as possible or the families will be wiped out either by privation or sickness.

Trusting that this appeal will meet with the approval of our several organizations, we desire to remain,

Fraternally yours,
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
D. J. TOBIN, Gen. Pres.
T. L. HUGHES, Gen. Sec.-Treas.

A DAMNABLE PLOT.

There probably is no city in the United States in which the working people are so interested at the present time as Los Angeles. Situated in the extreme southwestern part of the country, hundreds of miles from the nearest large city and thousands of miles from the great cities of the East, it has been selected by the enemies of labor as the field on which to fight the first battle in the present campaign to crush unionism inaugurated by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The union-wreckers of Los Angeles have raised $100,000 as a war fund. Not only that, but they are pursuing a policy, the inhumanity of which stands unparalleled in the history of the Pacific coast.

Notwithstanding the fact that the streets of Los Angeles are thronged with destitute men, that there are more than fifteen thousand persons seeking employment, and that religious and other organizations have established soup kitchens to feed the hungry, the country is being flooded with literature urging mechanics of all trades to come to this city, with the utmost disregard of truth, statements are made that plenty of work can be obtained in Southern California at high wages. As a result every incoming train is crowded with working men.

Believing that if the city is overcrowded with workingmen and women the fight for existence will be so bitter that the unions will be disrupted, the Citizens' Alliance and Los Angeles Times continue their damnable work. It matters not to them that thousands will be forced to the verge of starvation and to undergo severe suffering, so long as the desired result is accomplished.

But they will not succeed. The working men and women of Los Angeles are determined to fight to the last ditch in defence of their unions. The American Federation of Labor is making special efforts to protect the working people of this city. Experienced organizers are on the ground, and more are to come. The union-wreckers will eventually learn that American men and women can not be reduced to the level of Chinese and Japanese.

EDITORIAL

WE are glad to announce that since our last issue the milk wagon drivers of Chicago, Local Union No. 753, have settled their wage agreement with their employers for this year, getting an increase of $1.00 per week all around and many other concessions. At first it looked as if the members of this local were going out on strike, but the fairness of their employers and the good judgment of the men was shown on all occasions, and after several conferences an agreement was reached, which means more than an increase of wages as it means the good will and honest thankfulness of their employers.

In addition to an increase of one dollar per week the men received a guarantee of seventeen dollars per week for all men now in their employment, and should a route be split up the employers agree that whatever wage the driver is making at the time of splitting he shall receive the same amount for six months after splitting the route. Also, new men, when being employed, shall only work six months until they receive the regular pay. Formerly they worked one year. Also all men in their employment or afterward employed must belong to the union.

This is, without a doubt, one of the best organizations in our International. At the meeting at Brant's Hall, accepting the agreement, fully 1,800 members were in attendance, and when General President Tobin or General Secretary Hughes were speaking no more respectful body of men could be witnessed. It was a pleasure to be there. But something should be said for the employers. They are certainly honest, fair-minded men. At each conference they dealt with the committee representing the drivers with justness and fairness and with honor and dignity to themselves. If all employers of labor would meet the employes and be men like the employers in the milk business in Chicago, less trouble, less strikes and less misery would be the result. Let this be an inducement to the drivers unorganized throughout the country, especially the milk drivers of other cities, where they work for almost nothing, to look to the milk wagon drivers of Chicago, who, during this year of universal depression and general financial disturbance, by their perfect organization, have raised their wages and bettered their conditions all around.

ABOUT two months ago Local Union No. 121 of Gary, Ind., was chartered. This local was organized by Vice-President Farrell and Brother Golden of the packing house teamsters' local. The local today has a membership of about three hundred.

Gary, Indiana, is a new city, just starting up. There are buildings going up on all sides. The United States Steel Company has moved to Gary and consequently a town is forming on account of this new industry settling in that district. Most of the members of this Local Union originally belonged in Chicago, and in Gary were employed generally by contractors at a wage of seventeen and a half cents per hour. After the formation of the local, the members, with the assistance of other officers, drafted a wage scale and presented it to the employers, but they obstinately refused to do anything better than they were doing.

After several days, during which time many conferences took place, the members of the union finally decided to go out on strike. Another conference was sought and the situation gone over, with the result that the members received an increase in wages of 50 cents a day or a total of three dollars a week. At a meeting held on the evening of April 15 at which President Tobin, Secretary Hughes and Business Agent Golden were present the entire situation was discussed, and, on the advice of the above-named officers, the local voted to accept the proposition of the three dollar increase, which also means other concessions which space will not permit us to mention in this issue.

This is another instance of the success of our organizations. While this is a year in which most of our locals, and the locals of other organizations, have been satisfied with their old conditions, we have cases, such as those named in this issue, where our members have received considerable increase in wages and reduction in hours.

The Local Union in Gary, it is safe to say, before the first of July will have a membership of five hundred. They have a good set of officers that attend the meetings and perform their several duties, and the members support their officers. All we desire to say in closing is that we wish them godspeed.

THE commission wagon drivers of Chicago, of which Frank Ray is business agent, a United Teamsters of America organization, some three months ago asked for an increase in wages of one dollar per week. Up to the present time, though they have threatened to strike, nothing has been done by the employers. We desire to say here that some rumors existed in Chicago that our members were going to take their places if they went out on strike. As a rule our members are not possessed of that kind of material, neither do we countenance anything of the kind. While we intend to get into no trouble whatever on account of this organization, we have no reason for wishing them defeat, and our members do not intend to interfere with their interests should the individuals driving the wagons seek to better their conditions. While some difference of opinion may exist between the officers of the respective organizations, the men on the wagons have their families to take care of and our sympathies are with them. It is to be deplored that such conditions as are given by a rival organization exist. The employers are encouraged by this affair in Chicago. They know the condition of the U. T. A. They know it is a rival organization, having no backing from the American Federation of Labor or the rank and file of the teamsters of the country. They know their treasury contains nothing, and for those reasons the employers are inclined to be a little more independent.

Several of our organizations have bettered their conditions. This should be an encouragement for the men who compose the U. T. A. Look at the results for both organizations and let us hope and pray that looking at the matter in a sensible manner will tend toward bringing together all the teamsters in this country.

Correspondence

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Kindly give space in the magazine to the following:

In common with others of the rank and file of our membership, it is to be sincerely regretted that the absolutely fair and courteous proposition submitted by the I. B. of T. executive board in accordance with the mandate and authority conferred by the Boston convention to the U. T. A. should prove futile of any reconciliation.

The Boston convention, as the records will show, discussed the question of re-affiliation in all seriousness and justice, the dominant feeling being to exert every honorable effort to again formulate one united and brotherly body. With this object in view, the following resolution unanimously prevailed:

"That any local or locals of the U. T. A. may return to the I. B. of T., upon payment of one month's per capita tax dues and be entitled to the same rights and privileges as locals in the I. B. of T."

What fairer or more generous proposal could be offered a seceding body? As a teamster of 22 years' experience in the city of Chicago, one who has been employed at most every line of the craft, and who has seen in the dark days when a teamster's existence was but little better than the animal he was driving, and has witnessed and enjoyed the benefits that have accrued through organization of the craft, which has made it possible for the teamster to be regarded as a human being, deprecates the attempt of certain men to keep asunder the rank and file, which must eventually act as a detriment and injury to the man behind the team, creating a condition much easier for the employer to combat.

I do not wish to offer undue criticism of the U. T. A. committee who drafted the reply to the proposition submitted by the I. B. of T., but it is plainly evident from the display of vindictive sarcasm, that they have not a particle of wish or desire that the men who pay their salaries and support the organization shall become reunited into a common brotherhood. The reply, couched in terms of animus and open hostility without one sentence tending toward a reconciliation is an open affront to the individual members of both organizations who believe our progress lays in peace and unity, and not warfare.

Reference was made to the acts of the Boston convention. The delegates to that convention represented their Local Unions in a conscientious way without coercion or intimidation. Every delegate, black or white, was accorded every opportunity to express his sentiment and opinion unreservedly upon any matter or question before the convention. Rivalry existed, it's true, which is but natural in conventions of any kind, but fortunately the men who were defeated in their ambitions were big and broad enough, loyal enough to their organization to recognize here in free America, that the will of the majority shall prevail; being conscious of their duty as labor unionists, they cheerfully accepted the results and pledged their fealty to the organization.

There was no man present, either officer or delegate, who considered himself mightier than the convention, neither was any delegate seeking recognition that had attempted treason to the organization and whose local had wilfully evaded the just payment of their per capita tax, in violation of the constitution they, themselves, had assisted framing in former conventions. There was not present a coterie of office seekers, who thought more of their own personal importance than the men they had been sent to represent, and last but not least, there was not present any emissary of the employers' associations, confessed convict, or witness-stand perjurer, advocating and taking the lead in a secession movement under the guise of purity and reform, but in reality to satisfy personal gratification and power at the expense of every union teamster in the country. It is needless to remark there are gentlemen on the other side who undoubtedly were actuated solely by what they considered honorable motives in aligning themselves with the opposition, but their efforts concentrated in the proper direction, by remaining in the organization and assisting in weeding out any corruption if such existed, would have been of more material benefit to the teamsters than being participants in the formation of a dual body.

No two rival organizations of teamsters can successfully occupy the field against the concentrated wealth and vast resources of the employers' associations.

The A. F. of L., through its executive board, composed of men of unquestioned honesty and integrity, men who have devoted the best years of their lives and experience in the uplifting and betterment of their fellow worker, men who subsidize personal interest to the advancement and progress of the trades union movement, and who stand as the representatives of 2,000,000 organized workers, have recognized and indorsed the I. B. of T., as the legitimate and bona fide organization of teamsters in the country. Brother, where do you stand? Which is to our benefit—to be as one or stay divided?

Fraternally yours,
GEO. MITCHELL,
Rec. Sec. Local 733.

NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

There are a multitude of things of which I desire to write, but it seems pertinent that I should inform you that our conflict with secession is again being fought in the open, and our rather light-headed opponents are assuming their usual hostile attitude, making ready to strike the blow which will prove to be detrimental to their existence. The deferment is probably being caused by the differences of opinion as regards the advisability of continuing, lack of confidence in their much vaunted championship, and insufficient funds to meet the expenses of their usual methods of procedure.

However, the little skirmishing that followed the capture of the United Teamsters of America stable in question, proved conclusively that they were weak, and regardless of the fact that their conduct was rather becoming, particularly so in reference to the petty acts which were designed by those who lacked the nerve to execute them, it was nevertheless, highly injudicious on their part to show their utter helplessness. In their attempt to create the belief that we had *cut the scale,* they struck their own death knell, their men have since learned that such was not true, that our contract, which the truckman signed, was identically the same as the one he had signed for them, the previous year.

Here allow me to state that if we are going to place the credit where it rightly belongs, would say the foreman on the job, a member of Local 449, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, one of those ''One in a thousand'' sort of men, tried and true, endeavored to persuade the drivers (U. T. of A.) to go back where they belonged. This fact was most probably reported to the U. T. of A. representatives, who insisted that our I. B. of T. man ''flop or get off the job,'' and this proved their undoing. An I. B. of T. contract was called for and signed. The U. T. of A. drivers were given the opportunity to transfer into our organization for what they owed on their books (U. T. of A.), but by advice of their representatives they refused to do so. Their places were then filled by our men, Monday morning, March the 9th.

A ''crew'' (U. T. of A.) was immediately put to work, who removed and did away with all the burrs (nuts), cut several sets of harness and blankets, *ganged* and *slugged* several of our men, and one man's head was opened with a hatchet. It then became necessary to put two men on the trucks for several days. Things were quiet again for a time, presumably until enough money had been collected to pay the ''crew'' and then the *wrecking* began again, bricks were thrown, shots fired, and that which we most especially regret, *horses were cut.*

On Saturday afternoon, March the 14th, a committee of the old drivers requested our International Second Vice-President, Joseph Forkey, to meet the U. T. of A. delegates in O'Meara's office relative to letting the old drivers go back to work. This Forkey agreed to do but informed them in such a manner as to permit no misunderstanding, that they would not be taken back until they became members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters by paying the full initiation fee, and that it would then be up to the truckman as to whether he would take them back.

Cleary, Hoffman, Brown and a few unknown *trailers* came down the street for the purpose of endeavoring to have Forkey reinstate their men until such time as some fanciful settlement could be arranged. Those who lurked behind came prepared to wreak vengeance upon those of our members who had been employed to man the trucks, and especially upon our Second International Vice-President, Joseph Forkey, who every morning and night had neglected his other duties to be with his men directing their movements, advising them to refrain from using violence and instructing them to act only in defense.

In the melee that followed the so-called conference, Forkey was shot.

It was at this instant that tragedy and comedy were enacted in one scene, namely, the shooting of Forkey and the spectacular dashaway from their own grazing grounds of Hoffman, a picture of obesity, and Brown the shadow of death. In their haste, they both forgot to take Cleary along with them.

Well might they hold Forkey responsible for the operations against their organization, for he has ever been their avowed enemy. Were you to know of the inroads he has cut into their already devastated ranks, through his persistent efforts and straightforward tactics, and were you to know the real character of the man, clear, sober and critical in the exercise of judgment, I would not hesitate to say that, overthrowing all indiscriminate eulogy, he stands alone in his class, unblemished, courageous, a born leader and the master of the most critical crisis in the teamsters' movement. You will search in vain to find his equal.

LARRY FARNHAM,
Rec. Sec. Local 654.

SCRANTON, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The mission of labor is to create and develop the bonds of brotherhood. Brotherhood lies in mutually enjoying the things mutually created. Brotherhood can not exist between two classes, the one creating the wealth of the world, the other exploiting that wealth, procuring far in excess of what it has created these two classes do not mutually enjoy the things mutually created since one class has done the creating and the other does the enjoying. In the ancient days of labor unionism while intrigue, war, hate and murder were raging in the hearts of the great and strong the lowly working people in their unions were enjoying a true brotherhood and helping each other to procure labor, enjoying common property and the common label, caring for the sick, supporting the widow and the orphan, burying the dead and buying from slavery their unfortunate fellow man as the funds of their unions would permit. Today organized labor, while not practicing the communism of the early days, nevertheless practices a brotherhood more real than any other organized body on earth. They help each other to procure work at the best wages capitalism will permit and under the best conditions that can be had. They support each other when on strike, care for the sick, support widows and orphans and bury the dead. The mission of labor is to furnish an effective protest against the encroachment of tyranny upon the liberties of the common people. The whole history of mankind is full of labor's protests against man's insatiate greed. In Ancient days the world was ever disturbed by the slave revolting against the master. The freedman, in his working organization was ever demanding a better share of the world's goods, checking the ruinous wealth accumulation of the master of industry. Read Roman history and you will see that the great agitations for human rights always came from below, from the man who created wealth in the sweat of his brow. He found some champions in the Roman senate, but these champions got their inspiration not from the powers of vested interests, but from the lowly and despised. And today it is the same. Whence the source of all our social unrest? Whence the cry for liberty that mammon can not hush? Whence the demand for economic freedom? Does it come from Wall street? Does it come from the rich, young smart set who have fallen heir to millions which never cost them an honest day's toil and who for that very reason hold in contempt the class that created those millions? No, these are satisfied for things to continue as they are; they are willing to stand pat. This great social volcano is belching forth its fires of agitation, unrest and revolution from below. Down where the men, women and children toil on farms, in dark mines, unsanitary factories and loathsome sweatshops. Many of these, it is true, like the hunted beast, wounded by its pursuers, have not the knowledge to make intelligent and effective protest, and can only snarl and wreak vengeance and destruction upon their oppressors. But labor possesses somewhere in its ranks the men and women of native ability, having souls aflame with the fires of freedom filled with the sense of justice, prophets of the new day trained in practical statesmanship through personal contact with industrial problems who can and will build the coming nation not on profit, but on service. These are the ones who will never grow weary and fall by the wayside until child labor is abolished, woman economically independent and old age is no longer haunted with the grim specter of want. The American Federation convention which closed on November 23 at Norfolk, Va., was a great school for a study of conditions of labor.

M. E. KANE.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—For the first time in the history of our Local, I am called on to record the death of one of our members. Nelson R. Bunts, vice-president of our union, and a member who promised to do a great deal for the good of the cause, met a shocking death in a runaway accident, near the village of Endicott, where he had gone with a van load of household goods. In the runaway, Brother Bunts had his back broken, one arm broken and both legs broken, one of them in two places. Notwithstanding these injuries, Brother Bunts lived four days after the accident occurred. Before his death Brother Bunts left orders with his family to have all union drivers accompany his remains to its last resting place, which took place at Conklin Center. The following resolutions were adopted by our Local, as an expression of sympathy for the afflicted family:

Whereas, Nelson R. Bunts, vice-president of our brotherhood, has passed from temporal associations with his fellow craftsmen, having transferred his membership from this union to the Grand Union of Immortal Spirits of the pure heart, and

Whereas, We desire to pay an humble tribute to the memory of one we knew and loved, therefore, be it

Resolved, That our sympathies go out in the fullest measure to the heartbroken family whose heads are bowed in grief. It is our privilege to share in a lesser degree this sorrow, but we can never wholly appreciate the depths of their woe, owing to the shocking death and untimely taking away of our brother. And be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this union, and also sent to the family of the deceased, published in the daily press and sent to national headquarters and inserted in the next issue of The Teamsters.

JOHN THOMAS,
HARRY GRIFFIN,
DAVID S. HILL,
Committee.

The first anniversary of our union took place on March 27, and proved a felicitous affair in every way. The tables were laden with the delicacies of the season, to which all did ample justice and the ''wet goods'' was served in tin dippers. At each plate was a beautiful cut rose for each banqueter when he took his seat, and an orchestra of six pieces rendered ''sweet strains to soothe the savage breast,'' behind a bower of potted plants in the rear of the hall. J. Ryan, of the C. L. U. acted as toastmaster and after the jolly teamsters had spouted sentiments to their full capacity, addresses were made by J. R. Dunn, P. J. Donnelly and Walter Hulse.

The union is enrolling the icemen of the city, and from the present outlook, union ice, which of course is the coldest, will be delivered throughout the city. ''How'd you like to be the ice man?''

Fred Signar, a practical liveryman, has purchased the stable of Fred Seaman, and will take possession soon. It is expected the new proprietor will run a strictly union livery.

President S. P. Strait has embarked in business for himself, having started a boarding stable. He is meeting with success. Fraternally,

DAVID S. HILL, Bus. Agt. 378.

TORONTO, ONT.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It is with heartfelt sympathy that we announce the death of our late brother, Jas. H. Gracey, who had been sick for about six months, suffering from indigestion. He passed away on March 19, 1908.

JAS. BLACKWELL, Pres.
JOHN MINION, Sec.-Treas.
Local 495, I. B. of T.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The above is a picture of Geo. F. Dugan, who is occupying the double position of recording secretary of Brooklyn Joint Council, and secretary-treasurer of Local 499, and which offices are filled with credit to himself and the organizations. Brother Dugan is one of the hard working, every day teamsters, that never allow an opportunity to help a brother or his organization along, to escape him. He is one of those that are daily and nightly battling against the U. T. A. in Brooklyn, and we are proud to say with much success for our organization. There is not a meeting of a Local Union in his district, that he does not attend. This is the kind of men that makes an organization, and not the individual that is too tired to attend his own meeting.

We say God speed to Brother Dugan, and trust he will be spared many years to his organization to continue in his useful work.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to let you know that Local 108 is growing very nicely and hope we, the members, can work and make it the strongest of all unions. And thank you very much for the work Brother Hoffman did, and hope he can remain with us.

We held a dance on Tuesday evening, March 31, 1908, and had a very nice crowd and everyone enjoyed themselves, and hoped we would hold another dance or a picnic, in the near future. The committee worked hard to make it a success.

One more word to all who read this —pay your dues, if they are not paid up to date, go and pay them. Attend to the meetings of your Local and help to run its business. Be courageous and manly and show the world that teaming in general consists of teamsters' hard working hands that guides the wheel of industry. Wishing all unions success, I am fraternally yours, C. L. GLAUSER.

1200 Norwood Road, Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I was looking over the Teamsters' magazine, I found there was nothing mentioned about our city, so I thought I would write a few lines for it.

Our Secretary-Treasurer, Brother Thurton, has been working very hard for us since last spring, having the credit of signing over the largest Funeral Hack Stable in Philadelphia, where nothing at present is hired but union help, also we give him credit, in behalf of the I. B. of T., for getting our wages raised above that of any such stable here.

We are moving very slow at present, but the hackies and heavy team drivers are commencing to wake up again. Hoping our Secretary will be able to give you a better report of Local 416, of Philadelphia next month, I remain yours in I. B. of T.,

JAMES E. KEILY, Pres.

You cannot eat your cake and have your cake.—Cervantes.

TRIBUTE TO BRO. JOS. FORKEY

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Mr. Joseph Forkey, I want to assure you that it is a pleasure to me to inform you that I have the honor to have been delegated by our union to make a short address to you.

The union which I now represent, and of which you are the head, has seen fit in their judgment to make mention of the fact of the high esteem and appreciation in which you are held by its members.

The several years which have passed during your administration as presiding officer of our union has met with success in every undertaking advanced by you, and disputes have been amicably settled to the satisfaction of those most concerned.

Our union can congratulate itself upon their selection in placing you in the highest office in their power to bestow.

Your knowledge of the necessary requirements of our members to keep body and soul together, and imbued with a spirit to act squarely with the employers as well as with the employed, resulted in your success to create an increase in our salaries without a struggle—a scale of wages agreeable to the members and sanctioned by the bosses. The International Union, having taken an interest in your activity as a level-headed union man, saw fit to elevate you to the position of Vice-President of their union, thereby recognizing your untiring efforts as well as believing that the International Union would profit by your wise counsel when they meet to discuss questions of importance to all union drivers.

In conclusion our local union, desiring to show their gratitude for the many efforts by you made to elevate their social condition in life, presents you with this small token of their esteem, and sincerely hopes that you may live many years to come to enjoy the memories of today.

M. A. DONOVON, L. U. 449.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, the Joint Council of Buffalo, N. Y., would ask to have this memoriam printed in our monthly journal. And to have a copy sent to the bereaved family of our late brother, Delos Folck, 22 Morton Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God, to take from our midst, a good and loyal brother, Delos Folck, who was ever ready to help his brother members to better their conditions, and a faithful officer in his Local Union, 158, and a member of our Joint Council; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days to his memory, and a copy be spread on the minutes.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. CHASE,
Sec. of the Joint Council of the I. B. of T.

Inasmuch as it is in accordance with the rules of life, laid down by the Great Ruler of all things, that our worthy secretary-treasurer and brother, James McBride, should depart from this life on the 20th day of March, 1908; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local 707, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, extend to the bereaved family of our departed brother, our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, in memory of him who has gone from us and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our local and that a copy be sent to the family of Brother James McBride, and that a copy of them be sent to our official magazine for publication.

CHAS. MELVILLE, Pres.
JOHN BLASEY, Sec.-Treas.
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—Please have these memorials published in the I. B. of T. journal:

IN MEMORIAM.

Inasmuch as it has pleased the Great Ruler of all things to take from our ranks Brother T. H. Miller, be it

Resolved, That Local 745 of I. B. of T., do hereby extend to the wife of the deceased brother our sincere sympathy in this, her hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, also a copy be sent to the bereaved wife.

M. NEEDHAM, Pres.
J. W. ELLIS, Rec. Sec.
WM. LIDSTER,
ED. CHENEY,
J. W. ELLIS.
Committee.

Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst Eliza, the wife of our beloved brother, M. A. Orndorff.

Resolved, That Local No. 745 does hereby extend to the family its heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and distress; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Teamsters' Journal for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of today; also a copy be given to the family.

M. NEEDHAM, Pres.
J. W. ELLIS, Rec. Sec.
WM. LIDSTER,
ED. CHENEY,
J. W. ELLIS.
Committee.

Mattoon, Ill.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a special meeting of Local 304, of the I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted on our late brother, George McLean, who died on April 10, after a six weeks lingering illness:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God in the exercise of his Divine duty and love to remove from our midst our beloved brother, George McLean.

Whereas, The deceased was a member in good standing in our Local, a good citizen, upright, faithful and industrious husband, having the good will of all who knew him, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden hand of death has cut down a life that was full of kindness to his brothers.

May the removal of Brother McLean from our midst have a tendency to bind us, as union men, closer to one another, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a page of our minute book be set apart for these resolutions, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family as a mark of esteem and respect for our departed brother, and a copy be sent to the Labor Journal and the Teamsters' magazine for publication.

JOSEPH C. BALLING,
JAMES HAYES,
ED. C. FOY,
Committee.

Fraternally yours,
J. C. BALLING, President.
Local 304, Truck Drivers.
Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—At a meeting held on the 16th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Inasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Delos Folck, our brother and trustee, be it

Resolved, That Local 158, of the I. B. of T. extend to the bereaved family of our departed brother our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days in memory of him who has gone from us, and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Local, and a copy sent to the family of Brother Delos Folck and a copy to our official magazine, for publication.

WM. H. LEGG, Rec. Sec.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Inasmuch as it has pleased the Great Ruler to muster from our ranks one of our brothers, Brother John Hardman, on the 20th of March, 1908, we deplore his loss greatly, as he was one who always was looking out for the best interests of the Local of which he was a member, always having his book up-to-date, besides being a member of our Sick and Death Benefit Association.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a token of our feeling for him.

WM. CALLAN,
Rec. Sec. Local 763.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

A GRATEFUL UNION.

The following set of resolutions were unanimously passed and presented to Brother Peter J. Donaghue, formerly President of the Joint Council, and a member of Local Union No. 112, Lumber Teamsters in Boston and vicinity, who has ceased to act as business agent and is now devoting his entire time to the practice of law:

Whereas, Brother Peter J. Donaghue, a delegate from the Lumber Teamsters and Handlers Local Union 112 is one of the members of the I. B. of T., who formed the Teamsters' Joint Council of Boston and vicinity, and

Whereas, He seldom, if ever, missed a meeting of the Council, and was untiring in his efforts to promote its welfare and to render whatever assistance he could to an affiliated Local or a member of the I. B. of T., and

Whereas, Previous to the organization of his craft, when the day's labor consisted of many hours and the compensation was small, he studied unceasingly until he fitted himself for a law school, and

Whereas, He entered the evening law school, taking the four year course, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in June, 1904, and was admitted to the practice of law in August of the same year, and

Whereas, His admission to the practice of law seemed to increase his loyalty and devotion to the cause of organized labor, and more particularly the Teamsters' Joint Council and affiliated Locals, and

Whereas, His loyalty, conservatism and good judgment were subsequently appreciated by a unanimous election to the office of President—the highest office in the gift of the Council, and

Whereas, As President of the Council, he was impartial, kind, charitable and sympathetic, yet energetic, untiring and persistent in his efforts to promote the policy and principles of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and

Whereas, Brother Peter J. Donaghue concluded to devote his entire time to the study and practice of his chosen profession, he declined reelection to an executive office in his own Union on January 1, 1908, therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend Brother Donaghue's courage, endurance and perseverance in the study of law and recommend his courage to all ambitious Teamsters, and be it further

Resolved, That while we regret to lose Brother Donaghue, as a member of the Council, we find consolation in the fact that we have one of our own in the legal profession, who will increase and multiply our pleasure and satisfaction by every success in life, and one who will always be willing and ready to advance the interests of the Teamsters.

Try to get a member for your Local next month. This is what makes the labor movement strong against the attacks of the Manufacturers' Association.

Members of Local Unions should attend their meetings and encourage their officers.

A man who pays his dues and nothing more is only half a member.

APRIL, 1908

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY

I B of T
A. F. of L.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

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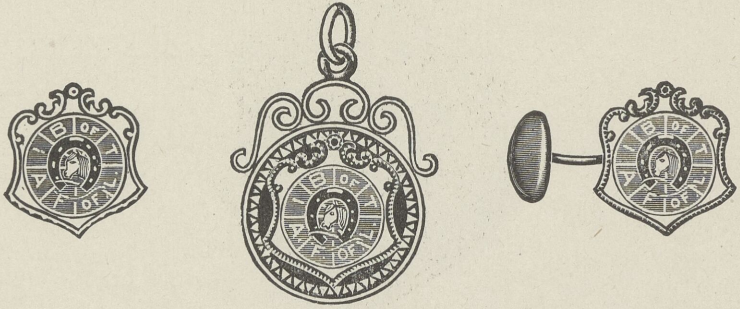

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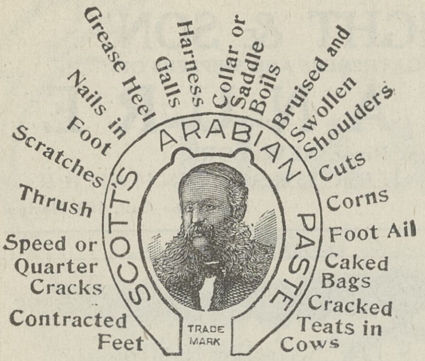
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Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume V Number 6
April, 1908

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REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY OF SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As in my last report I stated that I had called an open meeting for February 2, at Dayton, Ohio, for the purpose of building up Local 52, which meeting was well attended by many of the ex-members, who gave their word that they would again come back into the organization; owing to the fact that many of them are working short time, they were unable to pay the initiation at that meeting.

After the meeting of February 2, I visited the Dayton Clothing Manufacturing Co., who are using the garment workers' label and are hiring non-union teamsters to do their hauling, which, the manager stated, he would take up with the firm that is doing his hauling and ask them to hire union drivers.

On February 5 I received a communication from General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, stating that Local 258 had entered a grievance against Local 401 in Newark, Ohio, over the jurisdiction line, requesting me to visit Newark at the earliest opportunity. I left New York on February

6 and after my arrival at Newark I learned that neither one of the two locals would meet for two weeks. I then called the executive officers of both local unions for a meeting on February 7. The grievance that Local 258 had against 401 was discussed and I rendered my decision on the jurisdiction line between both local unions on their charters, which was satisfactory to the executive officers of both local unions, and they promised to carry out my decision to the best of their ability. I also have been requested by the officers of said local union to attend their next regular meeting.

After leaving Newark, Ohio, for the city of Cleveland, I stopped on my way at Columbus, O., and located several of the members of Local 288 and learned when their next meeting would be held, which was on February 18. I told them to notify their members that I would visit their local on that date. I then proceeded to Cleveland and attended the meeting of Local 108 on February 8, and learned that the new organization had been increasing in its membership. On February 9 I attended an open meeting at Painesville, Ohio, which had been arranged for four weeks previous, but through some unknown reason to myself the officers of that local union did not carry out my instructions of this meeting; therefore the meeting was not attended by any teamsters who did not belong to the organization. I addressed the members of the local union on the good and welfare of the teamsters' organization.

I then took up the work again of the city of Cleveland for a mass meeting on February 16. The meeting was fairly well attended, a number of applications received, and in my opinion this local union will meet with success this time. The members of said local union are taking hold of the organization and are doing everything in their power to build up a strong local.

On February 7 I proceeded to Columbus, where, as I stated before, I promised to attend a meeting of Local 288 on February 18. While there was a very small attendance of its members, arrangements were made to call a mass meeting for all teamsters in the city of Columbus for some future date, or whenever the local thinks the proper time to call it.

I then proceeded to Newark, Ohio, to attend a meeting of Local 258 and Local 401, as requested by their executive officers on my visit before to Newark. The meetings had been fairly attended.

On February 21 I proceeded to Dayton, Ohio, as I had called a mass meeting for February 23, and took up the work trying to get the teamsters who are not members of the organization to join. The meeting was a very good one, a number of applications were received, and the men stated that they would do all in their power to bring a few more with them at the next regular meeting of Local 52, which was on the following Sunday.

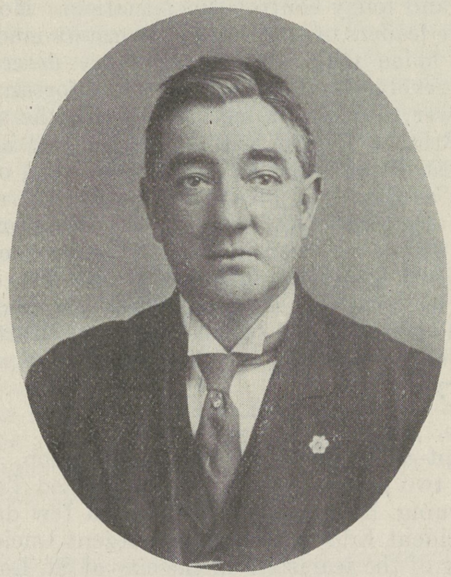
On February 24 I went to Akron, Ohio, to take up the work of reorganizing Local 152, for which I had made arrangements on February 11 for a meeting on February 28 in said city. The meeting was attended by a number of the old stand-bys of the local. Matters were discussed in what way they might be able to build up the organization again. Arrangements were made for another meeting on March 4.

I believe I have given you a full detail of my work during the past month in reference to reorganizing the various cities. I remain,

Fraternally yours,
E. J. HOFFMAN,
Sixth Vice-President.

Fortune turns round like a mill wheel.—**Cervantes.**

EDITORIAL



THOS. CONNAUGHTON.

THE above is a photograph of Mr. Thos. Connaughton, president of the Joint Council in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Connaughton was a delegate to the Chicago convention, also the Boston convention, and worked hard in the interest of the organization at both conventions. He today is making a battle in Brooklyn, with the assistance of the other agents, against the United Teamsters of America, and in every sense of the word deserves credit. While acting as business agent for Local No. 763, Carriage Drivers of Brooklyn, he at all times when called upon rendered valuable assistance to the members of our organization working at other crafts in that city, where the U. T. A.'s were so strong at one time. He is untiring in his efforts to promote the interest of the drivers in the city of Brooklyn.

We desire to say that Brother Connaughton has the good will and esteem of the General Officers for his earnest efforts in behalf of our people in Brooklyn.

WE are glad to announce that Vice-President Forkey is getting along very comfortably after his serious accident in New York City a few days ago. The story of the accident is as follows:

A certain master teamster in New York City, named O'Mera, who operates some seventeen or eighteen teams or wagons, had in his employ members of the U. T. of A. One driver, however, named McGovern, was a member of Local No. 449, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and had worked for Mr. O'Mera for about twenty years. The business agent of the United Teamsters demanded that Mr. McGovern become a member of the U. T. of A. or its members would refuse to continue working with him. Mr. McGovern replied that he would sacrifice his position rather than become a member of an organization of seceders, whereupon the United Teamsters demanded of the owner, Mr. O'Mera, that he discharge Mr. McGovern. Mr. O'Mera refused to discharge, as he claimed, the best man in his employ, and the consequences were that the U. T. A.'s went on strike. Brother Forkey supplied union men, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to man the wagons, and today controls the situation. However, on the afternoon of March 14 the leaders of the United Teamsters made a desperate attack upon our members, laden with weapons of every description, among them a number of loaded revolvers. Brother Forkey unfortunately received a bullet wound in the lower part of his leg. This ends the story. However, we desire to say that Brother Forkey will be on his feet again in a few days battling in the interest of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Such conditions as described above are disgraceful not only to the men who belong to labor organizations, but to the entire community, and we wonder sometimes, with people representing labor in cases such as this, that labor has gained as much as it has in the past few years. Not alone do we deplore such conditions, but we trust that the honest-thinking members of our organization throughout the country will stamp out every effort made by the members that represent such outrages as striking against union men in every section of the country.

ANOTHER attempt at building up the organization, or promoting peace or harmony, the two pillars upon which the United Teamsters of America seem to do their arguing, happened in St. Louis a few days ago. Organizer McArthur, Vice-President Eddy and Business Agent Lucier of East St. Louis called a mass meeting of the teamsters in the city of St. Louis, but when about to enter the hall they were brutally beaten by thugs and hirelings whom we have every reason to believe were in the employ of the United Teamsters. Lying upon the streets of St. Louis, badly used up until they secured aid from some honest-thinking citizens, was the result of their attempt to unionize the team drivers in St. Louis. Again we say that no honest-thinking person can sit and read or witness such actions and say other than that they despise the parties who are responsible for the same. No organization of men can long endure such leadership. The individual endeavoring to help the people of his craft, guilty of no crime other than trying to organize the unorganized, such a crime deserves the condemnation of every one having any American spirit in them. We trust, however, that this will also strengthen our people, and it certainly will have a tendency to embitter one organization against the other.

THE convention called by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor on March 18 was unquestionably the most representative gathering of the heads of labor organizations which ever took place in the city of Washington, or in any other city. Every international organization was represented by its president and secretary-treasurer.

Many matters of importance were transacted and remedies suggested in order to try to relieve the present conditions surrounding labor by reason of the decisions of the Supreme Court. It is useless to attempt to describe here the feelings of the representatives of the several organizations other than to say that the representatives from every section of the country used strong language in condemning the system which places labor in the same light as the coal trust or the beef trust.

Our space will not permit us to enter into a full description of the actions of the representatives at the convention. We trust, however, that as many of our members as possible will read the Federationist for the month of April, in which will be given a full account of that convention.

Undoubtedly the convention will have considerable effect upon the present administration, as in presenting the statements of the convention to Speaker Cannon and Vice-President Fairbanks, those two gentlemen gave the committee every reason to hope for better conditions in the future.

One thing the convention decided to do was to instruct the several international organizations and they in turn to instruct their local unions and the members to see that every pressure is brought to bear by the individual members of organized labor and his friends on the congressmen and senators in their district, urging them by personal letter to vote in favor of the labor measures now pending in Congress. We take this opportunity of requesting our members to comply with the wishes of the convention in Washington. We hope that our members will make their demands as strong as possible in an endeavor to accomplish this result.

The convention also decided that mass meetings were to be called during the month of April on the third Sunday or the following Monday in every city and town in the entire country for the purpose of demanding justice for the laboring people. Wherever such meetings are held we will rely upon our members to attend the same.

We hope by the next issue of this Magazine some results will be gained and, believing in the justice of the demands of labor, we are convinced that our members throughout the country will use every effort to bring about these much-desired conditions.

ALMOST all the progressive and successful organizations of labor in this country have adopted a biennial convention. Some international organizations hold a convention only every three years, others every five years, but they are almost all getting away from the yearly quarrel of a convention.

Why would this not be a good question for us to discuss at our next convention? It seems to me that there is much in the question for us.

Now let us see what are the favorable points for an annual convention. You might answer that there is this to it, that should a set of officers be untrue to their trust, that it would be a good thing that they were elected only for a year. Again, there is the possibility of our needing to change our laws at least once a year. Again, there is the fact (and we believe this to be the strongest argument in the case) that every year we need this reunion of delegates, or this excursion, for the leading members who attend the convention, and that we have to have yearly conventions. Those are arguments favorable to yearly conventions.

Let us see what the points are against it. First, let us say that there is no need to fear the election of a dishonest officer remaining in office should our conventions be held every three or five years, as there should be laws enacted giving the power to the General Executive Board, or to the rank and file, by submitting it to a referendum vote, to remove any officer if he is wrong. This rule works successfully in other organizations.

It costs our organization every year for each convention about fifty thousand dollars. This includes the money spent by the International and the money spent by the local unions in sending their delegates to a convention. The result is that all the money some of our local unions save during the year is spent in August sending delegates to a convention. The principal work done at our conventions is the election of officers, with some additions to our Constitution, which means little when compared with the expense. So that after all we have every reason to believe that this matter should be given thorough discussion.

Our Constitution very much needs attention at our next convention. As it is today, it in many instances contradicts itself. It has been sorely neglected for the past two or three years. We have, of course, some excuse to offer for this. At the Chicago convention, on account of the secession movement, nothing practically was done with it, and at the Boston convention there was so much political work to be done for the election of officers that the Constitution was given very little attention. In speaking with an eminent lawyer, who defended Local No. 654 in New York City (Mr. Halheimer) about the Constitution, he said in matters of law that we might as well have no Constitution at all, as it practically amounted to nothing. It seems Mr. Halheimer found in testing it in court that it gave us no protection whatever. This is a matter which we cannot afford to overlook.

I trust that no matter who the officers of this organization are next year, that the delegates who attend our convention at Detroit will come prepared to work a Constitution that will be a credit to our organization, and not devote the time of the convention to making a slate whereby they can elect only the fellow who has a few votes to give away.

DANIEL J. TOBIN, Editor.

IN MEMORIAM.

Inasmuch as it is in accordance with the rules of life laid down by the Great Ruler of all things that our worthy president and brother, A. J. Dunlap, should depart from this life on the 12th day of February, 1908, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local 261 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters extend to the bereaved family of our departed brother our sincere sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in memory of him who has gone from us and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our local and that a copy of them be sent to the family of Brother A. J. Dunlap, and that a copy of them be sent to our official magazine for publication.

J. W. TOMLINSON, Vice-Pres.
J. E. BALL, Secretary.

OUR GOLD BRICK.

The (Bloomington, Ill.) Daily Bulletin (Dem.), July 26.—It is stated that the Philippine Islands are costing the United States $100,000,000 per year besides the lives and health of hundreds of loyal sons who are wrecked by the climate. In the face of this it is proposed to build the largest navy in the world, for no purpose other than to prevent some other nation from getting the Philippines away from us. There is really no danger. All the nations of the earth are aware that the official assay has revealed a gold brick, and the unloading of the islands upon us is conceded to be the only smart thing Spain has done since the days of Columbus. If we were to sail away and abandon the Philippines, the result would be some immediate fighting among the natives, resulting in the establishment of a republic after the struggle had determined the best equipped party.

The above picture represents one of our members driving an eight-horse team in Portland, Oregon. The driver is Brother Jones, President of Local Union No. 162, Truck Drivers of Portland, Oregon.

This is one of the best local unions connected with the International, having a membership of three hundred, and were represented at the Boston convention by delegate C. Osborn, who was certainly a credit to his Local Union and to the teamsters in general, as no more faithful or sincere individual ever represented a Local Union.

Some years ago when the Sand and Coal Teamsters' Union of Portland were on strike for better conditions, Local No. 162 was the main help to the then striking teamsters, spending thousands of dollars for the benefit of the men on strike.

The members of Local No. 162 are working hard to get the Sand and Coal Teamsters back to their former organized position, and let us bid them god-speed in their work.

In the war of independence the Union workmen did their share, without being given any of the glory by historians. It was the Iron Workers' Union that forged the enormous chain that was stretched across the Hudson at West Point in 1778. Again and again the English tried in vain to break it. Six weeks of the most arduous labor were required to make it, and the men toiled night and day until it was in place. This chain was the largest ever forged, its weight being 186 tons. Every link was three feet long, three of them being still preserved in the Glen Island museum. Did not those union iron workers, toiling shirtless in a hail of sparks, accomplish as much for the defense of their country as many of those who wore uniforms and received medals?

Correspondence

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—While in the city of Los Angeles I noticed several things that would be of interest to the Teamsters, and I, therefore, take this method of getting it before the rank and file. In the city of Los Angeles there is an Employers' Association that has, virtually, a fence built around the city. Our organizations in that city have held together despite great odds, and the most noticeable thing to me, upon investigating, the cause of our local unions not going ahead more rapidly was the question of the truck drivers' strike one year ago, when they were an independent organization. They drafted an agreement and after drafting the same presented it to the team owners. The team owners' association agreed to a 25 cents increase for our people, but after making that agreement, the merchants, manufacturers and citizens' alliance, hearing that the team owners were going to sign up a closed shop with an increase for the teamsters of that city, immediately notified one of the largest team owners of Los Angeles, upon whom they held a mortgage, and informed him, as well as the other team owners, that if they made such an agreement with the teamsters they would immediately foreclose their mortgage and put them out of business. This forced a lockout of our people and after two weeks, the truck drivers, being an independent organization, was forced to call the strike off and go back to work.

The loyalty of the men as trade unionists was thoroughly demonstrated, as despite the fact that they had lost their strike and had to go back to work without an agreement they held together and, undoubtedly, in the near future, they will get an agreement. The same condition exists with all other crafts in that city. It is the home of the non-union men, who are willing to work for almost anything they can get, but since the American Federation of Labor has levied an assessment of one cent per man to better the situation in Los Angeles, and the International organizations are putting organizers in the field, I do not believe it will be long until the labor movement there will be in better condition. It is virtually a call to arms on the part of the trade unionists to protect themselves against the employers of that city who have discriminated for years against organized labor. I believe that within the course of a year, with the combined efforts of the American Federation of Labor and the International Unions, Los Angeles will be a thoroughly organized city, and I think much praise should be given the two locals of teamsters in that city, who have so loyally demonstrated their trade unionism by sticking together and endeavoring to better their conditions.

A word must be said in regard to the entire state of Illinois. I have been in most of the large cities throughout the state during the last month and I find that, despite the money depression, our organizations in almost every locality are in a flourishing condition. One of the most noticeable facts is the display of the button, every teamster wearing his button in a conspicuous place and all working under an agreement.

I take this method of notifying the officers, trustees and members of local unions about the bonding of the Secretary-Treasurers. After having had considerable trouble over claims with bonding companies and hard work getting claims settled, I am informed by the representatives and counsel of the bonding companies, that it is necessary and absolutely compulsory for the trustees of the local union to get a certified statement from the bank on the first of each quarter, as to the bank balance that is in the bank to the credit of the local union. The bonding company refuses to be liable for any shortage unless this is done. Now, it is up to the officers of the local union to see that all bills are paid by check and on the first of each quarter, when the trustees audit the books, to get a certified statement of the standing of the local union at the bank and, if there are any mistakes or errors in the Secretary-Treasurer's books, the local union must at once notify the bonding company if they expect them to be liable for any shortage. I have had a great deal of trouble the last three months in securing settlements, owing to the fact that the bonding companies take the position that our people do not send the statement received from the bank to them. I, therefore, ask the local unions to please comply with this request. It is not very much work, and the statement will be issued by the bank upon the asking.

Going through the files of the International, I find that many of the local unions have not sent in notice of their quarterly audit, and I would call their attention to it.

I attended the meeting of the Central Labor Union in St. Louis on Sunday, February 9th, in conjunction with Organizer Flood, of the American Federation of Labor, and Organizer McArthur, of the International organization. President Gompers ordered the Central Labor Union of that city to unseat the seceding organizations of teamsters, and to assist the International in reorganizing the teamsters of that city, and from observation, I believe that in the near future, we will be able to bring back into the International several of the organizations that seceded.

Fraternally yours,
GEO. WM. BRIGGS,
General Auditor.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—General Auditor George W. Briggs in his whirl through this section of New York state paid our union an official visit a short time ago and gave the financial officers' books a general overhauling since the organization of the union, it being his first visit to this city. While here Brother Briggs proved of valuable assistance to the officers in the way of keeping their books balanced in proper shape, which, we are pleased to say, is being carried out much better than heretofore. We are frank to say that his ability to straighten out complex situations in the mathematical line is unlimited, and a mass of figures that looks like a Chinese puzzle is easy picking for him to unravel. Unfortunately Brother Briggs reached here in between meetings and he did not have the opportunity of meeting the general membership of the union, which was their loss, for to meet the genial auditor is an extreme pleasure and a benefit to new members. Brother Briggs made friends on all sides while here, and as we are now on his ''calling list,'' we will promise to show him ''the elephant'' upon his next professional call. He also made a stirring address before the Central Labor Union, and stated, among other things, that the teamster's button is what the cross is to the Christian; that it represents fair working conditions, equity and justice. He said the union button is a little thing in size, big in principle, like the starry flag which we are all so proud of. He said the flag stands for the army, the navy and the home life of the grandest country on earth, and the union button has done more to make it thus than any one influence. He said it costs nothing to ask for the union button, and after you have once formed the habit you cannot resist its subtle influence. If you ask for the union button a few times, he said, and become converted in spirit and truth to the theory that in union there is strength, you will wonder how you ever could have been so careless as to forget the teamster's button. In closing, he said if a liveryman sends a driver without the button, ''can him'' and demand one that does.

At the last meeting of the union several new members were initiated, and as there is a move on foot to organize the journeymen bakers, the new union will be asked to assist our union in bringing into the fold of the Brotherhood the bakery drivers, who number twenty-five or thirty.

The first annual banquet of our union was held on March 27 and proved a delightful function in every particular. There was good speechmaking by the members and invited guests, eatables and drinkables galore, music to soothe the savage breast, and singing and story telling appropriate to the occasion.

The outlook to materially increase our membership this spring is bright and the members are beginning to put forth an effort in evangelizing the teamsters who have thus far been unacquainted with the value the union will be in bettering their working conditions.

Now for a ''pull together'' to advance the union and advertise the teamsters' button. Fraternally,

DAVID S. HILL, Bus. Agt.
153 Washington St.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I take great pleasure in writing you these few lines to let you know that as I was elected president, I would request you to publish in our journal that Local 63 is doing well. I wish to say that when I was elected we only had one hundred members and at the present time we have 125. I would like for you to give us a place in the monthly journal, as some of the members have asked why we never have a monthly report in the journal. I also wish to inform the readers that we lost three of our beloved brother members—Philip Nelson, our secretary-treasurer, William Campbell, and Philip Weiskouphf, who was the oldest carriage driver in New Orleans. He was in the employ of P. J. Schoen for forty years, and Philip Nelson was employed by Mr. Schoen about twenty years; Brother Campbell worked for Mr. Johnson about twelve years.

Hoping to hear from you in the journal, I remain, Yours truly,

JOHN BRENNAN.
March 21, 1908.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Many thanks for the space granted in the February issue of our magazine for the inauguration of the agitation for a safe and sane workday in our craft, as the publicity given therein resulted in a much larger attendance at the meeting following and caused a wide range of comment, both favorable and unfavorable, but much more favorable than otherwise. At the meeting referred to amendments were offered bearing on this subject, and, having passed their first reading, were referred to the laws committee, said committee recommending that the amendments, with minor changes, be used as a basis on which to ask for a conference with the employers, both independent and in the association. The recommendation was adopted and we are now awaiting a reply from the association. The latest information discloses the fact that the fifteen to twenty-hour Saturday mentioned was by no means exaggerated and that some of our members actually go to work Friday night and do not return until Sunday morning, and the marvel of it is that a few of them profess to believe the present system is all right, this belief being based, in some instances, on purely selfish motives, while others express the opinion that it has prevailed so long it cannot well be altered. Fortunately the conditions mentioned apply mainly to what are known as morning bread wagon drivers, although there are some abuses to be corrected among the evening (hot bread) drivers and the pie and cake men.

Deserving of mention as a successful example of what can be accomplished, the Havenner Baking Company, one of the oldest of the large bakeries of the city, has for many years enforced a rule that its morning drivers must turn their wagons in by 6 p. m. Saturday and, of course, earlier the first five days of the week, and some of its most successful men turn in earlier than the hour mentioned. What a howl of indignation would go forth if the employers insisted that men should work the number of hours mentioned elsewhere. However, they do not, and many of them stand ready to co-operate with the drivers in bringing about the necessary reforms, but do not like to call their wagons in while those of other firms are allowed to remain out. In the interest of the drivers, route agents, bookkeepers, hostlers, managers and employers, as well as the faithful horses, something can and should be done, but, like certain other evils which become deep-rooted through long continuation, this is one which requires some agitation, both inside and outside of our meetings, and we therefore again thank you, Mr. Editor, for the means of placing this question before that portion of our membership who do not regularly attend meetings. Barbers of this city have just cut off one hour from their Saturday workday. "But," say the apologists for industrial slavery, "the barbers have nothing to sell which the people consume!" The hours of brewery drivers in this city are limited to an average of nine and a half a day, and no man can say that he ever heard anyone complain that the consumers cannot and do not get as much of their produce as they did when the brewery driver covered and recovered his route at the command of the dealer or because of the knowledge or fear that if he declined to do so some other driver would take advantage of his refusal. Lest we be accused of attempting to compare our craft to a trade and trying to make it appear just as easy for us to adopt hard and fast rules as those enjoyed by mechanics and others, we wish to say that we fully appreciate most of the difficulties and realize the exceptions which must be made, and the barbers have only been mentioned as one of many crafts which we could name that have fallen in line with the modern, progressive, humane trend of the general labor movement. Shall the team driver—the organized team driver, if your please—prove the sole exception to the general rule? Seriously, earnestly, we answer, No!

While the night-liners scoff, and dire vengeance they swear
On the pie man who ventures this question to air;
While the timid are silent—the indifferent don't care;
While the selfish are moved to boldly declare:
"To limit the hot bread man's hours is quite fair,
But to curtail my own is a deal that's not square!
I word on percentage—still fondly I'll cling
To the twenty-hour day, and its praises I'll sing!"
Let the wise who foresee what is coming apace,
The safe and sane work day endorse with good grace.

FRED W. FOX,
Pie Man, L. U. 33.

March 19, 1908.

CHARLESTON, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As the prospects look brighter for Local Union 246 than it has for the last year or eighteen months, I thought I would let the Teamsters' Magazine know how we are getting along. Many of our members have taken out their transfer cards and moved elsewhere, and many have fell back in their dues, until at the present time we have only about ten members in good standing, but through the effort of two or three of our members we have succeeded in having some of them pay up, and at the meeting of January 20 we had three initiations and on February 17 we had five more, with prospects of a good many more. So you see it makes us old teamsters feel pretty good. You will note that between January 20 and February 17 we had no meeting on account of our hall being burned, which ruined of our furniture and our charter was so badly burned that it can hardly be recognized.

I will close for this time, wishing you success as our President.

JOHN ROBERTS,
Rec. Sec. Local 246.
February 24, 1908.

DANBURY, CONN.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At the last meeting of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Union Local 151, held February 6, 1908, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, Wherein it has pleased the Allwise Father to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Geo. Hyatt;

"Resolved, That this local has lost an honorable and esteemed brother, and the family a generous, loving husband and father.

"Resolved, That our charter shall be draped in mourning for the next thirty days.

"Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to be published in our monthly journal, that a copy be published in the Evening News, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy spread on the pages of our minutes."

Respectfully yours,
ASA T. STONE,
Rec. Sec. Local 151.
March 2, 1908.

STEUBENVILLE, O.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

A few more lines for next month's journal: Local 359 is the whole cheese in Steubenville just now. We are inaugurating a work-horse parade for May 30, 1908, and the team owners and business men of the city are giving us all the aid we could possibly expect. We expect to surprise the team owners when they see their teams on parade without harness on. It will be something new here, but we intend to push it year after year and we expect Local 359 to get the credit for it. We are forging right ahead regardless of slow times and have all the best class of teamsters with us. We will never be satisfied until we see every driver with the button on.

Keep your eye on Local 359.

Yours truly,
Z. L. TRAVIS, Rec. Sec.
March 13, 1908.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I would like to inform you, and especially our brother members throughout the country, how the International organization is getting along in Brooklyn. We have a joint council which any city might be proud of, and more especially so when you consider what opposition we have to contend with. The United Teamsters of America seems to have centered their fight against our organization in this city, for they have their organizers and business agents working as hard as they can possibly work, but for all that they are accomplishing but very little. In their journal they claim that No. 499 is one of the best organizations in the East and are now enjoying good conditions and that those four so-called office-seekers tried their best to disrupt the local union; but it is just the reverse, and those four men, instead of knocking at the door to go back, have worked so hard and faithful for the local union they now represent that instead of a funeral of the I. B. of T. leaving Brooklyn, it will be the funeral of the U. T. A., and that will be in a very short time. Our local unions having delegates seated in the Central Labor Union in this city has helped us wonderfully, and now the building trades becoming affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of which our International organization is a part, will mean that in a very short time the teaming industry of Brooklyn, especially those teamsters engaged in the building material line, of which the larger part of the teamsters of this city is composed, will all be I. B. T. members. And now about our local unions: The Milk Drivers' Local No. 111 is doing very good. At their last meeting, February 29, 1908, they initiated about twenty-five new members and have now forty applications pending for their next meeting on Saturday, March 14. Local 375, General Teamsters, is doing splendid also and is once again beginning to climb up in membership; also, No. 499, Lumber, Brick, Lime and Cement Teamsters, is rapidly increasing in membership.

Local 592, Coal and Asphalt Teamsters, of which Brother Patrick Sirr is business agent, is doing some grand work as far as organizing is concerned. He is initiating from five to twenty new members at every meeting.

Local 763, Coach and Cab Drivers, of which Brother James Rooney is president and Brother Thomas Connaughton is business agent, is enjoying the best conditions of any local union that I know of. They have a membership of about eight hundred and a sick and death benefit feature attached, which is a great inducement, and if the brothers continue to assist Brothers Connaughton and Rooney in the future as they have in the past, it will be but a very short time until they will have a membership of one thousand members on their local books, and I may also state that the Women's Auxiliary has taken up the fight in our behalf, they refusing to accept coal or anything else from drivers not having an international card.

Vice-President Joseph Forkey and the officers and delegates of the Joint Executive Council of New York, visits our council weekly, we doing the same with them, and by doing so we keep in touch with one another. We can consider ourselves very fortunate in having such an able and competent man as Brother Forkey to look out for the interests of the organization in New York. He is always on the job when you want him and always ready to do whatever he can.

The quarterly report of General Secretary Thomas L. Hughes, which was read at monthly meetings of the various locals, was received with the greatest of pleasure, and the members were pleased with the progress that our organization was making.

I will now close my letter by thanking you and General Secretary-Treasurer Thomas L. Hughes for the many and great favors you have granted us in the past, and also wishing our International organization every success. I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,
GEORGE F. DUGAN,
Sec.-Treas. Local 499.
March 8, 1908.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

With your kind permission I would like to advance to our brothers throughout the country a few thoughts as they occur to me under the present conditions.

When will our eyes be opened? Is

it possible that the teamster is going to be the last man on earth to get wise to the necessity of a complete organization of the men of his craft, if he expects to successfully combat the efforts of his enemy? Can we not see the folly in trying to do business in a divided state?

There are now thousands of teamsters within our ranks who are laboring diligently to this end. There are thousands more on the outside ready to take hold as soon as we can show them that we are truly a UNITED body. It's up to US.

It is too bad that he who rules the universe, and never makes a mistake, has not seen fit long ere this to take kindly unto himself some of the so-called labor leaders of this country before they had sewn their seed of discontent and graft upon this, our sacred soil.

To note the action of these FAKIRS who have succeeded in working their way into what is intended to be trade unions, and to read of their doings in the public press, as well as the labor magazines, as it is published from time to time, should be sufficient to convince any sane man, who is honest in his purpose and wants to see right prevail, that the time for action is at hand.

How much longer are sensible men, men who are capable of thinking for themselves, going to allow some individual, or bunch of crooked, disgruntled, grafting labor fakirs to stand in their way, whereby they impede the progress of what should be, and what can be, and, what I hope to God soon will be, the greatest and grandest trade union in existence? What organization in the world would be in a position to do so much good for so great a number of people as we if we were properly organized? None.

He that hath eyes, let him see. Note the policy of our opposition. Do they allow a disgruntled few, or a manipulator of hot air, to stand in the way? No. Then why should we?

There should be but one Teamsters' Union in this country. It's up to the rank and file to make it so. If the sentiment of the rank and file be enforced, it will be so. If the rank and file will sit up and take notice, they will see it so. If they will acquaint themselves with the real truth of the situation as it now exists, and then take the necessary stand for their rights within the bounds of their own organization, it will d—n soon be so. Then it will not be long until a perceptible change for the betterment of our general working conditions will be noticeable everywhere. Then we will have a universal working card or button. Then a union man will be recognized as such in every clime. Then we can proudly invite the unorganized driver into our ranks, and he will not ask which one do you represent. Then we can say to the National Association that we represent the International Association, and the only one, THE UNION.

Local Union 96, Cincinnati, Ohio, is progressing regardless of the exceedingly dull trade.

We are engaged in a battle, from sea to sea;
It is wise that we proceed conservatively.
My choice of the crafts, and she looks good
to me,
Is that gallant old cruiser, the I. B. of T.

J. E. LONGSTREET,
Business Agent No. 96.

The world accepts a man at the estimate he places upon himself, and its estimate is invariably the lowest standard he puts upon himself. That is why we must maintain, without egotism, our own good opinion of ourselves, and by the respect we have for ourselves command the respect of others. We must be independent and fearless in the battle with the world, and must, without getting a swelled head or anything of that sort, show that we consider ourselves as good as anybody else, and defy anyone to prove to the contrary. It is only by keeping up this good opinion of ourselves that we can enjoy the good opinion of others, which good opinion of others is very necessary if we expect success and happiness in this life.

Try to get a member for your Local next month. This is what makes the labor movement strong against the attacks of the Manufacturers' Association.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the only organization of teamsters in the country protected by the American Federation of Labor.

D. J. TOBIN.

MAY, 1908

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY

I B OF T
A. F. OF L.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

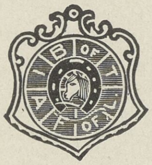
1^{00} PER YEAR

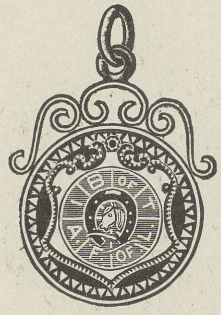
10 CENTS PER COPY

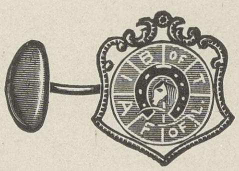
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL 13

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM







The above cuts represent the button, cuff button and watch fob sold by the General Office. The prices are as follows:

Buttons, 25c. a piece. Cuff Buttons, 75c. a pair. Watch Charms, $1.50 a piece.

All orders should be sent to Thos. L. Hughes, Secretary, Room 401, Unity Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

JUNE, 1908

THE TEAMSTERS

I B OF T
A. F. OF L.

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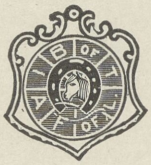

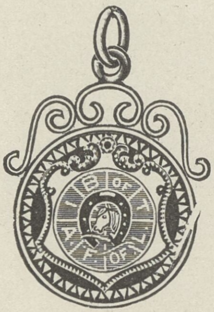

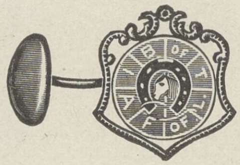

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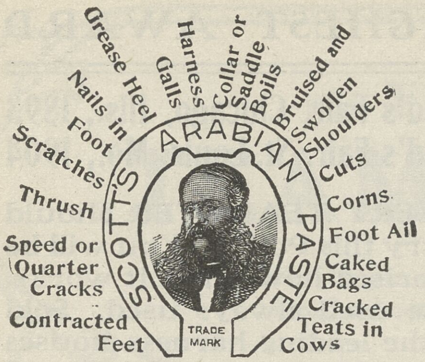
Grease Heel
Galls
Harness
Collar or Saddle Boils
Bruised and Swollen Shoulders
Nails in Foot
Scratches
Thrush
Speed or Quarter Cracks
Contracted Feet
Cuts
Corns
Foot Ail
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Cracked Teats in Cows
SCOTT'S ARABIAN PASTE
TRADE MARK

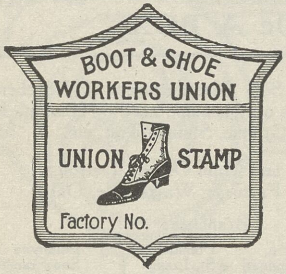
WORTH $50.00 A BOX
COSTS 50 CENTS

NO CURE, NO PAY

Scott's Arabian Paste

Is guaranteed if directions are followed. ¶ It is a positive cure for any sore, of any kind, from any cause. 1 lb., $1; 1/2 lb., 50c., by mail. Send for FREE SAMPLE.

SCOTT'S HOOF PASTE CO.
Rochester, N. Y.


BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory No.

SHOES BEARING THIS STAMP

are made by Union Labor and Fair Employers agreeing to arbitrate all differences.

Believers in Industrial Peace and Fair Treatment of Labor should ask their shoe dealer for shoes bearing this stamp.

The product of Fair Employers and Fair Labor merits the patronage of all fair-minded persons.

Ask your dealer for Union Stamp Shoes, and if he can not supply you, write

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, 246 SUMMER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

BALL'S OFFICIAL STANDARD
ONE PRICE
RAILROAD WATCH.
BALL BUILDING: CLEVELAND, O
COR. SUPERIOR & SENECA STS.
CHICAGO OFFICE
RAILWAY EXCHANGE B'LD'G.
804-806-808

BALL WATCHES

Built in light, healthy shops, by well-paid, skilled labor—you know that means best-quality product. Try an "Official R. R. Standard" for one year—if you're not delighted you get your money back. ¶ Send for Booklet and name of reliable dealer in your city handling the BALL WATCHES.

THE WEBB C. BALL WATCH COMPANY,
CLEVELAND CHICAGO
BALL WATCHES ARE THE RAILROAD STANDARD

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE
FRAZER
AXLE GREASE.
THIS IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS
MY FRIEND! YOU SHOULD USE FRAZER— AXLE GREASE
TRADE MARK
"SOLD EVERYWHERE WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER" TRY IT!
USE THE BEST
TAKE NO OTHER

THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without

Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
Frazer Axle Oil - - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

Excellent.
Economical.
U.S. METAL POLISH
G. W. Hoffman, Sole Prop. 295 E. Wash. St.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TRADE MARK.
INFALLIBLE
FOR POLISHING GOLD, SILVER, PLATED WARE, NICKEL, TIN, BRASS, COPPER, Etc.
DIRECTIONS:
Take a little of the Polish on a soft cloth, rub the Metal hard and then wipe it off with a dry cloth.
No Experiment.
A Recognized Success.

HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX

ESTABLISHED 1858
BERRY BROTHERS
(LIMITED)
VARNISH
MANUFACTURERS

Originators and Sole Manufacturers of Luxeberry Wood Finish (the only genuine hard oil finish made). Liquid Granite, Shingle Tint, etc.

Factory and Main Office: Detroit
Canadian Factory: Walkerville, Ont.

Branches:
New York, Chicago
Boston, Cincinnati
Philadelphia, St. Louis
Baltimore, San Francisco

Geo. P. Jocham — THE PETER JOCHAM CO. — W. J. McKenney

WAGON AND TRUCK MANUFACTURERS
REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

142 Provost Street and 623 Henderson Street - JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Telephone Connection — Established 1873

Teamsters:

Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD — ORG. APRIL 12 1891
REGISTERED
7041144
UNION MADE
For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS

SPECIAL ORDER CLOTHING BRANCH
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD — ORG. APRIL 12 1891
REGISTERED
MADE TO ORDER
7041144
UNION MADE
For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing
Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International
Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume V Number 8
June, 1908

THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication, 147 East Market St.
Indianapolis, Indiana

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OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

To the Officers and Members of Affiliated Local Unions. Greeting:

Acting in conformity with Section 5 of our constitution you are hereby notified that the Sixth Annual Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will convene in the city of Detroit, Mich., on Monday, August 3, 1908, at 10:00 a. m., for the purpose of considering such business as may legally come before it. You are therefore instructed to proceed to elect delegates to represent your Local Union at said convention, in accordance with our International laws.

Basis of Representation: Section 6. "Each Local Union having two hundred members or less shall be entitled to one delegate, and one delegate for each additional two hundred members, or majority fraction thereof, and in no case shall a delegate have more than one vote. No proxy votes will be allowed."

Section 8. "Each Local Union shall pay the expenses of its delegates to the annual convention. All moneys due the International Brotherhood, whether per capita tax or otherwise, must be received by the General Secretary-Treasurer at least three days before the opening of the convention or the delegates will not be seated.'' Also see Sections 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, pertaining to convention and representation.

We have made arrangements for the rental of Grand Army Hall, situated at Cass and Grand River Avenue. This hall is situated within five minutes' walk of the down town district. There are several hotels within a few hundred feet of this meeting hall where arrangements have been made to accommodate all delegates attending our convention. Hotel rates have been obtained ranging from one dollar per day and upward on the European plan and from a dollar and one-half and upward on the American plan. If any member of your local wishes reservation prior to the date of the convention, he can forward application to the General Secretary-Treasurer and same will be taken care of without delay.

In view of the fact that the railroads have practically reduced their rates to a flat two-cent fare, we are unable to procure a cut-rate for our delegates attending this convention. However, we trust that the delegates will take advantage of the different excursion rates granted during this season of the year so that they may save their organization all unnecessary expense possible.

Trusting that your Local Union will be represented at this convention, and with best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
THOS. L. HUGHES,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

IMMIGRANTS AND TRADES UNIONS.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

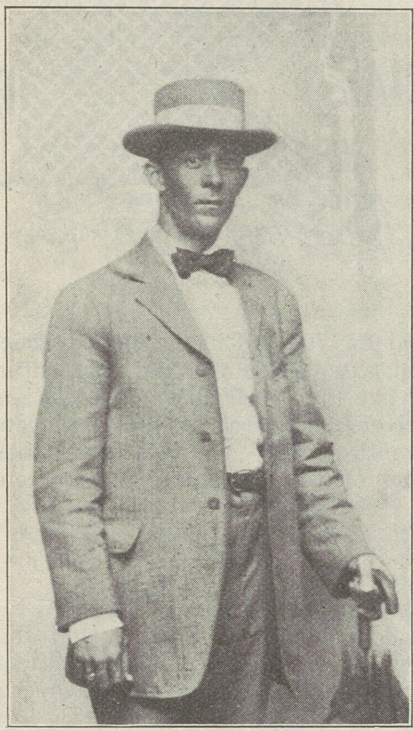
''Thim dagos is just spilin' this country for us Americans,'' said a patriot, recently.

This remark reveals some interesting phases of the immigrant problem.

Four hundred years ago the original Americans—the Indians—looked with great disfavor upon the coming of ''foreigners,'' and they gave pretty strenuous evidence of this disapproval. Ever since that time, history has been repeating itself. Those whom the Indians hated, scorned the ''riff-raff'' which followed them. These, in turn, despised the Germans, the Germans could not tolerate the Irish, the Irish will fight the Italian, and already the Italian considers himself superior to the Slav. But each incoming race has succeeded in lifting itself out of the ditch, until today it is difficult to distinguish the foreigner from the real American. The intermingling of the races has actually resulted in a better type of manhood than would have been possible in the pure stock. The ideal man will one day come out of this mixture of blood.

It is generally supposed that the foreigners who have been pouring into our country during recent years really dominate the political and economic life of the nation. As a matter of fact, the percentage of foreign born in the United States was practically the same in 1900 that it was thirty years before. It is true that there are many more foreigners in America, and that in some cities the percentages are greater, but as a whole the American is holding his own in the matter of equal representation. There is practically no danger to the economic life of the nation through the coming of the foreigner. At any rate, the danger is no greater than it was thirty years ago. There are other dangers in our social and in our political life, but safety from them depends more upon the American than it does upon the immigrant. The American must show the immigrant how to make the most of himself. In this task the trades union can help immensely. Indeed, the trades union already touches the immigrant, directly, as no other organization does. Here is a job which should engage the attention of the best statesmen in the labor movement.

A GOOD BUSINESS AGENT.



The above picture is Brother E. A. Gorman, business agent of Local No. 479, Carriage Drivers of New Orleans. Brother Gorman is one of our colored brothers and is untiring in his efforts to build up our organization. He attended the Chicago and Boston conventions and every person coming in contact with him was certainly proud of his acquaintance. Such men as Brother Gorman not only make good, true union men, but help to make the world brighter and better for all, and tend to abolish that prejudice that sometimes exists against the colored race. We trust that he will long continue to work for his craft and the General Office wishes him every success.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, the undersigned, would ask to have this memoriam printed in our monthly journal, and to have a copy sent to the bereaved family of our late secretary and treasurer, Wm. Freiert of 100 St. Joseph street, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to take from our midst a good and loyal brother, Wm. Freiert, who was always ready to better our brother members' conditions, and a faithful officer in Local 155, Salesmen of Carbonated Water; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the charter of our organization be draped for a period of thirty days as a token of our realization of our untimely loss.

Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES W. SCHALL, Sec.
JOSEPH CARBERRY, Pres.
JOHN BEENAN, Act. Treas.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It is with deep regret I write to inform you of the death of Brother Otto Parduhn of this local, who died Sunday night, the 19th of April, 1908, and was buried Wednesday, the 22d, after an illness of only one day. Brother Parduhn was a married man, having been married only last September.

Our local turned out in fairly good force, although many of our men could not get away from their work. We were about sixty strong, and and marched from our hall to the house, then to the church, and from there to the town limits. We got quite a pretty wreath and contributed to the expenses of the funeral. The local papers gave us quite a writeup in their editions about our turnout.

Brother Parduhn was initiated September 27, 1906, and always kept in good standing with his local, although, being a bakery wagon driver, he could not attend meetings regularly. Yet we knew he was always to be depended upon for loyalty to our cause. We also took action in our local in regard to sending a message of condolence to the widow). I remain,

Fraternally yours,
T. HARLE, Sec. 362.
Hammond, Ind.

EDITORIAL

AFTER several conferences between Local No. 705 and its employers, which were attended by the General President, after going over the entire situation very carefully, both sides agreed to leave their difficulty to arbitration; three arbitrators to be selected by the drivers and three by the employers, and the joint committee to select the seventh party. We understand that Daniel Cruice has been selected by the Truck Drivers as one of their arbiters.

UNQUESTIONABLY labor is advancing in the political world. There was a time when labor unions were forbidden to discuss politics, but that time is passed. Labor means to take an active part this year in the political battle about to be waged in our country. It is now recognized by labor that this is one of the many ways they can make themselves felt; by electing men to office who will pledge themselves to vote in the interest of the worker. Very true, the American Federation of Labor took some part in the political battle last year and very true also is the fact that it made itself felt by those whom it opposed.

Labor was successful in electing to Congress four representatives pledged in its interest; men carrying union cards, and almost defeated several who were bitter enemies of labor, especially Mr. Littlefield of Maine, who had all the power of the Republican government behind him, and in a strong Republican district, just barely won out, and we notice now that he is going to resign, for business purposes, he claims, but the truth is he does not dare be a candidate again for it means defeat and it is better to resign than be defeated. Labor would have been successful in electing several other candidates to Congress were it not for the Socialist party. In fact, there were several men, friends of labor, who were defeated by a few votes and the Socialist candidate in every instance got in instead of the labor candidate, and everybody knows that the Socialist vote comes from the workers. This is too bad, but the hope of labor is that in time those people will see the benefit of working and voting with the masses and with the main body of labor.

At one time the writer believed in voting for the nominee of a certain party, but that time is passed never to return. Today I believe in voting only for the man who is determined to fight for justice for the workers of our country no matter what party he belongs to or what faith he professes, and this is the doctrine that should be practiced by all men who labor whether they be union or non-union.

D. J. TOBIN.

THE entire nation is wondering now as to who shall be the next President of this country. The capitalists on one side are making all kinds of deals in order that they may be taken care of by the individual chosen as the nominee of either the Republican or Democratic party. Labor, or the masses, are also carefully watching the leaders in order to see whom they will pick out for the highest position this country holds. What will be the result? One year from now a new President will be inaugurated and everything will be over and the chances are that we will be no better off than we are at present. Business may be running a little more smoothly and so many men may not be idle, but we will not miss the time passing until we are on the eve of another presidential election, and, as usual, another financial crisis or manufactured panic, with business at a standstill, and so on until the end. There seems to be no redress for the working people, nothing but continual anxiety, prolonged suffering and an unending reign of uncertainty. But there is no use throwing all the blame on the other side. On the other side they are working for their own interests; they are banded together for the purpose of getting greater profits out of their business; they are closely united in order to squeeze labor and give it as little as possible. They go into our legislative councils and have laws enacted against labor for their own protection and so on. They are working and plotting all the time for the purpose of making more money and their first aim is to reduce expenses by cutting wages and next they aim to raise the price of their product in order to take away by exorbitant prices that trifle they gave the workers, thereby, making almost complete slaves out of two-thirds of the working people. Is there any remedy? There is—a thorough, complete and perfect organization of the workers in this country. Easily said. Yes, and easily done, if the workers would only see for themselves, but until such time as the masses of laborers themselves help it cannot be perfectly or fully accomplished. It was once said and said truly that man's greatest enemy was man. No words were ever spoken with more sound truth. For instance, who is the enemy of the individual on strike—the hireling, the blood-suckers who take their places, almost in every instance, the non-union man. All the money, all the influence in the country could not operate the telegraph offices during the late strike were it not for the individuals who took the places of the men on strike. During the Teamsters' strike in Boston last year the Employers' Association was unable to procure men in the New England States, and finally dug up the scurf out of the slums of New York and Philadelphia and drafted into Boston such depraved wretches as can only be found in such centers as those two cities, and they filled up the places of the strikers, and so, were it not for those men they could not operate the teams for one day. Money helps, but all their money could not win were it not for the aid of those miserable wretches whom they secured at that time. Therefore, we can honestly say, "Man's greatest enemy is man."

But there is going to come a time when this will stop. Just as true as there is a sun in the firmament; just as sure as the grass grows green; just as true as the water flows; just so sure will the toilers become organized into one solid mass. It will take some time to make this chain perfect, but that time is coming and all the power of the unscrupulous employers can not prevent it. The more labor is persecuted the stronger it will become. Religion became stronger through persecution, so will labor.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The General President is anxious that every member in good standing in our organization should receive a copy of our Journal each month, but owing to the fact that we have not received the names of the members with their addresses from the Local Secretary-Treasurer, we can not send out the Journal as it should be sent.

We have one person, receiving salary in the general office, doing nothing but attending to the Journal, principally receiving new and correcting old addresses all the time. We are now mailing about twenty-five thousand copies each month. We have about fifty thousand members. Only one-half of our membership receive the Journal and every place we go we find complaint from membership that they don't receive the Magazine. This is not the fault of the General Office, but the fault of the members themselves by not giving their names and addresses to their Secretary-Treasurer and compelling him to send same to headquarters. Also when members change their address they should notify this office. Nearly all of the other organizations charge for their Journals. We charge nothing, it will be delivered free of charge to the home of every teamster in good standing in our organization on receiving his name and address from his secretary-treasurer.

We would also be very much pleased if Local Unions throughout the country would write up something as to their conditions and any other general information each month. There are some few loyal men in our organization (such as Brother Fox of Washington, D. C.) that do so right along, but the majority of our secretaries throughout the country it seems have not enough of interest in their own welfare to acquaint their brothers throughout the country as to their conditions. You don't find this state of affairs in successful organizations, such as the cigarmakers, carpenters or any of those unions that have gone ahead. The rank and file take the proper interest in these successful organizations and it is the rank and file that make an organization good or bad. Officers only help the men with the reins in their hands (the rank and file) that make and must continue to make this organization, what it should be, one of the most powerful connected with the great labor movement.

D. J. TOBIN.

Greatness.

There's a glory in being right and a
splendor in being true
That is greater than anything else life can
possibly bring to you!
For a man can fight when he's right, and
knows that he knows that he is,
In a way that will make every blow that he
strikes a blow to make victory his!
The greatest greatness there is that the
world can bring to you
Is the glory of being right, and the splendor
of being true!

—American Federationist.

Correspondence

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am pleased to report that we are, I believe, doing some good at present along the line of interesting teamsters in the matter of organization in Cincinnati. I have on file sixteen applications for Sunday next.

Please find inclosed copy of a list of our fair employers that we are putting out, instead of the black list. Also a card that we had printed for use by the Woman's Union Label League. We got out 2,000 folders and 1,000 cards for a starter. What do you think of them?

Today I organized the National Ice and Fuel Company, employing at present fourteen men, and will in the summer employ forty. We have had this company on the unfair list for five years. This I consider a victory and a good indication.

We expect to make a success of our souvenir, which we are about to close. Putting together our present prospects I feel that the boys should take courage, which I believe they will.

When you get ready to make a run over here let me know a few days ahead of your coming, and oblige.

Yours fraternally,
J. E. LONGSTREET.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The proposed conference between the Merchant Bakers' Association and Bakery Drivers' Union, mentioned in the April Magazine, has been held, but nothing definite was decided upon; in fact the statement of the presiding officer of the Bakers' Association on behalf of its members indicated that they were somewhat afraid of the regulations. This attitude on the part of the employers indicated one of two things, either that the drivers who have reported their employers as favorable and even desirous of some action along the lines suggested misunderstood or misquoted them (which is possible, but not at all probable) or that a sudden change of view came over these employers, voluntarily or otherwise, when they found that one or two of the more influential or larger firms did not look upon it with favor. However, they agreed to talk the matter over, and after considerable discussion, promised to refer the question back to their association, the subcommittee of the union's Executive Board promising to recommend that the union take no further steps in the matter until after the meeting of the Merchant Bakers' Association, which was endorsed by the union. Meantime, several of the drivers who favor the amendments have voluntarily been experimenting with their routes in order to be in a position to more readily comply with the new laws should they be enacted. Several report much success, and are pleased with the results of their efforts, while others state they experienced considerable difficulty. If in dead earnest about this matter drivers employed by the same firm could exchange a customer here and there, even if slight temporary sacrifices have to be made by the individual in the interest of the whole number, for upon this principle rests the foundation of the whole union movement, and the secret of its success.

In response to the appeal of the International Executive Board twenty-five dollars was appropriated by No. 33 for the benefit of the Chelsea fire sufferers.

The last meeting of the Central Labor Union, held May 11, was a short one, owing to the fact that the delegates voted to accept the invitation of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation to attend the informal reception at the Willard Hotel. Following the reception addresses were made by Seth Low, Samuel Gompers, Andrew Carnegie, John Mitchell, Sarah Platt Decker, Oscar Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and others.

Sunday afternoon, May 10, following the recommendations of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Union held impressive memorial services in honor of those who were called from the ranks of organized labor by death during the past year. The services were held in Typographical Temple, which was beautifully decorated with flowers, etc., for the occasion. Wreaths were placed upon the portraits of First President and Delegate-at-Large Milford Spohn and Former President Hammerstrom. The speakers were Samuel Gompers, John H. Lorch, president of the Central Labor Union and Fraternal Delegates Revs. Geo. A. Miller and John Lee Allison. Local 33 contributed toward this worthy object and was represented by its executive board and other members.

Wednesday, May 20, will occur the biennial election of officers of the International Typographical Union. Among the candidates for delegate to the American Federation of Labor is Samuel DeNedry, secretary of the Washington Central Labor Union, editor of the Trades Unionist, and one of the men who fought valiantly in the Maine campaign against Littlefield, and who, moreover, persistently and courageously, through the columns of his widely-circulated paper, led the fight against Public Printer Charles A. Stillings, contributing perhaps more than any other agency toward the bringing about of his removal, at a time, too, when the official organ of the printers was strangely silent regarding the tyranny in the government printing office. Sam De Nedry's many friends among the different branches of organized labor are certain that should he be elected the entire labor movement will be benefited.

Fraternally yours,
FRED W. FOX,
Press Cor. L. U. No. 33.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Following are a few lines we wish inserted in the May Teamsters:

Local No. 284 has been somewhat quiet during the winter, but our time is coming now. At our last meeting we had two initiations and expect several more during this and next month. Last month a new firm started in the ice and coal business and signed our agreement at once.

Well, this is about all I can say about Local 284 at present.

Yours fraternally,
C. F. WURSTER, Cor. Sec.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As it has been some time since I wrote the magazine, I beg leave to ask you for a little space.

On March 14 Brother McArthur, Vice-President Eddy and myself had a mass meeting called in St. Louis at Druids' Hall at Ninth and Market streets for the benefit of the teamsters of St. Louis. Running pistol duels, brickbats, fights, a riot call and four arrests were the results that night of an attempt by L. T. McArthur of Indianapolis and E. M. Lucier of East St. Louis, representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to establish a local in St. Louis. The men under arrest are John Pieski, E. M, Lucier, Ben Gleitz and McArthur.

According to McArthur the rank and file of the teamsters of St. Louis had appealed to the International for an organizer to form an organization of teamsters. But A. L. St. Clair, the first vice-president of the United Teamsters of America opposed it. McArthur called a meeting at Druids' Hall for the purpose of effecting an organization. Accompanied by Lucier, an officer of the East St. Louis local of the International Brotherhood, he started for the meeting.

When he arrived in front of the hall he was met by a jeering, hooting crowd of several hundred men. ''Get him now,'' he says one of them shouted. ''The big fellow,'' another replied, and then the crowd started for him and Lucier.

Bricks, stones and clubs were thrown through the air and two dozen pistol shots were fired, none of the shots took effect, but the other missiles did. Eddy was struck on the face and body with stones and sticks. Lucier was bruised about the face and body, and was treated at the city dispensary.

At Tenth and Market streets Detectives Doherty and Dave O'Brien attracted by the shots, rushed into the thick of the fight and rescued McArthur just as the crowd was getting ready to pounce on him.

A riot call was turned in and Lieut. Hess with a wagon load of patrolmen started for the scene. The sight of the wagon threw the crowd into a panic, and by the time the police arrived at the hall only a few were there. Lucier, being the only one of the officers in the hall, he and Gleitz were arrested and brought to the station, where they denied any knowledge of the trouble, though the latter was badly bruised about the face. A. L. St. Clair, one of the chief factors in the fight, made a hasty retreat, and up to going to press the police have failed to find him.

Now, Brother Tobin, the above will show the teamsters of this country who is to blame. When the first vice-president of the United Teamsters will lead a mob against a small committee of men, they are afraid to let the rank and file of the teamsters know the truth.

I also inclose a copy of St. Louis C. T. and L. U. report how the U. T. A. paid their per capita tax to that body by using our name.

The Graham Paper Company strike is settled now, and the scabs are all working, only they received a reduction of $1.80 on the week. This strike was the strike you read so much about. If there was any strike benefits paid in St. Louis Slim Owing and St. Clair split it up. Slim has left town. He was ticket seller for the dance given for the benefit of the strikers. Slim went south with the ''glue'' and stuck the musicians and local for hall rent. That's nothing; he only beat St. Clair to it.

Brother Tobin, I can't help but relate to you my experience of 23. At the last meeting of the Central Trades, at an election, I received 23 votes on the 23d of March. I found one dollar on the sidewalk of our city last week. I organized a local at Madison —No. 32—with 23 charter members on the 23d of April. I installed and elected officers, and on that night I got 23 new members. So I don't think 23 is as big a hoodoo as some people think it.

P. S. Kindly call the brothers' attention to the fact that St. Clair, in the book they call their journal, said they had eighteen locals. This will show how many they had.

E. M. LUCIER, Bus. Agt. 729.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

To the Members of the Executive Board, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—I take this opportunity to make a report of the trial of Oscar Ammeringer, the representative of the International Brewery Workers' Union, who was imported into this city by that union when the brewery workers walked out of the New Orleans breweries and refused to work with the members of Local No. 701 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Soon after this Ammeringer arrived in this city. He at once began to assail the acts and characters of all of the labor leaders who were supporting us in our contentions against the brewery workers. Amply supplied with funds from the International Brewery Workers' Union, he started a paper known as the Labor World, which soon developed into the dirtiest and most scurrilous sheet that ever disgraced the name of labor.

For quite a while he was permitted to take all the rope he wanted, and, of course, he became more bold and aggressive and overstepped the mark, and on one Saturday published some very pointed articles that referred to me. I at once appealed to the central body for aid to assist me in prosecuting him, and it promptly donated the sum of $250.00 to retain the best criminal lawyers in this city.

For quite a while, under one pretext or another, he delayed going to trial, but we cornered him, and he was brought before Judge Baker of the superior criminal court and found guilty of criminal libel and sentenced to serve thirty days in jail or pay a fine of $100.00. The brewery workers again came to his rescue and paid the fine.

His conviction has put a stop to the publication of the Labor World, and I believe that the brewery workers now realize that they made a grave mistake in ever fighting our International and the American Federation of Labor. It has also taught this lot of industrial workers with whom we have been annoyed of late that it is no longer safe to indulge in villification and abuse of our leaders in this city.

On last Friday Secretary Kemper of the International Brewery Workers arrived in the city and is going to make an effort to get his men back to work in the breweries. I am waiting to see what move he makes. If we get into a conference I intend to insist that the brewery workers relinquish all of the teamsters they have taken into their local, No. 215, since the Minneapolis Convention of the A. F. of L.

I am, of course, happy that my character has been vindicated in this trial, and all of the delegates in the central body share with me in that feeling. I have written a letter of thanks to the central body, and it has declared that it is its intention to stand by me and my International and see that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters are given full justice. Yours fraternally,

Patrick M'GILL,
Southern Representative of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

—Report of Organizer P. M'Gill.—

Shortly after returning from the convention I returned to New Orleans and took up Local 701's grievances with the United Brewery Workers, who struck against the members of 701.

This fight was a bitter one, as the United Brewery Workers were holding mass meetings all over the city and calling our men scabs, and ridiculing me through the daily papers of this city, and the brewery workers tried to disrupt the entire labor movement, but with the assistance of the Trade Council, I was successful in winning out a great victory over the Brewery Workers, and thereby saved our Local 701, for the International body. Still fighting the brewery workers started a weekly paper here to ridicule the officers and members of the Central Body, and they started a dual council, along with the screwmen and longshoremen organization, to fight the central body, but the central body met them at every stage of the fight; the brewery workers went so far as to call me a grafter and a thief, and I had to put the editor of the weekly paper, run by one Oscar Ameringer, in jail for criminal libel. This paper was backed up by the brewery workers, who were putting up a hard fight to take our men of 701, Beer Drivers, away from our International.

September 16—Went before 701 and put sixteen new men in that local, and had the president removed from office. September 22 I put ten men in Local 691, which local I had considerable trouble with, and September 22d, same date, I went before Local 254, Cotton Teamsters, and explained the reason why they never received the back money that they claim was due them by the International. October 13th I organized the sanitary teamsters of this city, which organization is doing fine. November 12th I was called in to examine the books of Local 691 and found the secretary-treasurer short $47.75, and reported same to General Secretary Hughes, who instructed me to do everything that I could to make this man pay back the shortage, which I was successful in doing, and the secretary was removed from office. On January 17 Local 701, Beer Drivers, sent me to Washington to attend the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. in regard to the jurisdiction, and I gave my statement in regard to the New Orleans strike of the brewery workers, who on June 1 struck on the members of 701, I. B. of T., and done everything in their power to break this local up; then I put members, some of the carriage drivers and also Local 605 in the places of the men that joined the Brewery Workers dual organization to fight our Local 701, and was successful in winning out over the Brewery Workers, and after my return from Washington, I presented demands for Local 605 and 691 to the employers, and was successful in getting the drivers 25 cents per day increase, and five cents an hour in yard, and also on the wharf, more for the Pilers, and the nine-hour workday, without any loss of time to our men or our International body.

On March 24 I proceeded to Mobile, along with Organizer Leonard of the A. F. of L., to see what could be done with the teamsters of Mobile, and I called a meeting of the carriage drivers and they promised to get reinstated, and also the general teamsters promised to do the same. As I did not spend more than four days in that city I received word from New Orleans that the Brewery Workers were trying their old game on the members of 701, trying to induce some of them to join their local, and I went before the meeting of 701 and told them that if any one of them cared about their jobs, they had better stay in Local 701, as I was here to see that the contract of No. 701 was lived up to.

In conclusion I want to say that in the next month or so we will have some more locals here, as our season will be starting for teamsters, and once more wishing our International success and thanking your honorable body for past favors and asking for the continuance of the same, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

P. M'GILL, Organizer I. B. of T.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—I take pleasure in writing a few lines to let you know how the machinery and safe movers are getting along, as as I never see anything about them in the magazine, please put these few lines in to let the boys read and keep them in good humor. We are getting along fine, had our wage scale signed up for two years, 16½ double, 20 three horse and 45 per hour for extra helpers; time and one-half for overtime, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Our local is in fine shape and the boys stick to a man. We would like to see a machinery and safe movers' local in every town in the country.

Yours truly,
A. M'LAUGHLIN, Pres.
W. DRUMMOND, Rec. Sec.

APPEAL OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

1. The Abolition of all Forms of Involuntary Servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free Schools, Free Text-Books, and Compulsory Education.
3. Unrelenting Protest Against the Issuance and Abuse of Injunction Process in Labor Disputes.
4. A workday of not more than Eight Hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over Eight Hours per day on all Federal, State, or Municipal Work and at not less than the prevailing Per Diem Wage Rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment One Day in Seven.
7. The Abolition of the Contract System on Public Work.
8. The Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.
9. The Abolition of the Sweat-Shop System.
10. Sanitary Inspection of Factory, Workshop, Mine and Home.
11. Liability of Employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The Nationalization of Telegraph and Telephone.
13. The passage of Anti-Child Labor Laws in States where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman Suffrage co-equal with Man Suffrage.
15. The Initiative and Referendum and the Imperative Mandate and Right of Recall.
16. Suitable and plentiful Play Grounds for Children in all cities.
17. Continued agitation for the Public Bath System in all cities.
18. Qualifications in permits to build, of all cities and towns, that there shall be Bathrooms and Bathroom Attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

The above is a partial statement of the demands which organized labor, in the interest of the workers—aye, of all the people of our country—makes upon modern society.

Higher wages, shorter workday, better labor conditions, better homes, better and safer workshops, factories, mills, and mines. In a word, a better, higher, and nobler life.

Conscious of the justice, wisdom, and nobility of our cause, the American Federation of Labor appeals to all men and women of labor to join with us in the great movement for its achievement.

More than two million wage-earners who have reaped the advantages of organization and federation appeal to their brothers and sisters of toil to unite with them and participate in the glorious movement with its attendant benefits.

Miscellany

BEWARE OF DECEPTION.

The righteous wrath of organized labor and friends has made itself felt. The ''unfair'' W. W. Kimball company, manufacturers of pianos and organs of Chicago, Ill., have been compelled, in order to promote the sale of their product, to resort to deception, the stencil.

Ever since 1899, when the Kimball company locked out their employes, because they, as members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America, requested a nine-hour day, fair wages, fair factory conditions, the abolition of contract and child labor, has the piano workers' organization besought the assistance of organized labor in its battle, remarkable for its persistency and determination against the unfair attitude of the above named company.

At present writing the firm seems to be in a bad way, having found it necessary to take recourse to the stencil in order to overcome the odium attached to their product.

Organized labor generally has refrained from purchasing Kimball pianos and organs, solely on account of the firm's opposition to everything smacking of unionism.

The company is now stenciling a majority of their product with names other than their own. In this way it is expected to counteract labor's effort.

All of the below named pianos and organs are made by the Kimball company of Chicago, Ill.:

W. W. Kimball Co., Chicago, Ill.
Hinze, Chicago, Ill.
Strauss, Chicago, Ill.
Whitney, Chicago, Ill.
Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.
Arion, New York.
Dunbar & Co., New York.
Hallet & Davis, Boston, Mass.

If organized labor will but continue to do its duty, refrain from purchasing any of the above instruments until organized labor's rights are recognized, the deception so skillfully calculated will fail of its purpose.

We feel justified in prophesying, though no prophets, that labor's efforts, if persistently applied, will cause the Kimball company to shortly see the error of their way.

It behooves every trade unionist, male or female, to lend a helping hand to the piano workers in their gallant contest for union conditions.

Let organized labor and friends eschew the Kimball product until justice is done.

"PUTTING DOWN STRIKES."

As we used to hear of ''the wickedest man,'' we ought not now to be surprised, since everything is capitalized and incorporated, at hearing of ''the wickedest corporation.'' Should there be any contest for this distinction, it might be won by the National Association of Manufacturers, a body that is now engaged in raising a fund of a million and a half for the purpose of fighting strikes. What such a fund would be used for it is not difficult to conjecture. It certainly would not be used for the purpose of obliterating the dangerous class feeling which is arising between employers and employes and which the National Association of Manufacturers is doing all it can to foster.

"One great trouble with the average employer," as the Railroad Trainmen's Journal says, "is that he is not willing to consider the employment of labor as he does any other business proposition. He talks glibly enough about workmen having labor to sell, but he begins to rave when workmen unite to fix the minimum price of their labor, although he regards it as in regular business course for employers to unite to fix the price of both goods and labor. He grows bitter and vicious at the thought of meeting a committee of workmen not in his own employment to confer upon hours and wages in his own shop, yet he meekly takes orders in these respects from other employers. Moreover, he forgets, or assumes to, that outside labor committees were necessitated not by trade unions, but by employers." The Railroad Trainmen's Journal is absolutely accurate when it says: "The labor representative became necessary because so many employers insisted on meeting their own employes, and then when they did, frequently discharged the committeemen for daring to come to them, and they thus intimidated the rest. The representative who does not depend on the employer for his wages does not fear personal results, and he is much more effective than one could be who felt that he would be singled out for dismissal." That is the history of the rise of "the walking delegate." It was necessary for organized labor to create an independent ambassador, one whom the employer could not hurt, in order to secure fair conferences with employers in behalf of their own workmen.

If employers generally were disposed to act with workers like sensible men instead of domineering bosses, they would deal with "walking delegates" or representative committees, either directly or through their own walking delegates or representative committees, as they deal with lawyers or arbitration committees in their disputes with fellow-employers. Were they to pursue this course, strikes would cease. But this they will not do, and their stubborn refusal in that respect is the most prolific cause of strikes. Unfair and stubborn as labor unions may be at times, they are neither so unfair nor so stubborn as employers' unions. A fund of a million and a half devoted to breaking down the wretched anti-labor prejudice of employers, would do more good than the same fund devoted to "putting down strikes" by employes could do evil—and that is saying much.—The Public.

Automobile Fiends.

Slow-moving vehicles must keep close to the curb
It's a dose that's prescribed without root or herb,
But be patient and take it, or else you must die—
Keep close to the curb, let flying devils go by.
With shining brass faces and body of red,
With glass on the eyes and a leather cap head
They whiz and they sputter, then speed out of sight
To terrify horses with their glaring headlight.
Just look out for yourself; they laugh you to scorn
And get to the woods when they blow the horn.
Now this rhyme is meant for those reckless galoots
That act as if they were shooting the chutes
And think they are it with a big touring car—
They are undesirable citizens wherever they are;
Now the very best people we have in the land
That own automobiles and everything grand,
That are healthy and wealthy and can life enjoy
Don't think for a moment we wish to annoy.
But there's a lot of those would-be's who make a pretense
To operate an auto without common sense,
But they simply have license, and of that they will brag,
But a dog may have rabies and yet wear a tag.

(Written by —— Hannan for the Teamsters' magazine, and disrespectfully dedicated to desperadoes who try to kill people with automobiles.)

¶ The true union man attends his meetings, thereby helping the officers of his Local.

¶ The "kicker" retards the progress of organization and injures the movement in general.

Remember the truth
of those words

> "If we don't hang
> together, we will
> hang separately."

Hang to the Union.
"United we stand,
divided we fall."

JULY, 1908

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY

I B OF T.
A. F. OF L.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

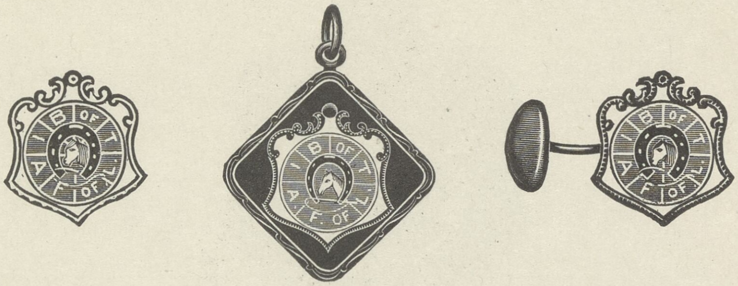
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

1^{00} PER YEAR — 10 CENTS PER COPY

TRADES COUNCIL 13

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION

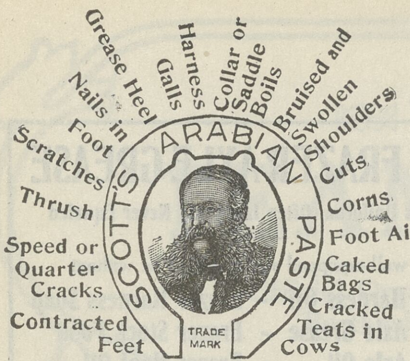
ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



The above cuts represent the button, cuff button and watch fob sold by the General Office. The prices are as follows:

Buttons, 25c. a piece. Cuff Buttons, 75c. a pair. Watch Charms, $1.50 a piece.

All orders should be sent to Thos. L. Hughes, Secretary, Room 401, Unity Building, Indianapolis, Ind.


Grease Heel
Nails in Foot
Scratches
Thrush
Speed or Quarter Cracks
Contracted Feet
Galls
Harness
Collar or Saddle Boils
Bruised and Swollen Shoulders
Cuts
Corns
Foot Ail
Caked Bags
Cracked Teats in Cows
SCOTT'S ARABIAN PASTE
TRADE MARK

WORTH $50.00 A BOX
COSTS 50 CENTS
NO CURE, NO PAY

Scott's Arabian Paste

Is guaranteed if directions are followed.
¶ It is a positive cure for any sore, of any kind, from any cause. **1 lb., $1; 1/2 lb., 50c., by mail.** Send for **FREE SAMPLE.**

SCOTT'S HOOF PASTE CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory No.

SHOES BEARING THIS STAMP

are made by Union Labor and Fair Employers agreeing to arbitrate all differences.

Believers in Industrial Peace and Fair Treatment of Labor should ask their shoe dealer for shoes bearing this stamp.

The product of Fair Employers and Fair Labor merits the patronage of all fair-minded persons.

Ask your dealer for Union Stamp Shoes, and if he can not supply you, write

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, 246 SUMMER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Teamsters:

Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD ORG. APRIL 12 1891 REGISTERED UNION MADE 7041144
For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS

SPECIAL ORDER CLOTHING BRANCH ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD ORG. APRIL 12 1891 REGISTERED MADE TO ORDER UNION MADE 7041144
For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing
Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE
FRAZER
AXLE GREASE
THIS IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS
MY FRIEND! YOU SHOULD USE FRAZER AXLE GREASE
TRADE MARK
"SOLD EVERYWHERE WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER," TRY IT!
USE THE BEST
TAKE NO OTHER

THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without

Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
Frazer Axle Oil - - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

Excellent.
Economical.
U.S. METAL POLISH
G. W. Hoffman, Sole Prop. 295 E. Wash. St.
INDIANAPOLIS. IND.
TRADE MARK
INFALLIBLE
FOR POLISHING GOLD, SILVER, PLATED WARE, NICKEL, TIN, BRASS, COPPER, Etc.
DIRECTIONS:
Take a little of the Polish on a soft cloth, rub the Metal hard and then wipe it off with a dry cloth.
No Experiment.
A Recognized Success.

HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX

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BERRY BROTHERS
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THE
TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International
Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume V Number 9
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LABOR'S GREATEST RALLY.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

Probably the greatest labor meeting ever held in this country, and at the same time the greatest church meeting ever held in the United States, was held in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday afternoon, May 24. Between twelve and fifteen thousand people packed the vast auditorium to attend the annual meeting of the Presbyterian department of church and labor, during the two weeks' session of the national body of the Presbyterian Church.

Addresses were given by Governor Folk of Missouri, John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and the Rev. Charles Stelzle, superintendent of the church and labor department of the Presbyterian board of home missions.

Child labor, the needs of women workers, and general conditions among working people were discussed by the speakers, in a plain, convincing manner. The resolutions adopted by the general assembly in its business sessions concerning the welfare of these workers indicated the interest which this church is taking in the labor problem. The splendid response on the part of Kansas City's workingmen at this meeting proved that they were thoroughly alive to the situation. The central labor body had heartily endorsed the meeting, appointing a strong committee to co-operate with the committee of churchmen having the matter in charge, and together they worked day and night, taking nothing for granted, with the result that the meeting was by far the greatest in the history of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

It demonstrated the possibilities in working up an interest in the vital labor issues of the day, by people who ordinarily are not brought into close touch with them in their regular occupations. The nearly one thousand delegates, most of whom atended the labor mass meeting, went away with a new conception as to what the labor movement really means. The workingman learned anew of the concern on the part of the church with reference to their problems.

Such meetings can not but result in mutual respect and greater fellowship between the two most powerful movements of the day—the organized church and organized labor.

JOINT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 13.

As trade unionists believing in the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor, and believing that the greatest danger that now confronts the American labore movement is secession movements, sometimes headed by disgruntled office seekers, or trade union wreckers in the employ of employers' associations, we believe it the duty of every loyal trade unionist who remains loyal to the great American trade labor movement to stamp out those movements wherever possible. And we, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, hereby requests the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., and all affiliated trades thereof, to give us their moral support to wipe out one of those movements that now exists in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., believing that with the support of the trades affiliated with this body it would be only a short time until we would have the members of the United Teamsters of America back into the fold of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the only teamsters' movement recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

Thanking you in advance for any support given, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
The International Brotherhood of Teamsters,
GEO. F. DUGAN, Rec. Sec.

The following is a list of the Local Unions, with amount donated to Local No. 68, Boston, in answer to the appeal sent out by the General Office:

Boston, Mass., June 10.

L. U. No. 312, General Teamsters, Bicknell, Ind., $10; No. 344, General Teamsters, Taunton, Mass., $25; No. 249, Team Drivers, Mystic, Ia., $5; No. 575, Team Drivers, Ogden, Utah, $5; No. 251, Ice Wagon Drivers, Los Angeles, Cal., $10; No. 715, Department Store Drivers, Chicago, Ill., $5; No. 382, Team Drivers, Marion, Ill., $5; No. 345, General Team Drivers and Helpers, Indianapolis, $5; No. 733, Park, Boulevard and Sprinkling Wagon Drivers, Chicago, Ill., $5; No. 20, Drivers and Helpers, Toledo, O., $5; No. 710, Packing House Teamsters, Chicago, Ill., $100; No. 704, Coal Teamsters, Chicago, Ill., $50; No. 96, Drivers and Helpers, Cincinnati, O., $10; No. 735, Grease Teamsters and Helpers, Chicago, Ill., $25; No. 387, Team Drivers, Freeport, Ill., $5; No. 61, General Teamsters, Clinton Mass., $2; No. 738, Piano Moving Teamsters, Chicago, Ill., $10; No. 378, General Teamsters, Binghamton, N. Y., $3; No. 739, Street Railway Teamsters, Chicago, Ill., $25; No. 753, Milk

Wagon Drivers, Chicago, Ill., $100; No. 552, General Teamsters, Peekskill, N. Y., $5; No. 179, General Teamsters, Joliet, Ill., $2; No. 1, Team Drivers and Helpers, Kansas City, Mo., $5; No. 70, Brotherhood of Teamsters, Oakland, Cal., $10; No. 129, Team Drivers, Pittston, Pa., $5; No. 22, Brotherhood of Teamsters, Stockton, Cal., $5; No. 333, Coal Teamsters and Helpers, Quincy, Mass., $10; No. 68, Coal Teamsters, Boston, Mass., $200; No. 519, Ice Wagon Drivers, San Francisco, Cal., $10; No. 121, General Delivery, Gary, Ind., $10; No. 313, Team Drivers, Tacoma, Wash., $10; No. 33, Bakery Wagon Drivers, Washington, D. C., $25; No. 95, Typographical Union, Helena, Mont., $5; No. 198, Coal Teamsters and Helpers, Holyoke, Mass., $10; No. 326, Teamsters' Protective, Natick, Mass., $10.65; No. 442, General Teamsters, Madison, Wis., $5; No. 723, Soda and Mineral Water Drivers, Chicago, Ill., $10; No. 263, Brotherhood of Teamsters, Newport, R. I., $10; No. 699, General Teamsters and Helpers, Paterson, N. J., $10; No. 734, Bakery, Pie and Cracker Teamsters, Chicago, Ill., $5; No. 726, Sanitary Teamsters, Chicago, Ill., $25; No. 109, Team Drivers, Sparta, Ill., $1; No. 744, Bottle Beer and Liquor Wagon Drivers, Chicago, $25; No. 756, Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, St. Paul, Minn., $10; No. 227, Brotherhood of Teamsters, Troy, N. Y., $10; No. 118, Furniture Drivers and Helpers, Newark, N. J., $5; No. 116, Hack Drivers, San Antonio, Tex., $5; No. 27, Teamsters and Expressmen, Pocatello, Idaho, $5; No. 75, General Teamsters, Decatur, Ill., $5; No. 567, Team Drivers, Dubuque, Iowa, $5; No. 3, General Team Drivers, Collinsville, Ill., $2; No. 219, Team Drivers, Benld, Ill., $9; No. 99, General Teamsters, Pawtucket, R. I., $10; No. 697, General Teamsters, Thurber, Tex., $5; No. 258, Team Drivers, Newark, O., $20; No. 216, Building Material Drivers, San Francisco, Cal., $50; No. 101, General Teamsters, Helena, Mont., $10; No. 416, General Teamsters, Philadelphia, Pa., $5; No. 578, General Teamsters, Newburg, N. Y., $5; No. 7, Draymen's Association, Mt. Olive, Ill., $3; No. 141, Lizard General Teamsters, Fernie, B. C., Canada, $8; No. 457, Coal and Wagon Drivers, Toronto, Can., $5; No. 50, Teamsters and Drivers, Belleville, Ill., $5; No. 748, Keg Beer Wagon Drivers, Chicago, Ill., $100; No. 266, General Teamsters, Gloucester, Mass., $10; No. 93, Teamsters, Hoquiam, Wash., $10; No. 28, Street Hackmen's Union Philadelphia, Pa., $5; No. 328, Coal Teamsters, Watertown, Mass., $10; No. 335, Bakery Wagon Drivers, Kansas City, Mo., $2; No. 237, Team and Livery Drivers, O'Fallon, Ill., $2; No. 304, Truck Drivers, Rochester, N. Y., $5; No. 691, Stave Cart Drivers, New Orleans, La., $5; No. 685, General Teamsters, Bangor, Pa., $1; No. 46, Team Drivers, Peru, Ill., $5; No. 332, General Teamsters, Plymouth, Mass., $5; No. 314, Coal Teamsters and Helpers, Malden, Mass., $10.

CONVICT LABOR GOODS.

Convict labor produces goods to the value of about $35,000,000 annually. About half of the prison-made wares are produced under the "contract system." The value of food consumed annually by a convict is, on the average, $137. One prison contractor owns and controls the output of eight prisons in sixty states.—Butler County Press.

LABORITE CURRAN GOES TO PARLIAMENT.

Peter Curran, Laborite, well known to many unionists in this country as fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor from the British Trades Union Congress, was elected to a seat in parliament at the recent election. There were four candidates and Curran's plurality was 800 in a Liberal stronghold.

HOSPITAL FOR UNION MEN.

Chicago is to have a workingmen's hospital. It is to be an institution managed co-operatively by the labor unions, in which free treatment and medicine will be given the families of workingmen in time of sickness.

The plans for the hospital have been drawn, and negotiations for the purchase of a site are already under way. Through the sale of annual memberships at $3 each it is planned to raise a fund of $95,000, which will cover the establishment of the institution and the first year's work.

For the $3 a year that a person will pay as a member of what probably will be called the Workingmen's Hospital Association the subscriber will be entitled to free treatment at the institution whenever he is ill. The treatment will include medicines, medical attendance, nursing and board.

It is reported that an organization is to be launched in Chicago which will be known as the International Union of Strike-breakers.

It is claimed that the Eliot "heroes" will demand a shorter workday, the closed shop and double the amount of the wage scale paid to union men.

It is presumed that Farley will reign as president and that some superintendent of a Pinkerton agency will handle the funds.

IN MEMORIAM.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 30.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Brother Patrick Joyce was killed in Philadelphia, May 7, 1908, while engaged in moving a piano. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of all Things to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Patrick Joyce, who was a good union man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 548 does hereby extend to his wife and family its heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow and distress; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 548, and a copy be sent to the official magazine for publication.

Fraternally yours,
MATTHEW MINNAX,
Recording Secretary.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 30.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Mrs. Harry J. Windelkin died suddenly in Philadelphia, March 25, 1908. Mrs. Windelkin was buried from the residence of her husband, 919 Thompson st., Philadelphia, Pa. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Inasmuch as it pleased the Great Ruler of all Things to take from among us the beloved wife of Brother H. J. Windelkin, a member of our local since its organization, be it

Resolved, That Local 548 does hereby extend to Brother Windelkin and other members of his family its sincere sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, and a copy sent to the official magazine for publication.

MATTHEW MINNAX,
Recording Secretary.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We are very sorry to inform you of the death of our warden, Brother Samuel Rogers, 763 W. 63d street. He got a sunstroke Friday, June 5, and died the same day. He leaves a widow and four children.

JOHN FAIRCLOUGH, Sec. 703.

EDITORIAL

WE are once more on the eve of another convention. Only a few days more and we will assemble again for the purpose of making our laws and electing our officers to guide our ship for another year. As time runs on the present officers will continue, for the remaining weeks, to steer our bark for that port of safety which only insures success for our organization, as they have endeavored to do, and with some success, since their advent into office.

The past year was certainly a hard one, not only for our organization but on every organization of labor throughout the country. Never since men first organized has labor had such a battle as during the past year; starting with the money market practically tied up on November 1, 1907, the general depression in business became almost unbearable and continued during the long months of winter and spring, throwing thousands of our people out of employment and consequently affecting our membership, as it is reasonable to assume when men are not employed everybody suffers, the grocer, the shoemaker, the butcher and the baker. The labor union also has a falling off in its revenue and the International on its per capita; so that we at the helm have felt the depression to some extent. Yet, our organization has no reason to complain. During the long months of winter we not alone held our own, but, as will be shown in the quarterly report of the General Secretary-Treasurer, issued this month, we have increased numerically and financially since last October.

Nearly every organization connected with the American Federation of Labor is satisfied this year with holding their own or continuing the conditions gained last year. Our membership, to some extent, has not only done this, but has actually bettered its working conditions, and while other organizations have suffered some changes, in not one instance during the year, though many attempts have been made in different sections of the country, have the employers been successful in reducing the wages of our members. The Manufacturers' Association never before has shown such bitterness or put forth such efforts, straining every nerve to annihilate labor unions, and we honestly believe the last effort they are now putting forth, as shown by their actions for the past few months, in trying to prevent honest legislation for the working people, can not help but fail.

The courts of the country have also rendered decisions during the past year which could not be imagined as possible a few years ago, and, might we say, almost incomprehensible to two-thirds of the American people. In view of all these facts have we not some reason to be proud of our position today in the great labor world. It must also be remembered that we have had to deal with a rival organization of our craft and some energy was required from our organization and officers to offset their movements in order that our people might not be deceived. This we regret more than anything else, as this strength used on both sides might well be used for the benefit of our people in resisting the attacks of unfair employers.

But things are just beginning to look brighter and better all over the country and we find business resuming its former appearance. Mills and factories that have been practically idle for several months past are reopening and men are returning to work. Everything looks a little better and we are having the old feeling return to our fellows, and let us hope that this prosperity, which is just appearing, will continue never to leave us, for this country is teeming with wealth in abundance, and there is no need of suffering and no place for misery in this land of the golden harvest, if justice is only given the working people. D. J. TOBIN.

A SLIGHT mistake was made last issue in my editorial, first part, by the printer, where it reads as follows:

"In fact there were several men, friends of labor, who were defeated by a few votes and the socialist candidate in every instance got in, instead of the labor candidate." This is not what the writer intended to convey, because no socialist was elected to Congress, but the fact was that the socialist candidate got enough of votes to defeat labor's candidate and everybody knows their votes come from the working people. Labor's candidates were defeated only by a few votes in every instance.—Editor.

UNESSENTIAL.

The thing that troubles me most, begad,
Says I to myself, says I,
The thing I think about most, my lad,
Is why—why—why?
Why are we born to die?
And why do we fight and lie
For a little space in a useless place
That we cannot keep and we may disgrace?
Says I to myself, says I.

I needn't trouble you then, my lad,
So answered myself to me,
The "why" don't cut any ice, begad—
The "how" is the thing, you see,
For the "why" in the case, maybe,
Will be plain when your soul's set free;
But if you wait for your final fate
To learn the how, it will be too late—
So answered myself to me!

And it's good advice that you give, begad,
Says I to myself, says I.
For a fellow has got to live, my lad,
As sure as he's got to die,
So it's up to you to try
Your best, as the days slip by,
To do your task till the years unmask
The secret at last—and then you can ask,
And perhaps they'll tell you why!
—Cleveland Leader.

Correspondence

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Bakery Drivers' Union has decided to be represented in the Sixth Annual Convention of the I. B. of T. Nominations were made June 17, and the election will be held July 1. Up to this time four candidates have been nominated, as follows: Carl Hering, J. F. Hagan, J. E. Toone and F. W. Fox.

The following has been adopted by Local 33 in order to prevent its members from being compelled or allowed to bear losses which should properly be borne either by their employers or by the merchants handling their produce, and is here given for the information of bakery drivers already organized, and as just one of many protective measures which those unorganized might benefit by should they decide to enter the fold: "Any member of this union (working for a firm which does not allow the return of stale, sour or mouldy products) who shall exchange or pay for said products, or who shall solicit trade on the promise to exchange said products shall be considered as violating his obligation by securing, or endeavoring to secure trade by unfair means, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than five dollars for the first offense, and for the second offense shall be fined ten dollars."

To President Frank Miller, Chicago Bakery Drivers' Union, No. 734, we are indebted for copies of by-laws, agreements, etc. We quote the following short section from the agreement: "Men making two trips will not be allowed to lay over between trips more than one hour."

While this section contains nothing specific as to what the hours shall be, it probably has a tendency to reduce the number of hours on duty by preventing the two or three-hour lay-over such as prevails in some Washington bakeries. On the important question of regulating the hours, No. 33 desires to have the co-operation of the employers, believing that the task of enforcing any reforms would be much easier if brought about in such a manner, but has notified them that if they continue to ignore the matter after a certain date, the union will proceed to discuss the question in all of its phases without further delay.

The so-called anti-injunction plank of the Republican platform practically says that he party endorses and will uphold the courts in trespassing on the rights of the people, but expresses the opinion that a short notice should be given before these sweeping injunctions are issued. Not a remedy for the abuses complained of, but a continuance. Better luck at the Democratic convention in Denver, perhaps, where many labor delegates will be present.

The Washington Times says: "The National Manufacturers' Association has a notion that because it won a decision from the Supreme Court, it's a whole political party."

Fraternally yours,

FRED W. FOX, Press Cor.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In view of the fact that it is about a year since Local 753 has asked for any space in the journal we would like to let the sister locals throughout the country know we are still in existence. That despite the fact that upon our return from the Boston convention we discovered that owing to a dishonest secretary we were bankrupt when we thought we had $20,000.00. The boys of No. 753 did not flinch or falter, but went to the front to build up another treasury and are not ashamed to state that with a balance that was $21.68 instead of $20,000.00, as we thought, we again have $8,000.00 to our credit and owe no man a cent. We were successful in getting an increase in wages April 1, with better working conditions. To show you our boys have not lost interest in the movement in the least, the vote to send our full quota of delegates to Detroit was unanimous, and, with seven to be elected, we have twenty-one nominations. Am unable to tell who the lucky ones will be as we elect by Australian ballot. There is but one we are sure at this time will be there—Brother Briggs—and to give the boys throughout the country some idea of the esteem in which he is held by his own local, the motion to give him the endorsement of our local brought forth a storm of applause and the vote was unanimous.

The boys of his local feel very grateful to him for helping us to put in a checking system which goes a great way toward eliminating any chance of a secretary being dishonest. I wish for the sake of every brother member of the I. B. of T. that they could see their way clear to adopt the same system, but if you can not or will not, do this, see that the money is in the bank that should be there. Don't let your secretary get the idea he is "boss;" he is the servant, you are boss, and no secretary should take any exception to anything that can be done to satisfy every member of his local that their funds are safe and secure.

Trusting some of the brothers will benefit by our experience, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
W. A. NEER,
Sec.-Treas. Milk Wagon Drivers, No. 753.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I would like to report how Local 499 is getting along in Brooklyn and the way it is pushing its way to the foremost ranks in the teamsters' movement in this city against such tremendous odds. Our rank and file is working in harmony, the members trying to beat one another to see who can bring in the most men. The officers are using their best efforts and are untiring in their work to try and make it the largest local in this city; they never miss any of the meetings and the eight delegates representing this local in the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn are present at every meeting of that body. On June 1 we had a very large meeting in Whitford's Hall, Jay street, corner Willoughby, at which we elected a delegate to the convention in Detroit on August 3. The delegate elected was your humble servant, the writer of this letter, and was elected unanimously, Brother James A. Gilroy being elected alternate.

The little trouble Local 592 had in this city with the four men who hollowed strike, voted strike and wanted strike and got such cold feet when they were out seven days and went into the employer's trap to thaw them out and help break up our organization in this city did not succeed and made themselves the laughing stock of every union man in our city, but their action had no effect on our local or any of the other locals in this city. The only effect it had was to increase our membership, and more especially so, Mr. General President, when you made that visit and addressed the men on Wednesday evening, May 27, in the manner that you did it seemed to give them more encouragement than ever.

I wish to publicly thank, through our official magazine, the following brothers for their work in assisting to build up our local: Thomas Laughlin, William Vaughan, John Condon, Thomas Cassidy, Sr.; Thomas Cassidy, Jr. (Happy Tom); John Dougherty, George Booth, Frederick Horstman and Henry Mesloh; also Rudolph Wedinger. I may also state before I close my letter that the men who were locked out in the coal trouble and received their benefits are highly praising the General Office for the prompt payment of same.

I will now close my letter with wishing you and the General Executive Board and our organization in general every success. I am,

Fraternally yours,
GEORGE F. DUGAN,
Sec.-Treas., Local 499.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—In view of the fact that our Sixth Annual Convention is soon to be held it seems important that something should be said in regard to that which will undoubtedly be one of the most important issues, namely, the disposition of those whose inferior excellence permits no comparison.

After a careful perusal of one of the most bewildering expositions of unfaithfulness written by those who so traitoriously broke their vows of allegiance, violated every trust reposed in them, and seceded, set forth in that which was claimed to be the first issue of the official journal of the United Teamsters of America, have concluded that we have no differences to settle.

If my understanding is able to follow their statements which they so carefully collected, combined and unfolded through their different stages of graduation, it seems to me and probably to others, that their train of reasoning and method of reckoning is so obtuse as to permit no deductions.

Regarding their recommendation relative to a joint convention have only to say that the ethereality of pipe dreams make them highly impracticable and material achievement impossible from that source.

The publication of the journal was about the last malicious attempt to blind and hold in submission those who sank with the ship, until such time (according to their wild imagination) that satisfactory arrangements could be made to receive them with such honor and dignity as befits their humble station. We have since interpreted this to mean that it was a rather pitiful and staggering effort to launch two or more of the most disreputable traitors to organized labor on our International Executive Board. From a proposition which was made this week I have learned that the number has been reduced to one—the weather permitting, will soon be zero.

Those of you who have studied the pathetic eyes, the sad submission of the tired and overworked horse could not but note the same symptoms displayed in the countenances of those who learned, alas, too late that they were wholly swayed by the vicious passions and sinister motives of those with whom they intrusted their destiny. Needless to say that it was not the inability of their delegates to the Chicago convention to relate and explain accurately that which should have been considered by the body of men they represented, but was nothing more or less than their cunning desire and intent to deceive.

There are many versions of the birth of the secession movement, but suffice it to say, however, no matter how, when or where, its birth and death-knell were simultaneous. And now, with a tired-of-the-world expression, homeless and friendless, is sinking slowly but surely into the depths of oblivion.

Fortunately for our general welfare, of which there is a constant improvement, the methods of our adversaries, so inconceivably primitive, the nature of which the least said the better, were instrumental in winning all our victories and their existence is deemed by us simply as a matter of temporary hospitality.

That which was but a narrow inroad in their ranks is now a wide and desolate gap, and the teamsters of New York are looking forward to that time when we shall strike the blow that will terminate the career of the disgruntled office seekers and blacklegs.

To the efficacy and preservation of our organization (the offspring of our choice) here in New York, we are extremely indebted to Joseph Forkey, first vice-president, whose natural fitness for the position he holds, his many battles and as many victories has placed him high in the minds of the men. He has been our inspiration from the beginning and has been the means of keeping alive under adverse circumstances the true spirit of unionism. Modesty forbids me to speak further as I am conscious of the fact that this would sound better after the convention.

Fraternally yours,
LARRY FARNHAM,
Rec.-Sec. Local 654, Sec.-Treas. N. Y. Joint Council.

PRINCETON, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As we seldom hear from this section in the teamsters' magazine, I write you a few lines about Local 367. Business has been dull, but things are looking more encouraging at present. At our last meeting we had one initiation and have several applications on file for next meeting. We are geting along quite well, but, of course, we have our troubles, too. I think every good union brother should attend to every meeting possible and thus help all on to success. We find that the chronic kicker is generally the fault of his own howling. Be a booster, not a knocker.

Wishing all success, I remain,
Fraternally,
JOHN J. BETZ, Sec.-Treas.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Team Drivers and Helpers' Union No. 345 is holding well-attended meetings every Sunday night and new members are continually added to its list. During the month of April there was not a single member suspended or expelled, but twenty-one new members were obligated. The records for May are about the same. This looks good for the craft and no doubt the future monthly reports will show gains equally as good. The Union was presented with a set of gold buttons by General Secretary Treasurer Thomas L. Hughes, to be given to the member bringing in the largest number of candidates within a specified time. Brother T. C. Eveland was the lucky man and he prizes them very highly.

Sylvester Morarity tendered his resignation as president. His resignation was received and a vote of thanks given him for the faithful performance of his duties, J. R. Williams was elected as his successor. Brother Williams is an old-time union teamster and is fully capable of mastering the situation, and the local is bound to be a success under his administration.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN H. THOMPSON, Sec.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In answer to yours of the 13th inst., will say for the benefit of all brothers in the teamsters' movement that if there is a local of teamsters in any part of the country that has not a sick and death benefit in the local, it should form one as soon as possible, but to be successful you must have every brother attached to the local into it; compel them to join. We have about six hundred members in our local and they all belong to it. Any brother who is sick receives $7.00 per week, but he must be sick two weeks before he receives any benefits. He must be in good standing for six months before he receives any benefit. The benefits run for thirteen weeks. On the death of a member his wife or beneficiary receives $100.00 dollars; on the death of a member's wife the member receives $50.00 dollars, one coach and some flowers. We also drape our banner over the casket of every member, and as many brothers as can attend the funeral do so in a body with badges and white gloves. We had a very hard time to bring the men together, but now they are taking an interest in it. Our delegate will not stamp any book less than 75 cents a month—50 cents for dues and 25 cents for the sick and death benefit.

WM. CALLAN,
Rec. Sec. Local 763.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am pleased to say that we had the honor and the pleasure to receive in our city our worthy General Auditor, Brother George Briggs.

He came upon us like a general who wishes to visit his army while at rest. He made investigations which will tell what grounds we have to work on to make a strong organization of teamsters in this city. For the benefit of the general organization in America I will relate here, for publication in The Teamsters, the history of the teamsters of Montreal since 1885.

At that time the labor movement in Canada did not amount to much. There were a few societies here and there, but no organization whatever and naturally the teamsters were getting the dirtiest end of the stick. Wages were paid at the rate of $7.00 a week in summer and $3.00 or $4.00 in winter, and a man had to work a week to get his money; that is to say, those working on the wharves often left their homes on Monday morning to return the next Sunday morning, and that for the sum of $7.00. These men organized in the Knights of Labor, went out on strike, and, after a five days' struggle, got a raise of a dollar a week for summer only, winter wages not being changed. They remained in the Knights of Labor for two years during which time they struck twice, first to get the dollar, then to be beaten, which discouraged them and caused them to give up the union. After two years—in 1890—they got together and formed an independent union of heavy team drivers for Montreal only. That union gave the best results until 1901 when it was beaten, but to tell you exactly how it is I must tell you that we took the wage scale at $8.00 and got it up to $9.00 by what I may call five-cent strokes, for we had to strike every time to get something, and all this without the aid of anybody, notwithstanding the union or kind of union we had then, because the only time the officials of that union took upon themselves to declare a strike we were beaten and it only took three days to do it. That strike was ordered upon the men on the 8th of December, the dullest time in the year, on the basis of reinstatement of one member who had not been discharged, but only changed position, due to his age, being past seventy years of age, but the true reason was understood by me after having seen the officials of that union getting foreman jobs at different points where the company had teams, and, not only that, but a few weeks previous to the strike the secretary-treasurer, who had no bond, with the president, had loaned to one of their friends the sum of $297, which sum was all we had excepting $4.00 for the rent of the hall and $2.00 they paid out that night for paper.

In 1903 I succeeded in affiliating the teamsters with the old T. D. I. U., but through misdoings of a man this local only lived four months. After a strike of twelve days, which gave us $1.60 a day and 20 cents an hour overtime (which was too much and not enough; the men had too much slavery blood in their veins and not enough unionism in their brains) the men, believing themselves invincible, thought they could do without a union and gave it up; there being nothing to encourage good union men of other cities to come here and help to strengthen the union and better their conditions, it was left in the hands of those who could not realize what a good union was for them.

This is to tell you, brothers, that if I did not rebuild as soon as you would have done in the States it is because I could find only ten stones that were free from stains, and not being able to get anybody to assist me in cleaning the others of the mortar scabs that was on them.

I beg to ask the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, when it meets in Detroit, to do something for us here. The only thing needed is education.

Hoping, Brother President, that you will do me the favor of publishing this letter in our magazine, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
H. JULIEN.

ADVOCATES THE SHOTGUN.

"I am not going to call wolf until the wolf is at my heels, but when I do cry I want you to come out with your riot guns and your shot-guns if necessary, and I know you will." (Cries of "You bet we will.")

The above law-defying statement is not from the lips of Emma Goldman, but is an extract from President Van Cleave's address to the National Association of Manufacturers, and is found on Page 2 of the Toledo Catholic Record. No other paper published this remark. The Associated Press was smart enough to make no mention of Van Cleave's declaration that he was liable to advocate the use of "riot guns" and "shot-guns."

This is one of your "respectable citizens." This is the man who declared boycotting was illegal, and asked the Supreme Court to outlaw trade unions in the interests of "law and order."

Van Cleave boldly announces he favors force if things don't go his way, and his utterance is cheered by other champions of law and order, who tell us of dangers that threaten American institutions. If this statement was made by a trade union official in a labor convention, every stinkpot at the command of plutocracy would be leveled against the workers. But Van Cleave escapes. He represents property. He represents wealth. He is privileged, as the drunken and anarchial banqueters at the Waldorf-Astoria cry, "You bet we will," in answer to the appeal for guns to keep "the workers in their place."

Is it any wonder that workers are driven into the revolutionary camp when these utterances go unchallenged by every newspaper in the land?

Events are moving rather fast in this country when a man of Van Cleave's supposed standing can advocate, with absolute freedom and perfect candor, a policy of force.

Will the American workers stand cowed, with hat in hand, or will they exercise their ballot in such a way that Van Cleave and his tribe will realize they have reckoned with an unknown power?—Exchange.

Miscellany

UNDERPAID LABOR SOCIETY'S WORST CRIME.

Society has been guilty of many crimes since the dawn of civilization, but nothing that it has ever done has been so terribly wrong, so horribly unjust, as its present system of underpaying its laborers. If a man devotes his time to the performance of duties that have been assigned to him by another, he is entitled to just compensation, and if he does not receive this he is robbed. Moreover, in such cases the effect of this robbery is felt both more widely and more seriously than any ordinary kind of thieving—that which is committed at the point of a pistol, etc.—for it is not the man alone who is robbed nor the man's time alone that is stolen. The thing that is actually taken is the means to provide for and educate his family properly, that the children for whom he is responsible may live to be good, strong men—mentally, morally and physically good citizens.

Of course, it is easy enough to say that every man is free to choose his employment and that nobody is obliged to work for another at an unjust rate of compensation. Theoretically this may be correct, but in actual life it is the contrary that is true. There are plenty of men today who are not able to choose their means of livelihood or to select their employers. They must work, because if they did not work they could not live, and they must take what they can get simply because there is no opportunity for them to secure higher pay elsewhere. As the direct result of this utterly unjust system there is a great deal of poverty in this world that might easily be prevented if there was but some method by which employers could be compelled to pay a decent wage instead of being permitted to secure workmen at the lowest market price.

Although this may sound like Socialism, it is anything but Socialistic. not so radical that it is not in perfect accord with the conclusions presented by Pope Leo XIII in his encyclical on labor, and I don't imagine that there is anybody who would dream of suggesting that he was a Socialist or a preacher of Socialism. At the same time he did not hesitate to declare that the compensation of a laborer ought to be sufficient "to support him in reasonable and frugal comfort. If through necessity or fear of a worse evil," he says, "the workingman accepts harder conditions, because an employer or a contractor will give him no better, he is the victim of force and injustice."

It is only necessary that we should apply these words to existing conditions to prove conclusively that the strong mass of society is guilty of a grave crime against the weaker portion and especially against the unskilled laborers, to whom it gives employment at a rate of pay that is so far below all necessary standards of living that no man can live, marry and bring up a family decently upon such an income. By taking all his time it shuts him out from the opportunity to increase his income or better his position, and yet it fails utterly to provide him with sufficient means to supply even his vital needs.

The worst of it is that in most cases this condition is due to the unwillingness of the employer to pay the decent wages. If he could not afford to do this, there might be some excuse, but when the men or the company offending are amply able to pay higher wages and decline to do so through fear that their own income may be so reduced as to compel them to forego some luxuries which they now enjoy the crime assumes an extremely serious aspect.

Undoubtedly the time will come when society will take these matters into its own hands and will specify precisely the lowest limit at which a man may be permitted to work, but until the state actually awakens to a realization of its responsibilities and passes a minimum wage law the duty of being just will continue to devolve upon the employer. In other words, if the employer is sufficiently dishonest and selfish to drive a sharp bargain he may continue to hire his workmen at practically starvation wages, for there is now no law to prevent him from entering into this sort of a contract with the unfortunate people who are at his mercy. Not that it is any less the crime, but until public opinion has been sufficiently aroused to say, "So far you may go, but no farther," there is absolutely no way of preventing this entirely unnecessary poverty.—Graham Hood in New York Commercial Advertiser.

When our forefathers fought for the colonies' freedom,
They hurled their banner against England's red flag—
Columbia must be free; America forever,
And thirteen bright stars they placed on the flag.

Those soldiers and statesmen, our country's fathers,
They followed that banner through mountain and crag—
Columbia for me, America forever;
And the thirteen bright stars that were placed on the flag.

From Valley Forge across the Delaware, they followed the banner;
They hurled the Eagle against England's proud flag—
Columbia must be free; America forever,
And the thirteen bright stars that were placed on the flag.

From old Philadelphia to the sounds of Long Island
The armies of Britain were forced to retreat—
Oh! there on the shores of our foaming Atlantic
Sir Henry Clinton acknowledged defeat.

Then the colonies' statesmen declared independence
Against the great might of Britain they hurled their flag—
Columbia for me; America forever,
And the thirteen bright stars that were placed on the flag.

At Yorktown she led them; they proudly followed—
They hurled her folds against England's proud flag—
There, Columbia is free; America forever,
And the thirteen bright stars remain on the flag.

In eighteen twelve, again they endeavored
To pull down those bright stars that flew high in the breeze
But Hickory Jackson, he sprang to the rescue,
And drove the invaders from out New Orleans.

There Packingham fell, the pride of Great Britain,
Before the forces of Jackson the British did lag—
Columbia for me; America forever,
And the thirteen bright stars that were placed on the flag.

T. CURRAN O'CALLAHAN,
L. U. 710.

Honor, manhood and justice are the principles upon which the labor movement is founded. You should be proud to help in its noble work.

The teamster who refuses to belong to the Local of his craft is an enemy to himself, his family and his country. He is bereft of principle and bears watching in his daily employment.

CONVENTION NUMBER, AUGUST, 1908

THE TEAMSTERS

I B of T
A. F. of L.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

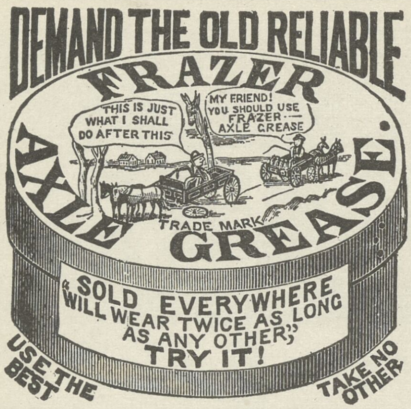
OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

1^{00} PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL 13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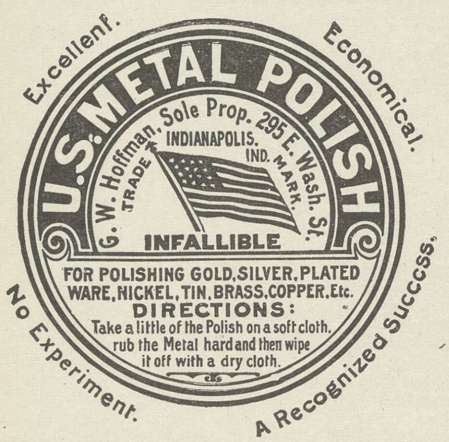
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FOR POLISHING GOLD, SILVER, PLATED WARE, NICKEL, TIN, BRASS, COPPER, Etc.
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Take a little of the Polish on a soft cloth, rub the Metal hard and then wipe it off with a dry cloth.
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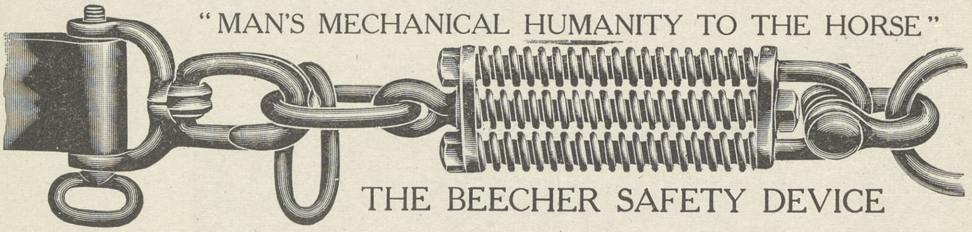

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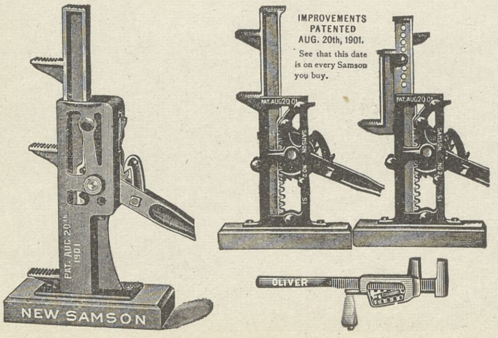
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OF THE

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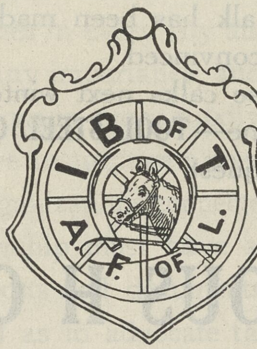

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It aims to unite all persons employed in or connected with the industry into one organization, for their mutual benefit and the advancement of their interests, in every practical way.

It has local branches in every city and town in the United States and Canada of any importance, and in all large cities it has instituted local unions in every subdivision of the industry. Those local unions have an aggregate membership which makes it one of the largest organizations connected with the A. F. of L.

This vast membership must have an official mouthpiece in which all official reports and documents must be published for their benefit, as well as to advocate their cause and defend their interests, and the constitution of the organization provides that each member in good standing shall have mailed to his address a copy of the magazine each month.

For that reason the International Brotherhood of Teamsters issues and publishes a monthly magazine, and an official convention publication. The magazine is owned and published by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. You will, therefore, realize that it is a valuable advertising medium to any firm, corporation or individual desiring to reach this branch of industry.

This vast membership will certainly appreciate the friendly spirit shown by firms who advertise in their magazine, and will reciprocate whenever opportunity offers.

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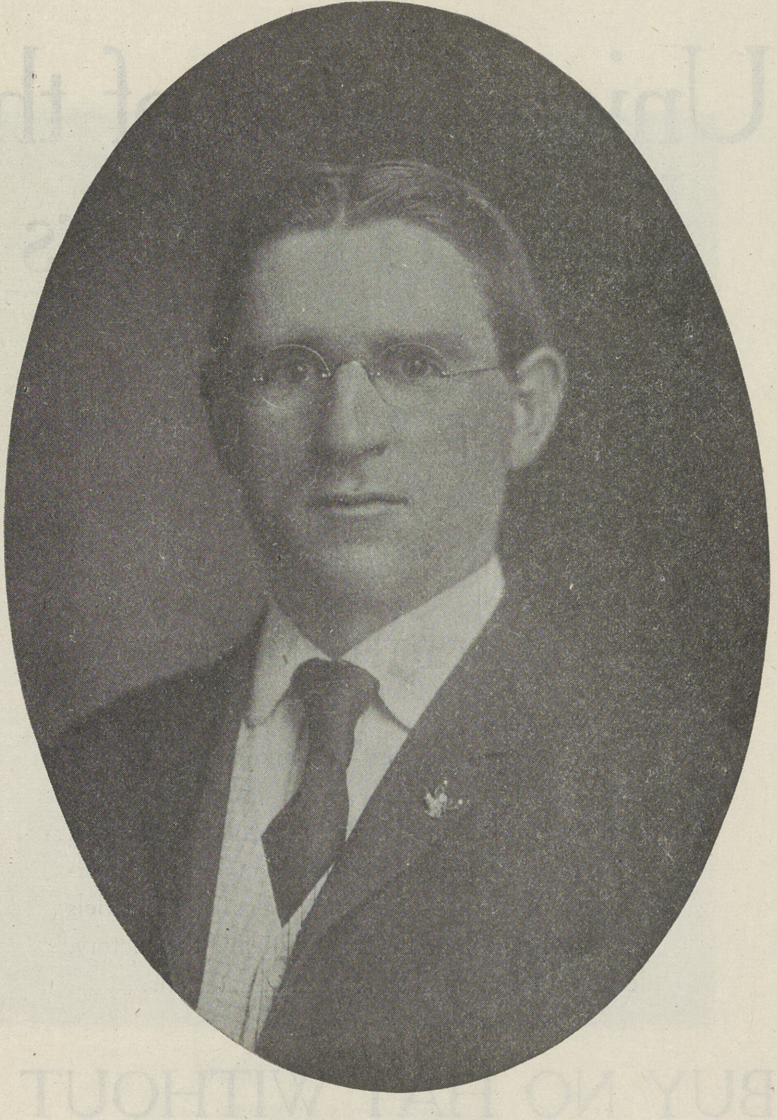

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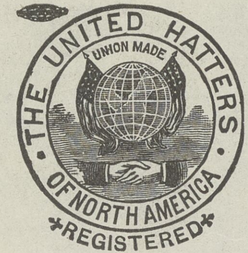
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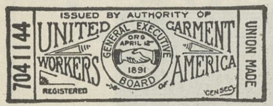
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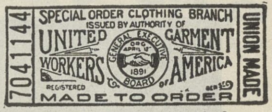
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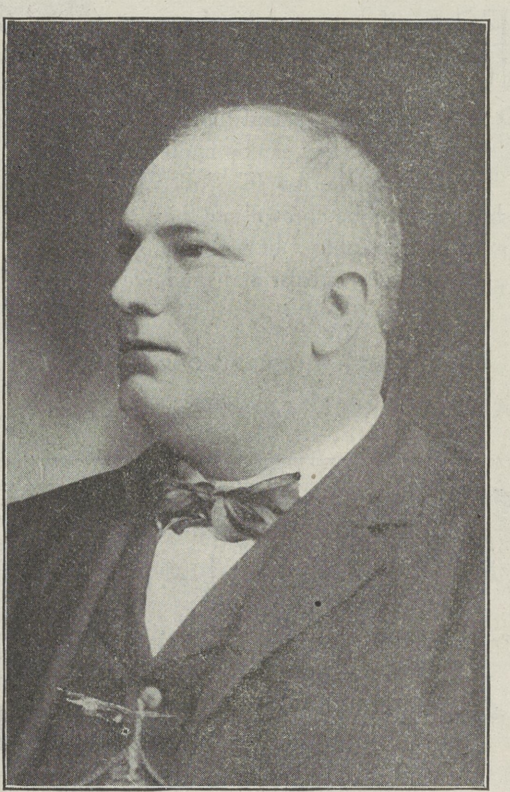

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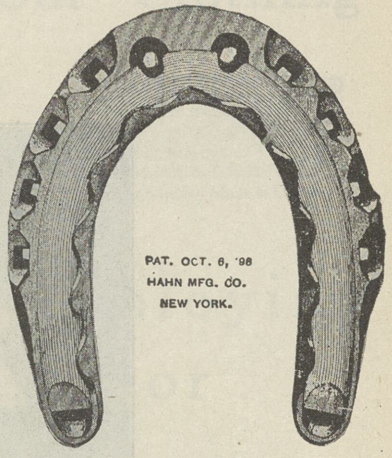
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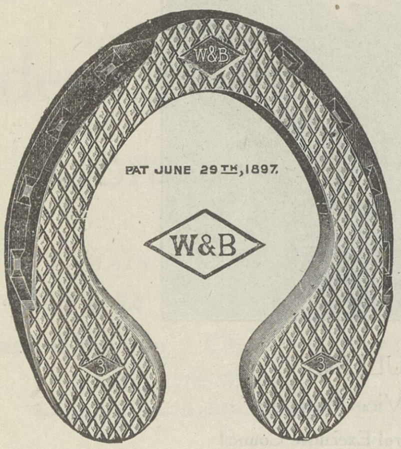

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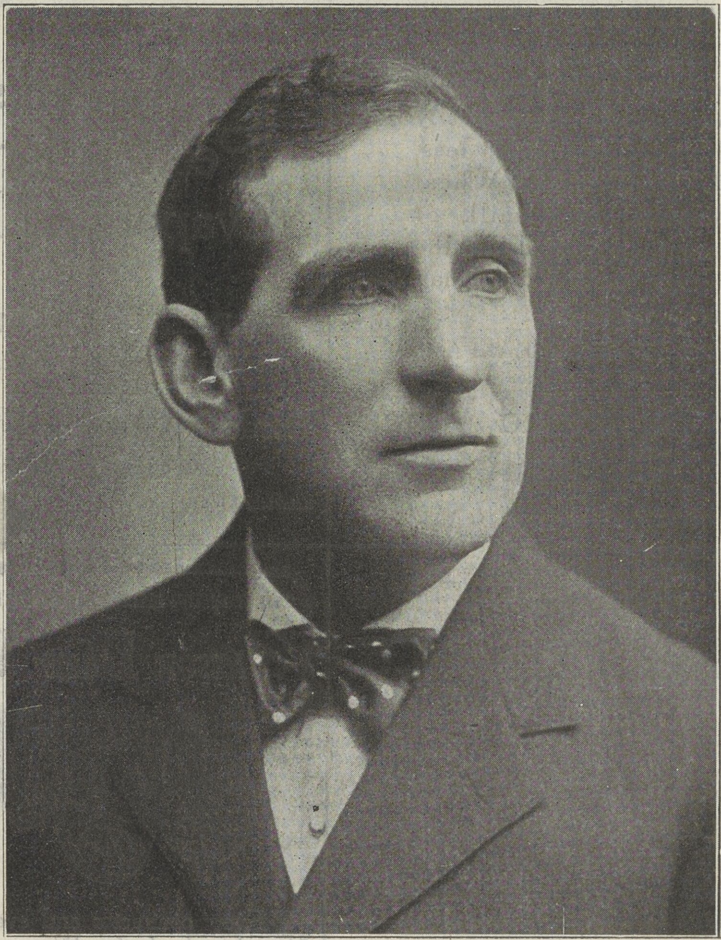

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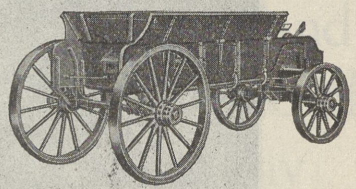

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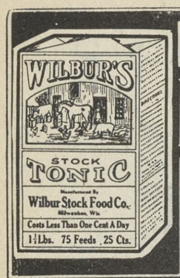
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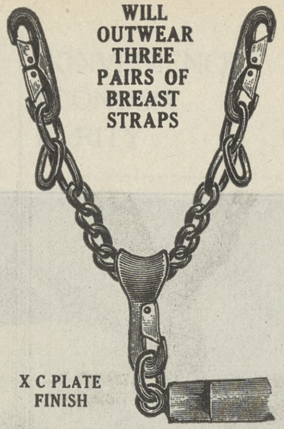
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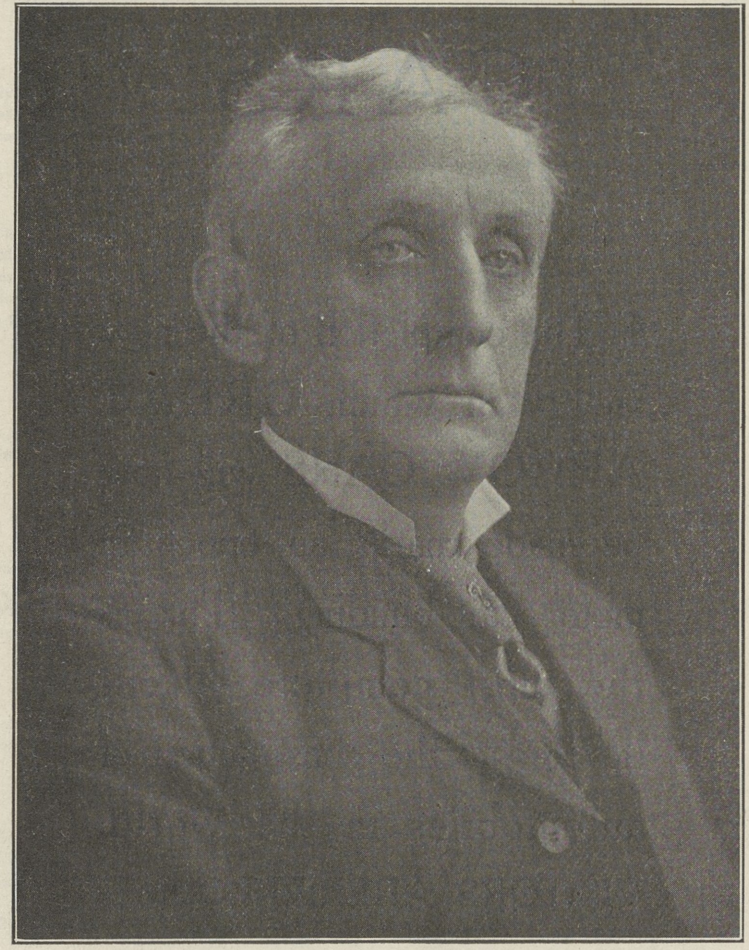

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THE
TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International
Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume V Number 10
August, 1908

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

THE TEAMSTERS

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WORKINGMEN AND THE SALOON.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

I have been asked to write a book on the saloon and the labor problem, which is to be given wide circulation, and which will serve as a text-book for those who are studying this question. It will be quoted quite extensively in public addresses and newspaper articles. I am, therefore, anxious that the statements which I make shall be absolutely verified, especially with regard to the attitude of labor toward the saloon proposition.

It will be greatly appreciated if the readers of this journal will send me information concerning this subject, answering as fully as they can the following questions:

1. To the best of your knowledge, what percentage of the workingmen in your shop are total abstainers?
2. To the best of your knowledge, what percentage of the workingmen in your shop frequent the saloon?
3. What is the general attitude of the membership in your craft toward the saloon question?
4. What is the chief attraction of the saloon to the workingmen?

5. Have you any suggestions to make as to a substitute for the saloon?

6. Has the central body in your city passed any resolutions with regard to holding its meetings in the rear or over saloons?

7. Has the central body in your city passed any resolutions with regard to the use of intoxicating liquors by its members in and about the meeting place?

8. In the matter of securing employment, to what extent does the use or non-use of intoxicants, or the patronage of the saloon, influence the securing of a position?

9. To what extent have employers in your craft prohibited the use of intoxicants by those in their employ?

If there are any other facts with reference to this subject, or if you have any personal suggestions to make, I shall greatly appreciate your co-operation in giving me the benefit of your thought and experience.

I am seeking to get information on both sides of this question, and shall be glad to have you give a frank expression of your opinion concerning it. Address me at 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

EDITORIAL BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

So Congress has adjourned; it has turned a deaf ear to labor's appeal for relief from the most tyrannous and intolerable situation in which the workers have been placed in a century. The protest which the great conference of the officers and other representatives of the laborers' and farmers' organizations presented to Congress has been ignored, so contemptuously ignored that even those of them who were primarily responsible for the course pursued, themselves were astounded at their own audacity, so brazen was their conduct.

Due to the thousands of letters, resolutions, and protests which were sent by workmen and their friends throughout the country to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, supplemented by the officers and legislative committee of organized labor, insisting that legislation should be enacted to relieve the toilers from cruel injustice, a number of Republican members of the House of Representatives insisted upon and secured a conference to consider the advisability of passing some labor measures.

The conference lasted two evenings and far into the nights. The discussions were bitter and acrimonious. Cannon, Dalzell, Payne, Littlefield, Sherman, Jenkins and others represented, not the interests of the people, but the interests and policies of the Parry-Post-Van Cleave outfit.

The proposition pledging the majority to the enactment of legislation went by the board and the conference adjourned without action.

Under the decision of the Supreme Court the labor organizations of the country are now regarded as trusts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade. They are subject to the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, a law never intended to apply to organizations of men and women who have nothing to sell but their power to labor, and yet these voluntary associations and their members may be subject to suits involving threefold damages, fines to the sum of $5,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Labor asked Congress for an amendment to the anti-trust law that shall accord to the toilers the right to organize, to unitedly protect their personal freedom. The party in power responsible for legislation, or its failure, point-blank refused to grant the relief desired or any relief at all.

The abuse of the beneficent writ of injunction was presented not only to past Congresses, but to the consideration of the one just adjourned. Labor did not and does not ask for special privileges, nor, as some mischievously and untruthfully assert, does it ask or expect to become "a privileged class of wrongdoers." In labor's bill on injunctions we would re-establish the fundamental principles upon which the equity power of the courts is based.

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights and property rights only; it was never intended to either protect or curtail personal rights, personal freedom.

Labor insists, and has the right to demand, that workmen shall have the fully guaranty of equality before the law, to be regarded and treated as every other citizen of our common country and to have equally the guarantees of constitutional, statutory, and natural rights applied to all; not one process of law to one class of citizens and another wholly unwarrantable process to workmen, and not even to workmen unless they are engaged in a dispute with their employers. Even this modicum of justice which labor asked at the hands of Congress was completely and without ceremony refused.

Congress, like the courts, was not unwilling to guarantee to the workers academic "rights," which are of little or no value, but refused the slightest favorable consideration to secure the important rights which the toilers demand and which are so essential to their protection, advancement and welfare. Indeed, any legislation involving the restoration to the workers of personal liberty, of human freedom, the right of the worker's ownership of himself—these were flagrantly, totally, and contemptuously disregarded.

We have said that the majority party in Congress is responsible for legislation or failure of legislation. That this position is undisputed, we quote the statements of the responsible leaders in the House of Representatives.

The majority leader on the floor of the House, Mr. Payne, of New York, on May 9, 1908, declared: "We are doing this business; we are legislating; we are responsible for what we do, and we are responsible for what we do not do, and we propose to assume the responsibility for it from beginning to end."

Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee on rules, another Republican leader, on April 3, 1908, said in the House: "I think we will be able to demonstrate from this time out, not only that the minority shall not enact legislation, but that the legislation of the majority shall be such as the majority desires to pass in its own way, and in its own time."

On April 8th Representative Sherman, of New York, another leader of the House and a member of the committee on rules, stated that "the Republican party in this House, the Republican party in this nation, is prepared today to accept full responsibility, not only for everything that is done, but for that which is not done in the way of legislation and administration."

The majority in Congress evidently differed from Lincoln, for they evidently believed that they can fool all the people all the time, and that by gilding the chains which have been riveted upon labor, they would be the less galling. The workmen of our country are by the constitution, by every precept and principle of our institutions, sovereign citizens of our republic. They insist upon their fundamental right of equality before the law. They will be content with nothing less.

The authorized representatives of the wage-earners of our country presented a protest to Congress against the wrongs which they have to endure, asking some of the rights and relief to which they are justly entitled, and urged that for every wrong for which redress was sought, or a right to which they aspire, would be equally shared by all the workers, and by all the people.

And so the majority of the members of Congress, those responsible for legislation or its failure, have turned a deaf ear to both the appeal and the protest which labor presented..

The workers came to the majority leaders in Congress, not as political partisans, whether Republican, Democratic, or other, but as representatives of the wage-earners, whose rights, interests and welfare have been jeopardized on the one hand and flagrantly and woefully disregarded and neglected on the other.

The psychological moment has arrived for a total change of governmental policy towards the workers.

None can expect that the toilers will complacently accept the concept that they are a servile class and will submit to treatment at the hands of society less favorable than is accorded to citizens in other walks of life.

To permit such a condition to be perpetuated would be the inauguration of a servile class, a condition repugnant to the very theory and possible existence of a free people, destructive to human liberty—to Republican institutions.

There is impending a great campaign—a campaign and election for members of Congress as well as the presidency of the United States, and other executive, legislative and judicial offices.

No man aspiring to any of these positions can evade his responsibility in this crucial hour.

Men must take their position plainly and absolutely and be clear-cut upon their attitude toward the demands which labor makes for justice and right—not for some indefinite time in the future, but now. And this, too, regardless of whom the men may be, to which office they aspire, or to which party they may owe allegiance. Unless they stand true, they must not expect anything, but what they gave and give, persistent and constant opposition.

Property rights must be maintained, but prior to and far beyond the rights of property must come the rights of man.

The workers, the liberty-loving public, will stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. They will oppose their enemies and defeat them, whether these aspirants for office be candidates for the presidency, for Congress, or for other offices within the gift of the people.

The workers have pleaded, appealed and besought the powers responsible, but all in vain. Labor will take no fair weather promises as a substitute for performances.

The time is ripe, the hour has come, the work is imminent and must be done now.

Those who will not recognize human rights, human freedom, above the rights of property, must go before the hosts of living, human, breathing men, who demand their fullest rights under the Republic of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln.

SHALL WE PROVIDE FOR THE FAITHFUL RETIRED LABOR LEADER?

(By Joseph J. O'Brien.)

Somewhere in his numerous writings, perhaps in "The Intellectual Life," Hamerton remarks that the intellectual man is the most miserable of all creatures, and that only in a great capital can he find the proper atmosphere for his activities. This observation will appear to some as an interesting opinion, yet it presents a truth the vitality of which is seldom recognized.

It is a sad commentary on our civilization that there is no certain place provided in the whole arrangement of social, intellectual, economic, and political affairs for the man who would devote his life energies to the upbuilding of a new art, a better condition or a new relation. If such a man be drawn by intense sympathies and a higher devotion to principle into the labor movement, his course is seldom that of peace and security. As the scope and usefulness of his activities extend, as his burdens increase, and his name, character, purposes, and life become more deeply involved and associated with the complications of economic strife, he finds himself surrounded by a large body of men who have a faith in his integrity, a persistent group who assail that integrity, and a small circle of associates who really understand his nature and know its honesty.

These associations, the social disabilities they carry with them, and the tremendous strain upon nerve and strength which they always produce, in no way tend to simplify the personal cares of life. Few other men undergo the immense mental suffering and personal stress which naturally falls to the official head of a section of the labor movement constantly involved in economic difficulty.

Much has been said about the abuses of the business agent, little has been said about the real life of the men who have been moved by more intense forces than those which actuate the ordinary man—the men who answer to uncommon motives and devote their best energies to labor. The men that stand in the forefront of economic battle bear the hardest part, and it is for them to absorb and understand the hopes and sufferings of the general body. The strange part of it all is that the general body of the workers seem to view with unconcern the unusual difficulties that confront their struggling officers, who frequently deny themselves the most essential necessities and desires in order that others may be possessed of them.

To the degree that the training of a leading worker of the labor movement is militant and beneficial to labor's cause, to that extent does he find the difficulties of his personal struggle increased, and when the time comes that he must retire to private life these difficulties press upon and around him in many subtle ways. On the one hand he is feared for his capacity, on the other influence spins a web around him to use him in opposition to his past work. Now he will find the black list openly cutting off his avenues of existence, and again he will meet the concealed hatred of former foes grinding at his security and comfort.

No matter how he may feel or how he may think, he becomes convinced that the long years of toil in labor's cause have fixed a certain mortgage on his life and left him unfree. Truly there is no more melancholy figure in society than the man who has, the greater part of his life, neglected his own welfare in fighting for others, and who seeks, as the evening shadows of life settle, to gather his affairs together so that he may live a few passing years for himself and family.

The man of business may retire with satisfaction, the craftsman may, if he has the means, rest his labors, but the labor leader, the aggressive fighter who dared the enemy, fought it, and perhaps by reason of his personally developed plans turned defeat upon it, faces isolation, insecurity and often extreme privation at every turn. It may be urged that he has been compensated, that he is well paid, or that whatever energy he puts forth was but for his best interest. This latter conclusion is a by-product of that damnable philosophy of misery which has filled the movements of men with dissension and chaos, and placed the metaphysics of a phrase above the decision of need. However artfully the question may be met, the fact remains that any man or woman who sacrifices health and financial success in order to build for others makes a great sacrifice, and it is not a human act to assert otherwise.

In the armies of destruction the soldier may look forth to a pension. In the armies of construction the soldier may look forth to privation. It is sheer stupidity to contend that a policy of indifference or indecision which confronts the vital intellectual element of a movement with the prospect of poverty is nothing short of inhuman and suicidal. The policy of pensioning men and in Europe of honoring great thinkers with independence is based upon a clear concept of self-interest. If it be to the interest of nations to conserve the physical and mental strength of those who have laid out a new path of progress, or assisted in the national defense, it can not be to the interest of the labor movement to see the man and woman who have organized, defended or educated it, turned upon the intenser drifts of adversity.

Somehow the solidarity of the labor movement does not extend to those who have carried its burdens after these men and women enter private life. There is a brutality in this limitation that has been most damaging to the interests of the wage-worgers, and it can not be defended on any grounds of self-interest. The law of compensation just as certainly returns its rewards or penalities in these cases as in any others.

There is something tragic in the fact that both society and organized labor allow their creative workers, the most vital intellectual element, to wander upon the shores of adversity.

It would seem a wise and economic plan for the labor movement to seriously consider the future of its intellectual workers, and its duty to them, and it would be eminently justified in establishing a pension system for those who had given their life services to its advancement.—American Federationist.

WORK AND WAGES.

(By George Burba.)

The people who work for work's sake are not hungry people. There are any number of people who love to work, and who would work whether they received pay for it or not. But the bread question is the great question, and the average man works for bread—to live—and not because he loves the particular work in which he is engaged. If he happens to be enamored of his work, well and good—he is the happy man; but the mapority of men are doing their present work because they are hungry or know that they or those dependent upon them would become hungry if they did not work.

Work is pleasant only when it does not have to be done—that is to say, when a man can feel that whether he works or not he will be fed he may enjoy his work. But when he arises in the morning and realizes that he must toil all day in order to subsist, then the pleasure of that work is removed. An illustration of this point may be found in the factories every day. Here is a man who puts in the usual number of hours at a trade. Evening comes, and he is exhausted. But upon returning home he takes up another line of work which he is not compelled to do—work upon some plaything, or some improvement about his home—and in that work he finds pleasure, although he is almost physically exhausted from the day's work for bread.

Then, modern methods are rendering work less pleasant than it ever was before. It was unquestionably pleasant for the shoemaker to finish a pair of boots, to look at them after they were finished, and to contemplate what he had wrought. Or a wagon—how the wagonmaker used to stand off and look at his product and admire it! He had daily watched it develop beneath his hand. He had cut and carved it, and hammered it into shape, and perhaps daubed the paint upon it. It was all his work, and in building the wagon he unquestionably took keen delight. But what pleasure can now come from making the heel of a boot?—for one man makes only the smallest part of an article. What pride can a workman take in a wagon when all he has to do with it is to hammer nails into a particular shaped piece of timber and pass it on to another, or to weld one kind of tire in one way day after day, and by the aid of a triphammer?

Modern methods are reducing all work to drudgery. Only the organizer of the force can take any especial pride in the product. If his thousands of employes work together in harmony, and he is able to look over a column of figures and find a big profit for the company, he can pride himself upon his executive ability. He can find consolation in the fact that he has directed wisely. The output is his, the sales are due to his energy in securing competent salesmen. But the individuals—what interest have they in the work save the wages they receive? How is a man going to find pleasure and exultation in his work when it consists only of cutting a groove in the head of a screw, or rather in feeding bits of metal into a machine that cuts the groove? Is the wage not a more important thing to him than the work?

This lessening of the individuality has a good deal to do with strikes, too. The average workman takes no pride in working for any certain concern. The fact that the firm has been in business for fifty years; that its product has a reputation from one end of the earth to the other, does not appeal to him. If he can get a few cents more a day, he had as soon work for the concern whose product is known to be shoddy. You can hire men to work for a company whose business methods are not above suspicion if only they are paid the wage. He stands as well in the community if he is working for one firm as another; it all depends upon the salary he receives, this social standing, and not upon the quality of the work done by the company that pays him.

We are not prepared to say that it is not for the better either. It may be that this lessening of the individuality of men is going to work out the millenium. We do not know. So far in the world's history everything has been for the better; there is no reason to doubt it now. It may be that society will come to take the place of the individual; that in time a man will be considered a man whether he makes the hinges of the doors or plans the house. It is barely possible that we shall some day see the human beehive, each depositing a little honey in the cell and all partaking of it when the frosts of winter gather. Then, indeed, will it be the work and not the wage that is considered. But at this time such is not the case, beautiful as the writers make the theory.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to report that Local 367 is coming along as well as usual. At our last meeting we had one initiation, one reinstatement and have five applications on file. We are steadily marching on. I hope labor will be successful in this campaign and elect such men as act favorably toward the toilers.

With best wishes to all union men,
I remain, Fraternally,
JOHN J. BETZ, Sec.-Treas.

The members will find the advertisement of the National Feed Box Company in this issue. It will be worth while for the members to read carefully their advertisement as we are satisfied that they will find it of interest to them.

JOHN G. O'DONOHUE, TORONTO, PROMINENT CANADIAN LAWYER.

A few weeks ago when on his way to England to appeal a labor case in which appeal was refused by the courts of Canada, Mr. John G. O'Donohue, lawyer for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, visited the U. G. W. of A. headquarters, and, in accompanying General Secretary Larger and Theodore Fuehrer of Local No. 5 of Brooklyn to luncheon discussed the case which was taking him three thousand miles to appeal. He said: "I have every confidence we will win, because I know we are right."

A few days ago the firm of Lee & O'Donohue received a cable from Mr. J. G. O'Donohue, who is at present in London, stating that the privy council had granted the appeal of Jose, et al., and the International Union of Sheet Metal Workers against the judgment of the courts here for $7,500 in favor of the Metallic Roofing Company.

This action, which was commenced in 1902, is of great interest to trades unionists. The members of Local Union No. 30 left the works of the company because it would not sign an agreement with the union. The company brought an action for $20,000 damages against the officers of the union, and also the international body as an organization. They also asked for a perpetual injunction against "picketing" and interfering with their business. Mr. Justice MacMahon and a special jury gave the company judgment for $7,500 and granted the injunction. The divisional court upheld the judgment. The court of appeals upheld the part referring to the amount of damages, but found no picketing, and consequently struck the injunction out as regards picketing.

The privy council now grants the appeal and orders a new trial on the ground of misdirection at the trial, so that the whole matter will either have to be gone into again ab initio or dropped. The case was argued before the privy council by Sir Rufus Isaacs, K. C., of London, England, and Mr. J. G. O'Donohue of Toronto, Canada.

The whole costs in the case amount to over $10,000, and the cable news from Mr. O'Donohue is too meagre to ascertain whether the losing company will have to foot the entire bill, although Mr. Lee, Mr. O'Donohue's partner, thinks it will.

When the decision reached Canada by cable there was great rejoicing in labor circles from coast to coast.—Clothing Trades.

TRIBUTES TO THEIR WIVES.

"This day, my love," wrote Lord Collingwood to his wife in 1806, "is the anniversary of our marriage, and I wish for many returns of it. If ever we have peace, I hope to spend my latter days amid my family, which is the only sort of happiness I enjoy." The great Duke of Marlborough was even more ardent a lover as husband than in the days of his wooing. "I do love and adore you with all my heart and soul," runs one of many similar letters, "so much that by all that is good, I do and will ever be better pleased with your happiness than my own; but, oh, my heart, if we might both be happy, what inexpressible joy that would be! I think the happiness would be so great that it would make me immortal!"

Few tributes of husbands have been more beautiful that Steele's dedication of one of his books: "How often has your tenderness removed pain from my sick head, how often anguish from my affected heart! If there are such things as guardian angels, they are thus employed. I can not believe one of them to be more good in inclination or more charming in form than my wife." By its side, how-

ever, we may place Disraeli's dedication to "Sybil:" "I would inscribe this work to one whose noble spirit and gentle nature ever prompt her to sympathize with the suffering; to one whose sweet voice has often encouraged and whose taste and judgment have ever guided its pages—the most severe of critics, but a perfect wife."
—London Tit-Bits.

THE CLERK'S STORY.

The following is the story as he told me, as nearly as I can remember it:

"I was brought up to have little regard for the Lord's Day. Soon after marriage I came to the city and began work as a clerk seven days every week. When we discussed the need of Sunday closing in the labor union, I began to realize that I needed Sunday rest. We induced our employer to close Sundays. I greatly enjoyed being at home Sunday with my wife and babe. I found it was a great thing for my health. One Sunday when my wife as usual brought in some steak from the meat market, I set to thinking of something I had not thought of before. I said: 'My dear wife, those men in the meat market need Sunday rest and home just as much as I do. Please hereafter get our Sunday meat Saturday evening.' She gladly consented.

"But the next Saturday she said, John, let us go tomorrow and get baby's picture taken. I said, 'All right.' But I set to thinking again. After a while I asked her, "Don't that photographer need rest and home Sunday just as well as I? This Sunday rest does me much good. It does you good. It makes our home happier. I will get off some week day to get baby's picture taken.'

"We had been in the habit of going to father's frequently on the Sunday train, but one day I did some pretty hard thinking and said, 'Mary, I have been thinking a great deal about the men that run the Sunday train. That engineer works under such heavy strain that he needs Sunday rest much more than I do. His wife and children need him at home Sunday. It seems to me that when we ride on a Sunday train we are responsible for all the serious damage that comes to the lives and homes of those railroad men. I can not ride on a Sunday train again.'

"A few weeks later I said: 'Sunday has brought us such blessings that it seems as though we ought to go to church and thank God for His gift of one day in seven for home and rest. Truly it is a love gift.' So we became regular church-goers, and later active workers in the church."—Selected.

We desire to call the attention of the members to the advertisement which appears on the outside back cover of this issue. The information contained therein will be found of great value to all persons interested in the care of horses as well as the sanitary condition of stables.

Should those interested be unable to secure the product of this company in their own city we would suggest that they write direct to Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. For the information of our membership we might also state that Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. is one of the best known and most reliable houses in the country.

LOCALS WHO DONATED TO CHELSEA SUFFERERS

—Continued.

Local 324, Sullivan, Ind., $1.00; Local 801, Chicago Heights, Ill., $5.00; Local 65, Fort Worth, Texas, $1.10; Local 57, Brockton, Mass., $10.00.

There is no faculty of the human soul so persistent and universal as that of hatred.—Henry Ward Beecher.

IN MEMORIAM.

Peru, Ill., July 15, 1908.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—Please have this resolution printed in the August Teamsters:

The Supreme Ruler of the universe, in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, Geo. Braun, on the 25th day of June, 1908; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while the removal of our brother from amongst us now leaves a vacancy that will be felt by all the members of Local 46, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, we bow in humble submission to Him who knoweth and doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That the members of this union do hereby express our heartfelt sympathy to the widow and children in the hour of their bereavement.

Yours truly,
CHAS. DEBO,
Sec.-Treas., I. B. of T. No. 46.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 5, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of Local No. 96, I. B. of T.:

Brothers—Whereas, The messenger of death has again visited our camp, and taken from our ranks another of our soldier brothers in the person of Brother John Menke, who so suddenly passed from among us to that far off beyond, on Wednesday, July 1, 1908; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we unitedly bow our heads in submission to the holy will of the Creator and Ruler of all things. And, as a token of our deep appreciation of our affliction, we drape the charter of our union for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our lost brother our united sympathy, in this, their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting; a copy forwarded to the stricken family of our departed brother; a copy to our official magazine; and the same to the Local Labor Press for publication.

Fraternally submitted by
JAS. W. GLORE,
FRANK ONETTA,
J. E. M'GINN,
J. E. LONGSTREET,
Commitee on Resolutions.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 5, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of Local No. 96, I. B. of T.:

Greeting—Inasmuch as Local No. 96 has been called upon to mourn the loss of another member and brother, in the person of Brother Jas. J. Corcoran, whom God in His own infinite wisdom saw fit to muster from our ranks on Sunday, June 21, 1908; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a token of our realization of our untimely loss we drape the charter of our organization for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved parents, brothers and sisters of our departed comrade and brother the real heartfelt sympathy of our entire membership, in this, their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be made a part of the records of our union; and, that the same be forwarded to parents of our late brother; and, the same to our official magazine for publication; and, the same to the Local Labor Press.

Fraternally submitted by
JAS. W. GLORE,
FRANK ONETTA,
J. E. M'GINN,
J. E. LONGSTREET,
Committee on Resolutions.

HARVEY EDDY

General Fifth Vice-President

Member of the General Executive Council

EDITORIAL

THE brotherhood of man is more clearly and perfectly demonstrated in the labor union than in any other organization in existence today. It can be proven, beyond the question of a doubt, that the trade union movement has done more to bring men closer together than any other movement ever started in this country up to the present time. And why not? Are not men fighting for their homes, their families and for an honorable and manly existence? Is it any wonder that men cling together when, as has been demonstrated lately by everything that represents capital, men and, yes, women, are almost made to believe they are no better than white slaves. And the toilers of this country are going to become, in a short time, far closer than ever before, for the other people are becoming more bitter in their attacks every day.

Who would imagine a few years ago that labor unions would become interested in politics? Why, for years past labor has fought against politics in the organization. What has made this change? Simply this, the persecution of the working people and the absolute indifference of our lawmakers to grant relief, the open disregard of the rights and feelings of the working masses, as exemplified by our late Congress, when they adjourned, without even as much as considering the sufferings of the people. And speaking from the experience other countries have had, the action of Congress and the decisions of the courts are the best things that have happened to labor for a number of years, for this reason, that only for those things happening labor would continue along in the same old rut and do nothing toward helping to elect honest men that would enact laws for the betterment of the people, and consequently the other hirelings of corporations and trusts, who only look to their own selfish ends, would remain in power. So the branding of labor as a trust, after all, may be for the best.

Oh, if working men will only cling together there is no power on earth that can defeat them. Very true, they may be set back, once in a while, but those set-backs should only serve to strengthen them. After once the labor movement gets started properly nothing can stop it from getting laws that will grant freedom and justice to the working masses. If a man elected to office, no matter whether it be Congress or the Senate, if he proves untrue to his trust remove him next time. Very soon you will have these people realize they must do right.

Labor is only in its infancy yet, but even though not full grown, it can prove this year it has a power that can make itself felt by its enemies. Mr. Littlefield of Maine has resigned from Congress. He surely felt the effect of the power of the working people. He does not dare be a candidate again. We understand Van Cleave, owner of the Buck Stove and Range Co., is going to give him a job as counsel for the Manufacturers' Association. Well, if he does not do better in the law business than he did in politics, we really must feel for him, but Van Cleave may have Joe Cannon and a few more of them to take care after the next election; looking for something to do.

Let us hope that the time has come when the workers of this country, whether organized or unorganized will put their shoulder to the wheel and do something, not only for themselves, but for their children and the generations to come. Until you, the workers, show your strength you can get nothing. Now you have begged and craved for justice for years past. They have given you nothing. Put it up to them. Get what belongs to you by right of your American citizenship—justice.

IN the last issue of the American Industries, the Manufacturers' Association magazine, an appeal appeared from Van Cleave, their champion, asking for assistance to still continue the battle against labor. On the cover appears a statement, which reads: "The anti-injunction bill and the amendment to the Sherman law, was not dead, but sleeping and that labor would again in December, put forward the same efforts to have those measures become laws."

Poor Van Cleave realizes that labor cannot be bluffed or shut up, and he knows well, no one knows better than he, that labor will continue the fight and struggle against injustice, so long as time lasts or until they get what rightfully belongs to them, and therefore his strong appeal to the rest of his cohorts for assistance. He also appeals to the manufacturers who are foolish enough to be led by him to look out and help those congressmen that voted in their interest and against labor at the last session, but the poorest member of a trade union has the same power and counts as much with his little ballot on election day as the mighty Van Cleave, and this time the workers are going to look out for their friends.

WHY HE DOESN'T.

Some married men deceive their wives
  By telling things not strictly true;
They say that it's to save their lives,
  But its no proper way to do.
I lend myself to no deceit;
  I tell the truth without disguise.
One thing, my wife is hard to cheat—
  She's wise.

Some men that I have known declare
  That business keeps them late at night,
Or some sick friend demands their care,
  Which I consider hardly right.
Not even to avoid a spat
  Would I be guilty of such lies;
I'd not tell Mary things like that—
  She's wise.

At no time since we have been wed
  Has my dear partner been deceived
By anything that I have said;
  She says men aren't to be believed;
That she her loving spouse should doubt
  Occasions me some slight surprise,
She knows I know she'd find me out—
  She's wise.

—Bridgeman.

Our Organizers

REPORT OF JOHN M. GILLESPIE.

Boston, Mass., July 17, 1908.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I hereby submit my report for work performed by me as the New England organizer, dating from March 9, when I was appointed by the General Executive Board in this district.

The first three weeks of my appointment I worked in and about Boston and vicinity.

I then proceeded to Fall River and organized Local No. 235 with 100 men.

From there I went to Clinton and succeeded in getting several members for the organization and straightening out their trouble.

From Clinton I went to Newport and worked upon the organization in that vicinity, assisting it in getting members back into the organization and straightening out matters pertaining to it.

Then, in conjunction with Auditor Briggs, I proceeded to organize Local No. 150, Worcester, Mass. With this Local Union we have had considerable trouble, and I organized old No. 196, which had disbanded, into the new organization.

I was then ordered to Providence, R. I., on the Carriage Drivers' trouble (Local No. 696), and was ably assisted by Brother Grace, the president of the joint council, in getting the old agreement signed up and avoiding trouble.

I was then ordered to Pittsfield, Mass., where I had the Truck Drivers' Local, No. 368, matters to straighten out and get some of the men into the organization. The recording secretary of this Local Union, Brother Doherty, was with me and assisted me very ably in getting matters straightened out pertaining to the organization. Twelve men of No. 368 were locked out but won in three days; all men taken back; held mass meeting in town.

I was then ordered to take up the question of the Carriage Drivers' Local, No. 458, of the same city, which had presented an agreement, and which I settled up before the men went upon the street. I also made a proposition to the Coal Teamsters' Local, No. 156, to straighten up their strike of two years' standing which they have under consideration at this time. I believe that if this proposition is accepted we will have a strong Coal Teamsters' organization again in the city of Pittsfield.

I was then ordered to Pawtucket. Local No. 41 received the indorsement of the International Union to strike one barn to retain the old agreement. However, no strike was called and the men continued to work pending the negotiations of getting the old agreement signed, Brother Moony doing good work for Local 41.

I then went to Portland and I advised the organization to lay its agreement on the table pending the opening up of business in the near future.

I confined myself to the urgent work in the outlying districts that I was ordered to attend to by the General Office, and I wish to say this pertaining to the movement in this district: That, despite the fact that the conditions have been very adverse and there has been very little work, we have managed to maintain our organizations almost to the full quota of members for each Local Union in this district.

I also visited Danbury, Conn., and

straightened out and rebuilt the organization in that city; also held mass meeting here.

On July 15, in conjunction with Organizer McGonigle and Auditor Briggs, I attended the Brockton meeting at which they had their charter revoked, and on July 16, in conjunction with these two brothers, proceeded to reorganize the organization and endeavored to put it on a safe and sound footing, as a protection to the members of former No. 286.

I wish to say a word, as the New England organizer, about such cases as this. This is an organization of from 300 to 350 men. It has been badly run and badly handled, and when I was ordered to proceed, with the two officers mentioned, I was somewhat surprised, but after I got into their meeting and saw how they conducted their business I realized why the charter of the organization had to be revoked in order to protect the men in that city at all times. I wish to say that we have an agreement signed up with the master teamsters and delivered, and that agreement has been carried over into the new organization which was organized last night.

The new organization was organized with 100 men signing up for the new charter. I did the very best that possibly could be done under the circumstances to avoid the trouble, endeavoring to get the agreement signed and maintain the organization.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN M. GILLESPIE,
General Organizer.

REPORT OF JOHN A. McGONIGLE.

Boston, Mass., July 17, 1908.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report as half-paid organizer from May 2, when I received my appointment from the General Office:

I immediately took charge of the Salem Local, No. 234, which was in very bad shape, being almost out of business for the past year through incompetent officers. Auditor Briggs was there and turned the organization over to me. Since that time the organization has grown and will be back to its former standing in a short time.

I then took charge of South Framingham Local, No. 602, which had bad officers and was in very bad shape, both numerically and financially, and at this time I have had fair success in bringing the organization back to its former standing.

I then took charge of the Plymouth Local, No. 322, the membership of which had run down and had some minor trouble, and after considerable work, got that organization on the road to success again.

I also attended the meetings at Lynn and several in Boston.

I then went to Portland, Local No. 670, on the question of advising them how to present their agreement and to wait for an opportune time, when business conditions were better before presenting it, so as to keep the organization from being involved in trouble at this time.

I then attended several meetings of the Brockton organization, and I attended the final meeting when Auditor Briggs revoked the charter, under orders from the General Office, and we immediately set about to organize a new Local Union in that city. The charter of Local No. 286 was revoked on July 15. On July 16 the Local Union was reorganized with 100 men. Organizer Gillespie and Auditor Briggs were present at the meeting.

I have attended to anything that was requested of me by the Boston Council.

I was out and attended to a grievance which Newton Local, No. 328 had pertaining to their organization.

I believe this is the full extent of my work done for the past ten weeks. I have had many obstacles to overcome on account of the business conditions of the district being very bad and a great many men out of work and the organizations run down in membership, but I am confining myself solely to building up the old organizations and keeping them intact until the business conditions pick up in this locality.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. McGONIGLE,
General Organizer.

REPORT OF P. McGILL.

Shortly after returning from the convention, I returned to New Orleans and took up Local 701's grievance with the United Brewery Workers who struck against the members of 701.

This fight was a bitter one, as the United Brewery Workers were holding mass meetings all over the city and calling our men scabs, and ridiculing me through the daily papers of this city, and the Brewery Workers tried to disrupt the entire labor movement, but with the assistance of the Trade Council I was successful in winning a great victory over the Brewery Workers, and thereby saved Local 701 for the International body. Still fighting, the Brewery Workers were determined to break up Local 701, which was working under a five-year contract with the boss brewers, and the Brewery Workers started a weekly paper here to ridicule the officers and members of the central body, and they started a dual council along with the Screwmen and Longshoremen's Organization to fight the central body, but the central body met them at every stage of the fight. The Brewery Workers went so far as to call me a grafter and a thief, and I had to put the editor of the weekly paper, run by one Oscar Amereinger, in jail for criminal libel. This paper was backed up by the Brewery Workers who were putting up a hard fight to take our men of 701, Beer Drivers, away from our International.

September 16 I went before No. 701 and put sixteen new men in that local and had the president removed from office. September 22 I put ten men in Local 691, which local I had considerable trouble with, and on the same date I went before Local 254, Cotton Teamsters, and explained the reason why they never received the back money that they claim was due them by the International. October 13 I organized the sanitary teamsters of this city, which organization is doing fine. November 12 I was called in to examine the books of Local 691 and found the secretary-treasurer short $47.75 and reported same to General Secretary Hughes, who instructed me to do everything that I could to make this man pay back the shortage, which I was successful in doing, and the secretary removed from office. On January 17 Local 701, Beer Drivers, sent me to Washington to attend the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. in regard to the jurisdiction, and I gave my statement in regard to the New Orleans strike of the Brewery Workers, who, on June 1, struck on the members of 701, I. B. of T., and did everything in their power to break that local up. Then I put members, some of the Carriage Drivers, and also Local 605 in the places of the men that joined the Brewery Workers' dual organization to fight our Local No. 701, and was successful in winning out over the Brewery Workers, and after my return from Washington I presented demands for Locals 605 and 691 to the employers and was successful in getting the drivers 25 cents per day increase and 5 cents an hour in yard, and also on the wharf, more for the pilers and a nine-hour work day without any loss of time to our men or our International body. On March 24 I proceeded to Mobile along with Organizer Leonard of the A. F. of L. to see what could be done with the teamsters of Mobile, and I called a meeting of the Carriage Drivers and they promised to be reinstated, and the

General Teamsters also promised to do the same. As I did not spend more than four days in that city I received work from New Orleans that the Brewery Workers were trying their old game on the members of No. 701, trying to induce some of them to join their local, and I went before the meeting of 701 and told the members that if any one of them cared about their jobs that they had better stay in Local 701.

May 15 I organized stable employes composed of the brewery employes, which organization promises to be a good one and at present I am working on Local 248 Lumber Teamsters, which organization has been in mighty bad shape. The past year has been a very hard one in the South owing to the stringency of money, and lack of employment for drivers has caused some of our locals to decrease in membership, but in the month of September our season opens and a great many of our members will be employed.

On June 1, Local 53, Sanitary Teamsters presented their demands to the employes for increase in wages. The bosses fought us bitterly and opposed the increase in salary, and five of the biggest barns locked our men out. After considerable trouble, lasting four days, I was successful in getting an increase in wages from $10.00 to $12.00 and from $12.00 to $14.00.

Now, in conclusion, I want to say that the fight with the Brewery Workers is still on and just as hot as ever, but the members of No. 701 are still driving for all the breweries in the city with the exception of two, which have contracts with the Brewery Workers.

Once more wishing our International success and thanking your honorable body for past favors and asking for the continuance of the same, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
P. M'GILL,
Organizer I. B. of T.

REPORT OF L. T. McARTHUR.

Chicago, July 14, 1908.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

In view of the fact that the Sixth Annual Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is about to convene in the city of Detroit, Mich., I deem it my duty as a paid organizer of the same to make a report on the general work accomplished by me while in the employ of this organization.

Starting on October 15, 1907, I took up my work in Evanston, Ill., where a strike was in progress. After a good deal of work the situation there was smoothed over to a degree as near perfect as is possible in that district on account of the antagonism of the U. T. of A. I have also worked a great part of the time in Chicago and vicinity in the interest of our several Local Unions in that district, meeting with fair success. I have also visited Freeport, Rockford and Elgin, Ill., doing whatever could be done to benefit our Local Unions in those cities. In Aurora, Ill., I had a twelve weeks' strike against a reduction in wages and also a fight against the U. T. of A., which at that time was a victory for the I. B. of T. Another fight is, however, in progress at this time which is caused by the so-called honest and clean officials of an organization for the benefit of the man on the seat placing in effect a wage scale which is 10 cents an hour less than our scale in that city, and this reduced wage scale is sanctioned by John Sheridan, president of the U. T. of A. I have always supposed a labor union was for the purpose of keeping wages up and not cutting them down. However, after having the experience of fighting against reduced wage scales offered to the employers in other places by the officers of the U. T. of A., I am led to believe that that organization is for the benefit of employers and officers of the organization, and not for the man on the seat, as they claim. I have put new organizations in the following towns and cities: Joliet, Greenville, Peoria and Grandville, Illinois, and have worked for several locals whose numbers and locations are as follows: Local 75, Decatur, Ill.; Local 102, Taylorville; Locals 729, 54 and 370, East St. Lous; Local 50, Belleville; Local 237, O'Fallon; Local 223, Lebanon; Local 3, Collinsville; Locals 660, 512 and 19 and a new local, No. 181, Peoria, Ill.; Local 82, Lincoln; Local 782, Maywood; Locals 73 and 284, Springfield; Local 143, Spring Valley; Local 16, Staunton; Local 43, Bloomington, and several Local Unions in and around the city of Chicago. I have been unusually successful in getting away from all trouble in regard to strikes and lockouts, having gotten an increase for several Local Unions on their new wage scales and better working conditions all through the State, and can well afford to say that at this time I consider the teamsters belonging to our organization in the State of Illinois in as good, if not better, shape than ever before, notwithstanding the fact that this State has been made the headquarters of the secession movement.

No doubt a great many of our members have been curious to know, since reading in our magazine of the riots in St. Louis, how I came out of the trouble in that city. I wish to state that I accomplished the work for which I was sent to St. Louis, Mo., that the U. T. of A. were unseated in the Central Trades Assembly of that city.

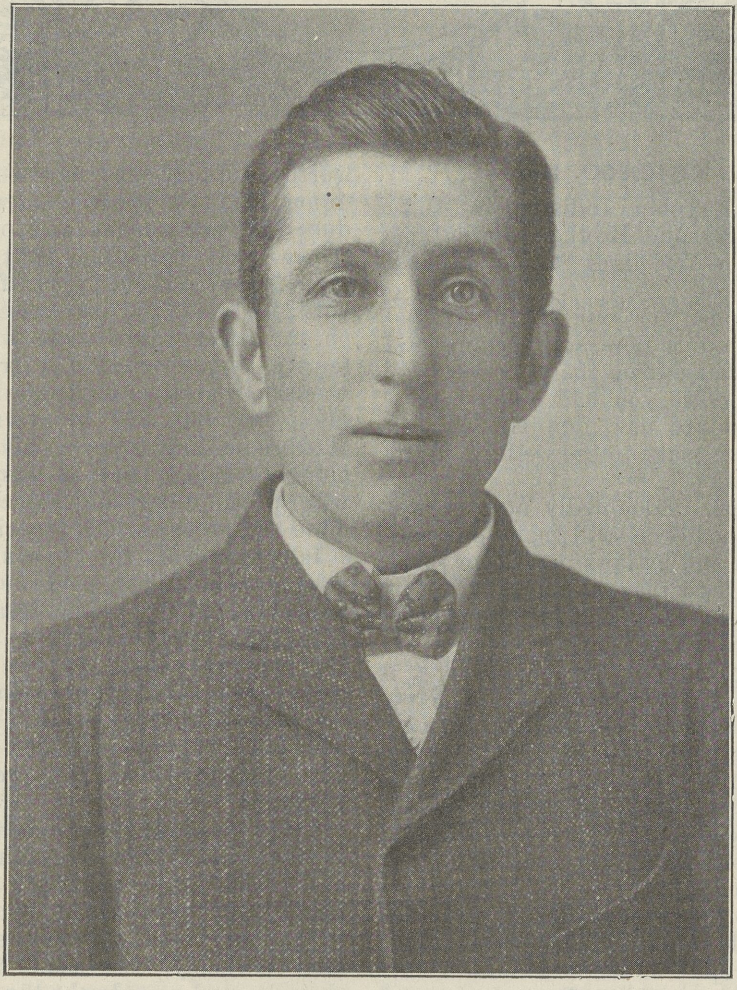
In regard to the personal injuries which I received there, I have only to state that the work I accomplished more than paid me for anything I received at their hands. I also wish to state that they are not as bad as they are painted. I had the pleasure of walking the streets of St. Louis at all hours of the night and day, and, although followed by Alonzo St. Clair and his band of thugs and bullies, they seemed to be doubtful of the outcome of an attack on me after the memorable night of March 14, at which time they attempted to fulfill their threat to run me out of the city of St. Louis, but which attempt failed. All I have to say that is left to say about the United Teamsters of America is that they had only one leg to stand on after our Boston convention, and that is now kicked out from under them, and they are falling, and what an awful bump they will get; that is, some of the officers, when they hit bed rock and their men wake up and find they are worshipping empty idols. I do not mean this to include all the officers of the U. T. of A., because I believe there are some of them whom force of circumstances has compelled to remain with that organization against their wishes. In fact, I know that at the present time some of their executive officers are working toward a movement to reaffiliate with our organization.

In conclusion, I want to thank the executive officers and the members of the Local Unions I have visited for the earnest way in which they endeavored to help me in my work; also the General Executive Officers for their co-operation with me in and at all times.

Wishing all the officers and members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters all the success that can be crowded into the ensuing year, and hoping to meet a great number of delegates from all parts of the country at Detroit, where I trust all the past troubles of secession and dissatisfaction will be forgotten and all officers and members of this great organization will bind themselves together to build up and make stronger the organization that has been the salvation of the teamsters in this country.

Thanking you again for the cooperation and help you have given me in my work, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
L. T. M'ARTHUR,
Central Organizer.



ANTONIO A. SILVA
General Seventh Vice-President
Member of the General Executive Council

Correspondence

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Permit me to write a few lines for our August Teamsters:

The time for our Sixth Annual Convention is now approaching and I trust that during the year you have been in office you had much experience and are now familiar with all things necessary to the welfare of our organization.

You can undoubtedly now suggest such remedies as will make our constitution and by-laws perfect in every way. I trust that the delegates to this convention will use good judgment in all business transacted.

In my opinion we should have a national death benefit, say of $100, and the monthly journal and quarterly report should be sent regularly to all members in good standing. Of course, this would necessitate raising the per capita tax, but it would kindle more confidence and interest in the rank and file.

Up to the present time we have not been able to enroll the seceding teamsters in spite of the best inducements we could possibly offer. It has, of course, been clear to me that as long as there is dissatisfaction and discontent within our own ranks we can not hope for this. We must first purify our organization. We must elect for our officials, both local and International, men of good reputation that have proved themselves in the past as industrious and trustworthy workers; that have been good union men by prompt payment of dues and assessments and otherwise shown good Christian spirit toward their fellowmen. Such men, if elected, will give credit to our cause, where, on the other hand, those whose integrity is questioned, the grumbling member who always dodges paying dues, etc., but still uninterruptedly at office seeking looking only for the almighty dollar and an easy living will spread dissension, thereby hemming the progress to prosperity.

I have seen by the reports that we have not made much headway, but are improving slowly. The local I am with has also decreased a little in membership owing to the money panic and business depression, but we are picking up now, again. We have held our own and have kept two officials on good salaries and owe nobody anything.

I also sincerely hope, brother reader, that you will do everything possible in your sphere tending to the welfare of our International Union. Let us try and "love one another," promote harmony, cast aside the little obstacles and remedy the big ones.

If the "good fellow" that has been elected does not come up to our standard let us be pacified and recognize him and assist him in every lawful way.

The teamster should have a ten-hour work day; many now are working fifteen and sixteen hours, though they are organized, putting a few more hours of coming from and going back to their homes, leaves very little for recreation. There is almost no commercial or worldly intercourse where the teamster does not take a hand, here or there, may it be on a stormy winter's day or in the good old summer time. That package you sent, that box of goods you received, a teamster has handled it in some part of the world. Even when life is extinct within you, a teamster bears you to your last resting place.

For the welfare of our cause, I am,
Fraternally yours,
C. ELSEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—On July 1, after a short campaign, but one of the most interesting and strenuous we have had for the past five years, Bakery Drivers' Local No. 33 held its election for delegate to the Detroit convention. The contest was decided in favor of Brother Joseph E. Toone. In addition to the candidates mentioned in last month's Teamsters, Brother Otto Jorg was nominated as a "dark horse," shortly before the election, making five candidates in all. Brother Toone has held the office of secretary-treasurer for several years and was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1906. He is also a delegate to the Central Labor Union, and it is, indeed, appropriate that the honor has been bestowed upon one of the faithful few who have not only aspired to be delegates to the annual convention, but who have been proud to represent their local each week in the central body, giving cheerfully of their time and sacrificing much sleep after a hard day's work on the wagon. Brother Toone's vote will be cast in the interest of sobriety as well as ability in International affairs. Recording Secretary James F. Hagan was elected alternate without opposition.

Since my last communication we have lost a member by death, Brother George W. Stein having been called to his last account. He was an upright citizen, a faithful employe and a good husband and father, and his death is greatly regretted by our membership. He had been with the Havenner Baking Company about twenty-two years, was 54 years old and leaves a widow, four sons and three daughters, and is also survived by a brother, Charles W. Stein, trustee of No. 33. The funeral services were held at the family residence, Berwyn, Md., and the deceased was buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

Death also entered the home of President Thomas C. Fox and claimed his youngest child, Florence A., aged four months. The funeral took place from the residence, 2224 Seventh street, N. W., interment being in Glenwood Cemetery.

It was expected that some decisive action would be taken this month on the question of regulating the hours of our members, but the Merchant Bakers' Association, after much delay, finally replied to the union's communication, but only to ask for further time, which was granted.

Soda Water and Bottle Beer Drivers' Local No. 372, by a decided majority, elected Brother J. W. Childs as its representative in the International convention, thus conferring the honor upon him for three years in succession. The other candidates were: J. P. Connors, W. S. Martin and S. Sherwood.

Fraternally yours,
FRED W. FOX,
Press Correspondent L. U. No. 33.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your letter at hand and will state that I am disappointed because I can not comply with your request asking for a report for our convention magazine. I did not get back from Portland until the 21st. Brother Decker gave me the letter in San Francisco on said date. I would be only too willing to have my report in our magazine, and feel sorry for disappointing you at this time.

Portland is in fair shape again; Local No. 162 is strengthened a great deal. I organized the Material Teamsters there and applied for a charter. I am satisfied they will grow strong under the protection of the Building Trades Council of that city. I will see you at the convention.

With best wishes to you, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

PETER BURKE.

Because of the fact of the absence of Brother Burke from San Francisco his report in full does not appear in the magazine, as explained in the above letter, but it is safe to say that no organizer in our employment, since Brother Burke was appointed on November 1, 1907, has done better work. During the year he has brought back to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters several Local Unions in and around San Francisco that had ceased affiliation with the International Brotherhood. He has with the assistance of a few others formed the Joint Council in San Francisco once more.

He has done good work in every section in that district where we placed him and today the condition in San Francisco is far better and brighter than a year ago. Every organization of teamsters with the exception of Local No. 85, of which Mr. Michael Casey is president, are now affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and to Brother Burke is due a great deal of the credit of bringing them into the fold again.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

There is an old saying to the effect that ''troubles never come singly,'' and the Teamsters' Local Union, No. 96, is realizing it to the fullest extent. Times have been particularly dull, the teamsters seemingly getting it from all sides. Ill luck has also been pursuing them in another manner, and that is the death of two of their members in less than two weeks.

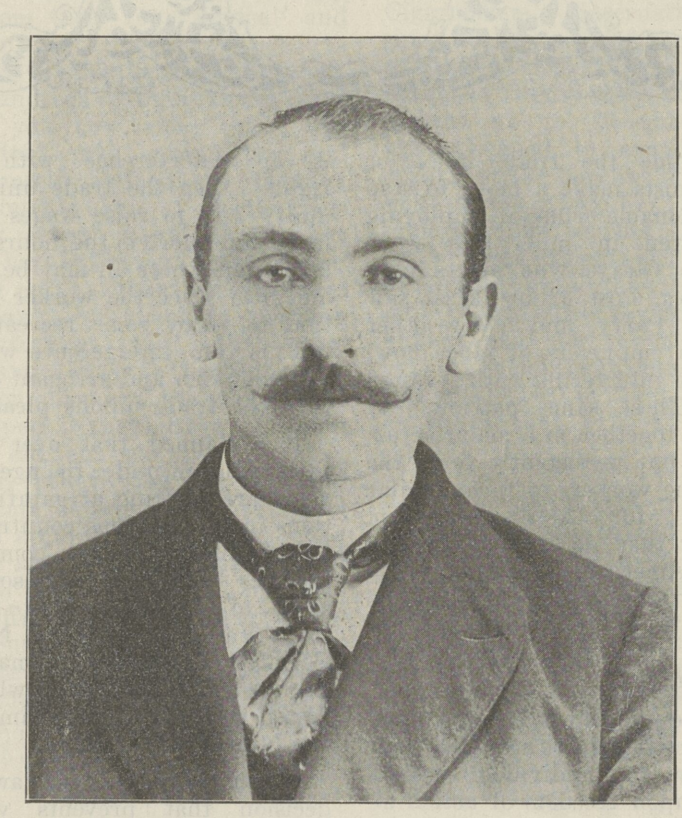
Brother James J. Corcoran passed away on June 21, after an illness of six weeks, and on July 1, Brother John Menke was taken suddenly ill and expired.

On the first of this year the sick benefit of $5 per week and the death benefit of $100 was established. The benefits came in at a good time, and proved a godsend to the families of the deceased brothers. There are now two or more members on the sick list. The benefit system is fully appreciated by the entire membership.

While the Teamsters are gaining now and then, the gains would be tripled if there was a little agitation on the part of each trade unionist in the way of demanding the monthly button every time a driver has occasion to come to the house. It is asking you to do almost next to nothing, and, realizing the profits to be derived thereby for the organization, should make it a pleasure and a desire on the part of each to grant this request.

The interests not only of labor, but the freedom of all our people now and for the future, demand that every man shall do his duty and do it now, now, now!

Now is the time that tries men's souls. Men of labor, men of broad American ideals, unite and stand together.



CHRIST. ELSEN

Recording Secretary Local 725

Born July, 1869, near Malmedy, Rhine Provinz, Germany. Came to America in 1882. Eighteen years a teamster in Chicago. September, 1906, elected Trustee of Local 725. June, 1907, elected Delegate to Fifth Annual Convention, at Boston. January, 1908, elected Recording Secretary.

Notes

Every time the trade unions or trade unionists make a move to stop the unpardonable crime of employing little children in mills and work shops, Van Cleave, who makes non-union stoves, Post of breakfast saw dust fame, Parry, and a few other cheap John employers of labor howl that we are interfering with "vested rights." These same patriots (?) are banded together in a manufacturers' union but persistently deny the rights of the workers to form similar institutions for self-preservation. Everything they do is done from a patriotic American standpoint (?) while everything that the unionists do is declared to be anarchistic and un-American and interference with "vested rights."

The trade unions ask for no special rights or privileges not accorded to or enjoyed by any individual citizen. We insist upon freedom of action always within the law and invite punishment by due legal process of law if we transgress. We object to and emphatically protest against government by injunction which is another name for industrial slavery and a hollow mockery on our boasted democracy. We want and demand free speech and free press both of which are guaranteed by the constitution but denied us by injunction judges in some cases.

If to liberate a little child from the everlasting doom of drudgery in sweat shops, mills and work factories is an interference with "vested rights" then the trade unions plead guilty. If to raise wages to a fair level and shorten the hours of labor to a point where all may be employed and also place the worker in a position to enjoy some recreation from toil is an interference with vested rights of rich and arrogant capitalists then the trade unions plead guilty.

It is claimed that over 1,500,000 little children under the age of fifteen years are working at gainful occupations in this glorious country of ours. Little children being compelled to sacrifice their body and soul on the altar of mammon with non-union stove Van Cleave, Gripe Nuts Post, Parry et al. shouting demagogues to the men of labor and howling about vested rights is a sad commentary on our boasted civilization.

Remember there is no law or court decision that prevents you from spending your own money for union label products.—Cigar Makers.

* * *

After having sifted myself through a three-months' siege of typhoid fever I was presented with a membership in the great Order of Lungers. That was five years ago. Since that time I have tried a number of "cures," and watched the unsuccessful operation on others in my fix of a lot more. I have tried "inhalation," "exhalation," "absorption," and a lot of other methods advocated by medical highwaymen. I have taken enough medicine to float a trans-Atlantic steamship.

I have tried a dry climate and a wet one. I have tried a high altitude and a low one. Until I "woke up" I was an easy mark for any old kind of fakir who took lungers' money away from them for "advice" and "treatment."

Besides, I have listened with feeling to hundreds of those kindly souls who tell you how Hank Smith was nearly dead with consumption and cured himself entirely by rubbing coal oil on his chest at exactly half-past six every morning for two months; how Bill Green accomplished the same result—"only he was worse than Hank"—by drinking nothing but sassafras tea—with a little goose oil in it and a dash of "good liquor;" how lemon juice and the white of an egg stopped Nancy Brown's cough entirely, etc., etc., etc.

I really believe that one may find an advocate of strawberry ice cream poultices applied to the chest. And I believe also that other advocates of ice cream could be found, but they would differ as to the flavor to be applied. Some would agree on lemon, some insist on chocolate, and others declare that strawberry was the only kind that would bring results.—Typographical Journal.

* * *

The injunction issue has now reached that stage where the lines are clear cut, and the trade-union position sharply defined. The only relief to be secured must come through legislation, and there is but one avenue through which this can be had, the election of men who are pledged to the passage of a law which will restore to us all those privileges contained in the Constitution, and without which we are left subject to every whim and caprice, and to every degraded form of industrial servitude which the employers may desire to enforce whenever a court of equity chooses to shackle our hands.

The hour for effective action has arrived.—The Molder.

* * *

The amount of benefits paid by the Cigarmakers' International Union since the payment of benefits was inaugurated, November, 1879, or a period of twenty-eight years and two months up to December 31, 1907, was: Loaned to members, $1,092,492.05; strike benefits, $1,159,484.26; sick benefits, $2,537,677,92; death and total disability benefits, $1,907,599.03; out of work benefits (18 years), $1,089,274.61; grand total of all benefits paid in that time, $7,786,527.87. The highest paid per capita in any one year by members to meet all benefits was $15.74 1-10 in 1884, and the lowest was in 1881, $1.11 4-10.

* * *

If you don't like the way your union is run, dig in and run it yourself, but don't be a do-nothing and complain because others are doing the work you should help do. If a clique is running it, join the clique. They are the workers, without whom the local would go out of existence. Anyone can be a "knocker;" it takes a good man to be a worker.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

* * *

IT HAS BEEN SAID

That a new union-made broom sweeps clean.

That you get it in the neck when you wear a non-union-made collar.

That you don't look so good in a suit without the label.

That you should "step lightly" when you wear non-union shoes.

That there's something wrong with your head when you wear a non-union hat.

That a good union man should not smoke non-union cigars.—Chronicle.

Labor, like that great virtue called charity, is the concern of all mankind. All must depend upon labor for their existence; the poor upon the labor of their own hands; the rich, to a great extent, upon the labor of others. Labor soils the hands and bends the back, but it does not blight the heart nor blot the conscience as idleness does.—David Owens.

* * *

Were the upward of 2,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, with their wives and families, to refuse to purchase anything but union labeled goods, there'd be something doing in the label line, wouldn't there? You, Mr. Union Man, are one of the two million. Are you doing your whole duty in that direction?—Clothing Trades.

* * *

CONVICT LABOR ITEMS.

Convict labor produced goods to the value of $35,000,000.

More convict-made goods are produced in Missouri than in any other State.

Blacksnake whips, whip lashes and riding quirts are practically all prison made.

About one-half of the prison-made wares are produced under the "contract system."

The value of the food consumed annually by a convict is, on the average, $51.37.

The average cost of guarding and attendance for a convict for a year is $56.55.

One prison contractor owns and controls the clothing output of eight prisons in six States.

The average annual product of convicts exploited under the prison contract system is $984.

To produce with outside labor a year's output of prisons would require $14,925,429 in wages.

Penal and reformatory institutions have invested $4,500,000 in machinery used by convicts.

Ninety per cent. of the trees or frames for riding saddles made in the United States are prison products.

In Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Virginia convicts are so worked as to be a source of profit to the State.

It is estimated that in productive efficiency three outside laborers are equal to five convict laborers, on an average.

Practically all the wood-bound cooperage used by Chicago meat packers is supplied by prison contractors and made by prison labor.—Labor Clarion.

The porridge pot calls the kettle black.—Cervantes.

ODE TO THE KNOCKER.

Put the hammer in the locker,
Hide the sounding board likewise,
Anyone can be a knocker—
Anyone can criticise;
Cultivate a manner winning,
Though it hurts your face to smile,
And seems awkward in beginning—
Be a booster for a while.

Let the blacksmith do the pounding—
That's the way he draws his pay,
You don't get a cent for hounding
Saint and sinner night and day;
Just for solid satisfaction
Drop a kind word in the slot,
And I'll warrant you'll get action
For your efforts on the spot.

Kindness every time beats kicking—
Mirth is better than a frown,
Do not waste your time in picking
Flaws with brothers who are down;
And it isn't so distressing
If you'll give a little boost
To the man the fates are pressing
When the chicks come home to roost.

Yes, the world would be much brighter
If you'd kindle friendship's flame,
And thus make the troubles lighter
Of the man against the game;
Send your grouch on a vacation,
Give your grumbling tones the shake
And with grim determination
Throw your hammer in the lake.
—Commercial Telegrapher.

Miscellany

MINE WORKERS ON INJUNCTIONS.

The following resolutions on the subject of the injunction in labor disputes were unanimously adopted by the recent annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held in Indianapolis, Ind.:

"There is no one right for which the English-speaking people of the world have contended with greater zeal than that of trial by jury in all cases where alleged violations of the law have taken place and the life, liberty or property of any citizen has been involved.

"The peace of Wedmore, concluded between Alfred the Great and Guthram the Dane, in the year 878 A. D., provided that 'If a king's thane be charged with killing a man, if he dares to clear himself, let him do it before twelve king's thanes.' The Magna Charta of Great Britain wrested from King John because of the arbitrary methods of his judicial agents, declared that 'no free man shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseised, or outlawed, or banished, or in any way destroyed, nor will we pass upon him, nor will we send upon him, unless by the judgment of his peers.' The Declaration of Independence gives as one of the causes of the separation from the mother country 'for depriving us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury.' The constitution of the United States and of the several states guarantees this right. Many wars have been waged, innumerable laws have been passed, judges have been impeached and deposed in order to maintain this sacred right which has long been recognized as one of the principle pillars in the structure of human liberty.

"This course has been made necessary because experience has demonstrated that judges are human and prone to human errors, and while many of them may hear and determine such cases as may come before them with conscientious care, there are those who do not hesitate to stretch or even break the law in their eagerness to promote the interests of those who are in a position to assist them in securing wealth, power or notoriety.

"All men are more or less influenced by their associations. Judges are like other men; they are moved by the same feelings, prejudices or passions that influence ordinary citizens. Their associates are men of wealth, and their social circle is one that few workingmen enter. Their discussions of economical and industrial questions are almost invariably with the rich and affluent, who view the whole field of human effort from the standpoint of an employer. Judges would be more than human if they did not gradually, even though unconsciously, become tainted with the ideas of some of the employing classes which are so widely at variance with the standards of right and equity revered by millions of those who toil. With a knowledge of these facts, wage-earners would be false to themselves, their families, and republican institutions if they failed to protest, with all the vigor and power they possessed, against any system of jurisprudence that can deprive a citizen of his liberty or property without the facts in his case having first been determined by a jury of his peers.

''The broad scope that has recently been given to injunctions in labor disputes places an unlimited power in the hands of one man, and it makes no difference whether you call that man a czar or a judge, the result is the same. If he has the right to restrain a thousand men, the same right would apply to a million. If he can by law restrain a portion of the people, he can by the same law restrain the remainder and thus make himself dictator. Those who have not felt the heavy hand of this despotic system may feel secure in the enjoyment of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' but it is a false security. The power that can break the constitution to crush the employes of a coal king or a railroad magnate —that can restrain the competitors of a trust or a syndicate can destroy the business and curtail the liberties of any citizen whenever it suits the purpose of that power to do so.

''Injunctions are not a modern innovation in the jurisprudence of the world, although their use in labor disputes is of very recent introduction. They can be traced into the remote past, and have been handed down to us from the days of absolute despotism, when the monarch combining in his own person the legislative, judicial and executive branches of government, issued his edict personally, or through his judicial agents, restraining persons from doing those things which were obnoxious to him.

''In the early English practice, from which our system was derived, the court in chancery had the sole privilege of issuing injunctions, but it was only exercised in those cases where the property of the plaintiff was threatened with damage for which the statute or common law provided no adequate remedy. Upon this claim of the English courts our state and federal judiciaries base their power to issue injunctions.

''Injunctions in labor disputes are usually granted against violent or unlawful acts, for which the state or common law provides ample remedy, and is a clear violation of the right of a trial by jury. They go far beyond the point of protecting the property interests of the plaintiff, and deny to the members of the trade union that has been restrained, their constitutional right of public assemblage. They prevent us from going upon our own property to hold meetings, because it may happen to be near to, or within sight of the property of our employers, although it would be difficult to imagine how it would be possible for us to own any property that is not adjacent to some other property. They deny us the right to talk to our fellow citizens and endeavor to persuade them to cease working for the plaintiff, and injunctions embodying these orders are granted because it is alleged that if meetings are held, and the employes are induced to cease work, the property of the employer will be injured beyond any legal means of redress. That their property is entitled to the same protection that the property of other citizens receive cannot be denied, but when an injunction is issued restraining the members of a union from in any manner interfering with an employe it carries with it the assumption on the part of the court that the employer seeking the order has a property interest in his employes, an assumption absolutely contrary to the letter of our constitution and the spirit of our laws.

"The only objects attained by their issue is to embarass the wage-workers in their efforts to secure higher wages and better conditions of employment, and to take out of the hands of a jury the right to hear and determine the facts in any case of violation, or alleged violation, of law.

"The trade-unionists of our country never have and do not now, ask for any immunity from the requirements of the law. We are now, and ever have been defenders of law and order. We ask no special privileges at the hands of our Government. We ask only to secure for ourselves the same rights that are accorded to other citizens of our land, and we will not cease this agitation while the power remains in the hands of any one person, be he judge or layman, to issue an injunction revoking our constitutional rights to publicly assemble and freely discuss our grievances, and to deprive us of our liberty or property without the fact of our guilt having first been determined by a jury of our peers.

"If the liberties of the American people are to be maintained; if we are to perpetuate a 'government of the people for the people, and by the people;' if we would prevent a moneyed oligarchy from usurping the rights of the republic, the power to issue and enforce injunctions in labor disputes must be taken from the courts. Persons must be punished for the crimes they have committed when a jury of their peers has determined their guilt, and under no pretense must they be deprived of liberty or property through the judgment, malignity, self-interest, or caprice of any one man.

"If we desire relief from this condition that has grown upon us we must act in concert. We must first understand our needs and then put into effect the necessary machinery to get relief. We have nearly one-half million voters directly engaged in mining in the United States, who are distributed throughout the country in such proportions that we may determine the composition of Congress, and when we remember this fact we realize that if we do not secure remedial legislation the fault is our own. If we expect to secure relief every laboring man must act, not by denouncing the courts or those who issue injunctions, but to demand of our representatives in Congress to know where they stand with reference to the growing evil of government by injunction."—Exchange.

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE FOR THE CAUSE?

Have you always had a good word for the union? Have you ever tried to induce a new shopmate to become a member by telling him a few of the good things the union has done in the past, or some of the good things they will do in the future if all were members?

Have you always attended meetings and done your part to see that the local was managed properly?

Have you ever asked at the first meeting in the month, if an itemized financial report was not made by your local officers, *why it was not done?*

Have you always had your dues paid as per the constitution?

Have you always demanded the union label on all the goods you purchased?

Or, in other words, have you been a union man in action as well as in name?

There is nothing the labor movement can not accomplish if the members are true union men. But they must be union men at heart and action as well as name, for the man who simply carries a union card and does not live up to the fundamental principles of the movement is only in his A, B, C's, and the sooner he gets busy and becomes a real live, loyal union man, just that much sooner will the barber reach the plane with other union men where he belongs.—The Journeyman Barber.

THE BROWN MAN'S INVASION.

For some years the inhabitants of the eastern portion of America have heard, from time to time, reports of the rapidity with which the Asiatics have colonized certain portions of the Pacific coast.

Tourists on their return from California have told of some sections where entire industries are absorbed by either Chinese or Japanese, and in such localities industrial existence is impossible to any Caucasian.

While the white races on the Pacific coast have been keenly alive to this growing menace by occasional violent outbreaks, which at times were threatening to international peace, those inhabitants of North America who reside east of the Rocky Mountains have been at least apathetic on this grave question, and, in fact, remain so to this day.

Notwithstanding this inertia of both press and public, the process of absorption is going steadily on in the extreme west, and there are signs of gradual encroachments in the east which do not attract any particular attention now, but may lead to prominent notice later. Particular attention is called to the growing tendency to employ Japanese bell boys in hotels and Japanese and Chinese servants in homes. There are some hotels where even the chamber work is done by Japs and not a single woman is employed in the house, and this condition exists in the east where little interest is taken in the oriental question.

Aside from the undesirability of intrenching these Asiatics in supreme control of domestic and hotel service which they will make more stepping-stones to agriculture and colony life, industry and commerce, exactly as they have done on the Pacific coast, there is the rather interesting question as to what is to become of white women, whom we have somehow come to look upon as a part of the general scheme of creation.

All of us would be glad to relieve our women of the drudgery of life, but somehow every normal white man seems to expect his mate to be by his side in the battle of life, each sharing the burdens of the other and finding their happiness therein, no matter how lowly their station.

If, however, the influx of Asiatics close employment to women, and at the same time by ruinous competition reduce the wages or earnings of the men, it may become impossible for white women to support themselves, and also impossible for white men to support them, and as we gradually become orientalized we may eventually come to adopt the ancient oriental custom of strangling female infants at birth.

Our newspapers have talked much about the possibilities of war with Japan, and have treated it as a grave calamity to be avoided at any cost, but they have said nothing about these racial perils which are immeasurably more dangerous to the higher ideals and aspirations of our national life than any possible foreign war.

Trade unionists have always been strong advocates of international peace, but not on any terms. They are first to see the pernicious effects of Asiatic influences because at the very beginning the use of oriental labor tends to reduce the American standard of living and of wages.

It is quite natural for the people of any nation to believe that their national institutions belong peculiarly to them and to resent the changing of their mode of living by foreign immigration, and this national characteristic has been made manifest both in China and in Japan. It is well understood that the prevailing sentiment in Japan is that Japan is for the Japanese, and inasmuch as it is their country their wishes are entitled to some respect.

In the same manner North America belongs to the people thereof, and while a liberal policy has been pursued as to immigration, a halt should be called when our standard of civilization is endangered. No people should be allowed to enter on our shores who are incapable of becoming imbued with American ambition or ideals. In short, immigration that cannot be properly assimilated in harmony with our body politic is dangerous to our national life and should be prohibited by law, and moreover such laws should be enforced.

The question may fairly be asked, why is it that so many Japanese laborers are admitted to this country contrary to law?—Shoeworker.

RAMPANT VAN CLEAVEISM.

We quote from a newspaper report of a recent meeting of the Master Builders of Boston, addressed by Mr. Sayward and Mr. Hugo:

Mr Sayward said in part:

"The building business comprehends more in the way of numbers interested than all the manufacturers put together. In it, as in all business, the relation between employer and employed is the most serious question at present. The open shop is the critical point in the whole controversy. It means the right of a man to work freely for his daily bread without interference by any power.

"The situation is that combinations have become so defiant and arrogant that they have surrounded the skilled and the unskilled so that we are obliged to consider whether the right to work is left.

"If a union says today that a thing must be done we accept it as settled. We have allowed people to forget that there is somebody else than labor to be reckoned with. We should permit it to on further. Every prospective legislator should be made to feel our power. He should be faced with the question as to where he stands on the open shop. We do not propose to threaten, but we do demand that we be heard by the politician."

"We have got the egg on the right cheek and on the left cheek, and it is now time to get after the men who have been doing the throwing," said Mr. Hugo.

"I want to impress three ideas upon you," he continued. "In the first place we do not deny the right of men to associate and form a union. The objection is to the purpose of the organization. In unionism there is nothing good. It is absolutely selfish, unfraternal and soulless. Nothing has come to stay that is rotten at the bottom.

"In the second place the only solution of the question is the establishment of the open shop. Arbitration is an acknowledgment of weakness, conciliation proof of cowardice and the Civic Federation is a political game to confuse the public mind.

"In the third place and most important of all, we must co-operate. We are in the position we hold today because we are a parcel of moral cowards. There can be no neutrals in our ranks. The man who signs a contract with a union, agreeing to employ only union labor, is a tratior to his country and its free institutions. If he signs unwillingly he is a coward. If he signs willingly or unwillingly he is both a coward and a fool, for he is but paving the way of eventual destruction for himself."

This is at least strong language, but not in any way indicative of a strong position. Why do not these master builders resolve that the lumber trust, the steel trust, the cement trust, and other trusts who have arbitrarily increased, doubled or multiplied the cost of materials entering into the cost of buildings, are traitors and enemies to the country?

Why do they not resolve, for instance, that any master builder who constructs buildings in violation of building laws should be ineligible to sit at their boards?

Why is it they will tolerate absolute tyranny from all the criminal trusts without a whimper, and gloss over all their own city grafting, law violating and criminality, and vent their spleen wholly at working men who have been compelled to seek more pay because of increased cost of living forced upon them largely by the same criminal trusts?

They prate about their fear that the right to work has vanished. It is strange that if this be the fact no working man has complained of it, but rather complains that because of the thieving operations of some captains of industry and finance, the opportunity to work has been vastly lessened.

Their real fear is that they will be unable to get the workers to work on their terms and they aim to sow the seeds of discord in labor's ranks that they may reap an ill-gotten harvest. Their logic is not only weak, but pitifully transparent and their purpose obvious. Trade unionists will beware of these Greeks bearing gifts.

They propose to demand redress from the politicians to relieve themselves from the restraint of wholesome laws and insofar as they wish to do business without laws they are anarchists, and insofar as they attempt to impose hardships upon men they are enemies of the human race.

Labor outnumbers them ten to one, and will have something to say to and about the politicians, and also about the open shop, the goal of their ambition.

We admit their moral cowardice in that they choose to attack not the trusts that oppress them and take their profits, but labor, that makes their profits possible.—Shoe Worker.

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

The history of the trades union movement furnishes an ample field of investigation for the student, political economist, moralist and statesman. Groping in the dark, from a small beginning, it has encircled the globe. It has enriched the literature on economic questions a thousand fold; it has exposed the erroneous teachings of the press, the college and university professor on the law of supply and demand, on the wage fund and kindred questions. It has brought into ridicule and contempt the doctrines of the political economist and established a new philosophy based on facts of everyday life.

The trades union movement has held out the hand of fellowship to the unskilled laborer and filled his mind with new hope and encouragement in the struggle for better wages and shorter hours.

It has advocated and encouraged the passage of laws favoring compulsory education and the enactment of factory laws protecting the children against premature employment. It has done more than any other agency, moral, social or political, to protect the interests of the wage earners in all spheres of life.—Cigar Makers.

WHERE LABOR STANDS.

Peter W. Collins, in an editorial in the Electrical Worker, says, "in the progress of effort for the betterment of humankind the trade union movement has ever been a most potent factor in the accomplishment of results for the general welfare, and the history of this country bears splendid tribute to the untiring and unselfish effort of the men of labor for the common good. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the influence which it has brought to bear on the problems of the day aided materially in a proper understanding and correct solution of those problems.

"There are, however many intelligent and well-meaning persons who believe that the labor movement is a selfish movement, composed of narrow-minded individuals opposed to personal liberty and the exercise of all the inalienable rights—individuals whom they imagine meet in secret for the purpose of stopping the wheels of industry and retarding the growth of the nation. Labor, they say, is not conservative because it is unjust in its demands and radical in its methods.

"Of course labor is radical, but radical in that conservatism, if you please, which believes in the ideals of the free man, free government, free institutions; radical in the belief that equal justice and the recognition of the rights and duties of man to man are the basic principles of conduct in the affairs of men; radical in the belief that a government of the people derives its life, power and perpetuity from the people; radical in the belief that a share in the duties of citizenship and a participation in the conduct of government are essentially a part of the day's work.

"For these things labor stands and has always stood. For these things labor has led its hosts in united effort. For these things labor is striving and will continue to strive."

WHY HE USES THE LABEL.

An opponent of the union label wrote a Philadelphia business man protesting against the appearance of the label on the business man's printed matter, and asking why the label was used. Among other things the business man said: "I can remember when, in my boyhood days, little boys and girls from 6 years of age upward trudged through the snow and mud, winter and summer, to twelve hours of toil in the mills of Lawrence, Lowell and Fall River, Massachusetts. When women who were employed in the mills or factories were subjected to the grossest familiarity upon the part of sensual men. When there were no private dressing rooms, and practically no separation of the sexes in any of the toilet arrangements. When all the influences of old and young were to promote immorality. When there was no protection to employes at dangerous occupations, for the safety of life and limb. When there was no mining inspection or factory inspection. And I have been associated in a practical way with the development of labor legislation, so called, which has covered all the points referred to, as well as to the system of sweat shops and the employment of mere babies under unhealthy conditions at laborious toil, making the very cradle a part of the mechanism of profit to the employer. I desire to say, upon the evidence written in every line of remedial legislation, that union labor has been the greatest instrumentality of reform. I do not remember in all my experience, which has covered such legislation in several States, that manufacturers' associations, or associations of employers in any industry, or general reform organizations, have been prominent in their demands for the application of remedies. It has always been the labor unions that have knocked at the doors of legislative halls. They have imperatively demanded recognition. They have abolished to a great extent child labor. They have protected the employes in every industry against injustice and brutality, and have almost transformed labor conditions throughout the country.

"I realize that in the progress of reform there have been hardships, injustices, and, to a certain extent, a limitation of contract and perhaps of personal liberty, but this is inevitable, and in the aggregate the injustices are insignificant compared with the great good that has resulted. So far as non-union labor is concerned, it has participated in all these benefits, in every reduction of hours, in every increase of pay, in all the improved conditions and at the same time has been a menace to the success of every reform because it has been the dependence of those whose greed disregards every impulse of humanity and every principle of righteousness. Non-union labor is like the mendicant on the street corner, with hat in hand, receiving the dole of benefit bestowed upon labor universally by the organized unions. I want to say further, that in improving conditions, that in making industrial life more humane, in securing the maximum of good and the minimum of evil, union labor has been a protector of those employers whose sense of justice exceeds their love of gain. Under this state of facts, without further elaboration, I assert that under no circumstances would I knowingly patronize non-union institutions of any kind, for fear that I hinder the progress of labor and promote a return to the conditions where brutal greed would destroy the good that has been secured through years of hardship and concentrated effort. As to the efficiency of the work, in my wide experience I have discovered that the product of union labor is, on the average, superior to that of non-union labor, and for merely business reasons and excellence of product I would prefer to patronize unionized institutions. This is why I use the 'union label.' This is why I shall continue to use the 'union label.' If these reasons are not sufficient, God knows what considerations would justify a man in taking any position in relation to his business life."

—Typographical Journal.

"LET US ALONE."

At a recent convention of the Manufacturers' Association of New York City the members adopted the slogan, "Let us alone." From this it would appear that they desire to do as they please irrespective of everybody and anybody. Lawmakers are to remain passive no matter how necessary legislation may be for the general welfare, if there is the slightest possibility of it affecting a member of the Manufacturers' Association. The public official sworn to do his duty toward all the people is to bend the knee—look the other way—if the Manufacturers' Association is to have its way.

Child labor and its attendant evils, together with the liability of employers to persons who have been injured, bribery, corruption of public officials, conspiracy, such as was exposed in Boston recently, and other practices of the rich and near-rich, are to be dead issues if their discussion is to hurt the "business" interests, or if the almost sacred rights of "property" are to be interfered with in the slightest degree. "Let us alone." What a fitting battle cry for the thug, the highwayman, the robber, burglar, thief. It suits the above class to a nicety, but thanks to well-established principles, the underworld will never be able to sail under the banner of "Let us alone." Neither will the Manufacturers' Association or any of its members. The very adoption of it as a slogan is but a confession of what is wanted by this band of commercial pirates. Developments of the immediate past prove to a person of even slight observation that the man in business, the captain of industry, the highly respected financier, the holder of vast "property" rights, is as prone to err as the lowliest criminal—perhaps more so—and for this reason his cry of "Let us alone" comes with poor grace and will be resented by numberless persons, no matter how much such action may displease some of the honorable manufacturers. "Let us alone." What! after the insurance scandals, the stock-watering schemes that have been exposed, the rebating cases, the bank failures, the panic, the Boston agreement, the tremendous embezzlements from Pittsburg banking institutions, the buying of legislators, the billion-dollar Congress and the throttling of labor legislation, has the Manufacturers' Association the temerity to say "Let us alone?" What consummate gall; what an insult to the intelligence of the citizens of this grand and glorious country, many of whom have been starving since last November, because the "captains of industry," the frenzied financiers, in their lust for more and more, upset the whole commercial fabric by their constant manipulations to further their own selfish ends, irrespective of what happened to their fellow-citizens or to their employes. "Let us alone" must be applied to more than Mr. Bryan, political demagogues, mud-slingers, muck-rakers, agitators or whatever the "safe and sane" members of the Manufacturers' Association may wish to call them. The hungry citizen mentioned above, the man with the "empty dinner pail," minus a job and unable to obtain one, is abroad in the land in no small number.

The wages of the fellow who is at work are being reduced, while the cost of living is, if anything, increasing. It is the height of nonsense to cry "Let us alone" to those persons and their fellow-workers. They are thoroughly aroused; they are tired of seeing their conditions grow worse and their liberties destroyed one by one. Judge's big doughnut with the words "Big Crops" and "Great Natural Resources" surrounding a small hole labeled "Business Depression" and with the following advice around the outside "Look at the doughnut, not at the hole," is only on paper. It does not fill the "empty pail;" it does not satisfy hunger; it does not produce jobs and it will not assist the Manufacturers' Association in securing the adoption of its new battle cry, "Let us alone."

Mr. Van Cleave could use his entire $1,500,000 slush fund in a campaign of publicity and printers' ink, and under existing conditions the new pass-word of his very, very "considerate" and "patriotic" organization would make but little headway. —Bridgemen's Magazine.

THIS IS THE LIMIT.

We have heard of injunctions, says the Cleveland Citizen, to prevent men from going on strike, as in the Ann Arbor railway case, and others; to prevent unions from paying strike benefits, as in the Chicago press feeders' and Boston teamsters' strikes; to prohibit girls from "making faces" at scabs at Paterson, N. J.; to command persons from organizing a union, as in the electrical workers' case in Wheeling, W. Va.; and similar freakish edicts that only tend to bring into contempt the courts that promulgate orders; but the craziest distortion of justice that has ever come to our notice occurred at Tarentum, Pa. The non-union glass bottle blowers went on strike in a local plant, and against the advice of union men. But what does the district judge do but issue an injunction against the union and its officers, although the strikers are not in the union or in any manner connected with the organization and its officers.—The Trades Union News.

SECRETARY EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION MAKES PLAINTIVE APPEAL FOR AN INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.

Whatever the view of those members of organized labor who look askance on labor's entrance into politics, it can be said that the employers who train with the Van Cleave crowd think it is time they were doing something. The local Employers' Association sees dire things ahead, and is making frantic appeals to all employers to "get inside." The secretary of the association has issued the following letter, which may prove of interest to organized labor:

"July 16, 1908.

"Dear Sir—The American Federation of Labor has flatly and squarely placed before Congress and the American people, the question—Shall labor unions, as such, be exempt from the equal operation of the law?

"It is argued by labor union agitators that 'We have no desire to attack property rights. These must be safeguarded.' The Pearre anti-injunction bill, drafted by Mr. T. C. Spelling, general counsel for the A. F. of L., is a frank expression and exposure of this insincere wish that 'property rights be safeguarded.' Aside from the proposed amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law which is intended to legalize the 'boycott'—the Pearre bill is probably the most astounding proposition ever presented to Congress and the American people. Samuel Gompers for years has insisted upon Congress the enactment into law of this particular bill which, he contends, is the only legislation of this sort acceptable to 'labor,' and it is reasonable to assume it therefore embodies the real desires of these 'labor' leaders.

"Providing in one section that a temporary restraining order or injunction in labor disputes shall issue only 'if necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or a property right,' in the following section it specifically eliminates all justification for the issuance of the writ, in this language:

" 'And for the purpose of this act no mere right to continue the relation of employer and employe * * * or to carry on business of any particular kind at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered or treated as property or as constituting a property right.'

"This deliberate and most audacious attempt to void the highest constitutional rights existing between man and man, is a direct attack on property rights, through a bold effort to abolish the identical 'safeguards' so volubly upheld by union labor agitators. It clearly demonstrates the exact nature of the legislation desired and exemplifies the ends sought to be obtained.

"In short, to insure perpetual defeat of un-American, revolutionary sentiments, and maintain the integrity of our legislature, requires continued and determined co-operation. If you believe in upholding righteousness in our lawmakers, and in preserving the fundamental guarantees upon which this government is founded, then you are in sympathy with the objects of the Employers' Association. Won't you kindly sign, and return to us, the enclosed application for membership and ally yourself upon the side of law and order? Respectfully yours,

"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

C. C. FOSTER, Secretary."

—The Union.

THE VOICE OF LINCOLN.

"There is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government.

It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow, by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work, by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded thus far it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration.''—Message to Congress, December, 1861.

ATTITUDE OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

The action of the board of directors of the Knights of Columbus in reletting the contract for printing its official paper, The Columbiad, to the non-union Toomey concern of Boston is creating a storm of protest from the members of the order. The criticism of the members is well founded, as the Toomey bid was many thousands of dollars higher than those made by union printing establishments. Many members of the Knights of Columbus are also to be found on the rolls of the International Typographical Union, and the action of the board is especially distasteful to them. Fifteen thousand members of the order in New York have adopted resolutions condemning the course taken, and declaring that the contract price for publishing the Columbiad exceeds by some $7,200 a year the figure at which the same work could have been done had the contract been awarded to the lowest bidder. The resolutions, which were adopted by delegates from the fifty-two councils of the order in New York City, are as follows:

''Whereas, It has become known that at a meeting of the national board of directors of this order, held at Chicago, May 23, 1908, the contract for printing and publishing the official organ of the order was awarded to a non-union establishment, thereby passing over a number of lower bids by responsible union concerns; and,

''Whereas, Such action of the board of directors can be interpreted as a direct affront to organized labor and will tend to provoke unnecessary hostile feeling and action on the part of all believers in fair play and fair treatment of workingmen, besides incurring an additional annual expense to the order of $7,200, or thereabouts; therefore, be it

''Resolved, That this chapter strongly disapproves such action of the board of directors, and calls upon the representatives from this State to the national council to do their utmost to have said action rescinded and the contract given to some other lower, responsible bidder, with the proviso that the work be done in a bona fide union establishment.''

The action of the board of directors of this order is particularly obnoxious to organized labor in general, and to the typographical union in particular, for the reason that the successful bidder was the only unfair employer in the list of those submitting figures for the work and there were thirteen union establishments in the contest. And, furthermore, the matter had been agitated for more than two years by typographical union representatives, who had been repeatedly assured by supreme officers and members of the board of directors of the Knights of Columbus that the new contract would be placed with a company that employed union printers. It simply means that the board of directors of the Knights of Columbus holds in utter contempt the good will of the members of labor organizations. It is a direct slap at them.—Typographical Journal.

NEEDLESS SLAUGHTER ON THE RAILROADS.

"The diminution in the number or severity of accidents affecting only trainmen is due not alone to a falling off in traffic, but also to the diminished pressure under which the trainmen do their work. With the reduction of volume in traffic there has been less of overwork and excessive hours. * * * "

These words, quoted from Accident Bulletin No. 26 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, covering railroad accidents in the United States for the last quarter of the year 1907, afford interesting food for reflection.

Not only has the number of accidents affecting only trainmen been far less during this period of "less overwork and excessive hours," but the frequency of accidents to passengers has fallen off similarly. As to the various classes of accidents, the bulletin says there have been "marked decreases in nearly every item."

Despite these "marked decreases," we find that 1,092 persons were killed and 19,366 severely injured by train accidents during the three months in question. I say "severely," because "accidents to employes resulting in light injuries which do not prevent the employe injured from performing his accustomed service for more than three days in the aggregate during the ten days immediately following the accident, are not reported."

It would be interesting if we could learn to what extent railroad casualties would be further diminished if there were no overwork at all; if, for instance, it were a criminal offense for the officers of a railroad needlessly to place the lives of its passengers in the hands of overworked trainmen.

The same bulletin that I have quoted reports over 2,000 collisions and nearly 2,000 derailments during the quarter. Of these it tabulates the evident causes of the accidents in the forty-one of the more prominent cases. Let us consider the cases of some of these accidents as stated by the commission:

"Collision No. 3—Cause, engineman (killed) disregarded flag. Had bene on duty twenty-eight hours.

"Collision No. 4—Cause, misplaced switch; misplaced by brakeman of seven months' experience, on duty eighteen hours and thirty minutes.

"Collision No. 5—Cause, failure to protect standing freight train by flag; conductor asleep in cab; flagman also in caboose. These men on duty thirteen hours and fifty-seven minutes.

"Collision No. 9—Passenger train ran past automatic block signal indicating stop and struck passenger train standing at station. Engineman on duty fourteen hours and twenty-eight minutes.

"Collision No. 13—Freight approached crossing not under control. Conductor of freight train had been on duty twenty-one hours and engineman thirteen hours.

"Collision No. 22 — Misplaced switch. Brakeman, eight months' experience, on duty twenty hours and forty minutes, should have closed switch.

"Collision No. 23—Disregard of distant and home signals approaching station. Engineman believed to have been asleep; brakeman in cab also probably asleep.

"Collision No. 28—Conductor and engineman, north bound freight, encroach on the time of regular southbound passenger train. Men on duty nineteen hours and fifty-two minutes.

"Derailment No. 2—Runaway on 2.2 per cent. descending grade; bad management of air; train pipe leaky, handbrakes not promptly used. Enginemen on duty twenty-eight hours, did not seasonably signal to apply hand-brakes."

There is no need of quoting further from the record. If the traveling public of America realized the degree in which their lives are habitually jeopardized by the mad demands of those who prefer private dividends to public safety there would be such an outcry against the death-dealing "economies" of most of our railroads that private individuals would not longer be permitted to operate public necessities for private profit.

When overwork and exhaustion cause such destruction of life and limb in a period of less overwork than usual, how much more terrible must be the unusual conditions!

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, and one of the greatest financiers of America, was recently widely quoted as saying that he never started on a railroad journey without wondering whether he would reach his destination alive. Yet such is the mad scramble for dividends that he, like every other railroad investor, is willing to take needless chances and appears to prefer maximum dividends to maximum security of travel.

Of course there will always be railroad accidents. The best of men make mistakes, even when not overworked, and railroad employes can not be assumed to be exceptions to the rule. But accidents that result from enforced overwork should not be tolerated or excused by a security-seeking or justice-loving people.

When the profit system is superseded and railroads are run for public service instead of for dividends, all need for overwork except in cases of rare emergency will have vanished. Till then we must expect to see tens of thousands driven to exhaustion by the lash of wage slavery in the railroad service, and hundreds of thousands slaughtered needlessly as a result.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the number of passengers and railroad employes killed and injured in railroad accidents in the United States was 81,286, this number being exclusive of upward of 10,000 casualties to trespassers upon rights-of-way, etc.—The Switchman.

PRICE OF INDUSTRIAL LIBERTY.

It is only by habitual reflection that our opinions, purposes and sentiments root themselves in the mind and become convictions. It is only by constant exercise that these convictions develop into principles. These principles themselves will become inert, unless they find expression in actual work for the cause of justice, truth and humanity. These three constitute the immortal graces of the labor movement, and their ultimate triumph shall shed joy and peace over the whole earth. But there must be work—active, earnest and enthusiastic—on the part of men and women, inspired by the commanding sense of love and duty, before the principles of our allegiance shall become the guiding star of the nation's industrial life.—Duluth Labor World.

WHEN UNIONISM WILL DIE!

(By Extremis.)

When lions eat grass like an ox,
And the fish-worm swallows the whale;
And the terrapins knit woolen sox,
And the hare is outrun by the snail.

When serpents walk upright like men,
And the doodle bugs travel like frogs;
When the grasshoppers feed on the hen,
And feathers are found on the hogs.

When Tom-cats swim in the air,
And the elephants roost upon the trees;
When insects in the summer are rare,
And snuff never makes people sneeze.

When fish creep over our land,
And mules on bicycles ride;
When foxes lay eggs in the sand,
And women in dress take no pride.

When the thirsty no longer drink beer,
And girls get to preaching in time;
When billy goats butt from the rear,
And treason's no longer a crime.

When humming birds bray like an ass,
And Limburger cheese smells like cologne;
When plowshares are made out of glass,
And the hearts of workmen are stone.

When ideas grow in jackass' heads,
And wool on the hydraulic ram—
Then UNIONISM will be dead,
And the country won't be worth a ——

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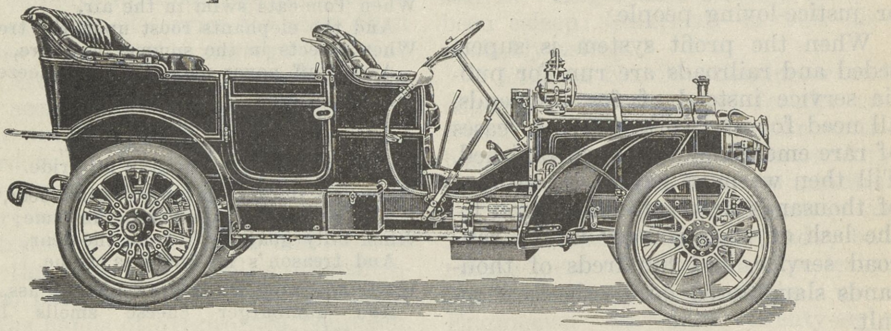

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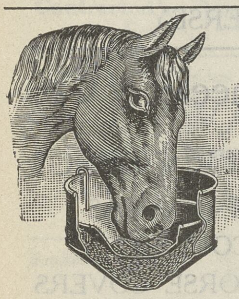

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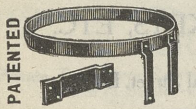

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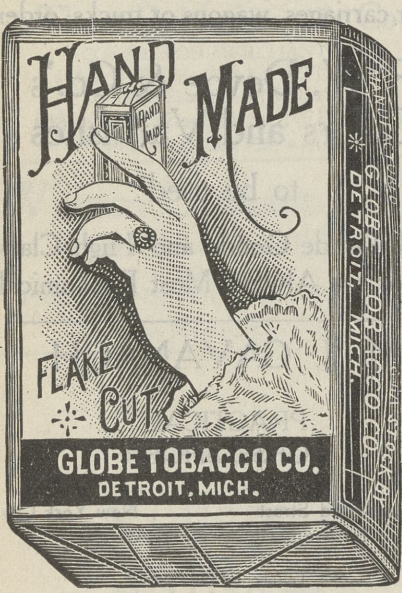
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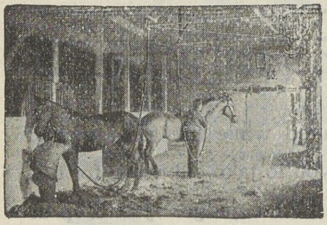

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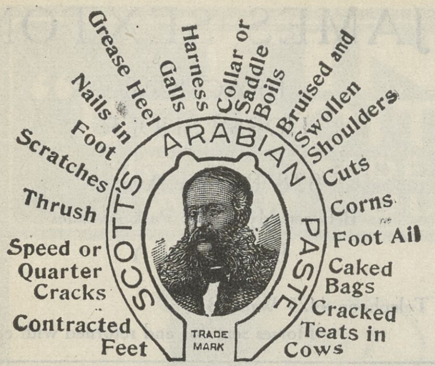
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Horses Called For and Returned to
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FINCK'S
"DETROIT SPECIAL"
UNION MADE — OVERALLS
WITH-OUT-A FAULT

WEAR
FINCK
DETROIT

W.G.GRAY
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472

SAYS "AM UNUSUALLY LARGE ALWAYS EXPERIENCED TROUBLE IN SECURING OVERALLS TO FIT UNTIL I TRIED FINCKS "DETROIT SPECIAL" NOW I'M HAPPY"

FINCKS "DETROIT SPECIAL"
OVER ALLS—
ALL OVER— AMERICA
ASK YOUR LOCAL DEALER FOR A SUIT OR WRITE US.

W.M.FINCK & CO.
JAMES L. LEE TREA'S. DETROIT, MICH.

KRESO

KRESO
(Combination of Coal-Tar Derivatives)
NON-CORROSIVE AND EFFECTIVE
A Disinfectant, Germicide and Insecticide, Purifier and Cleaner
Destroys the germs of disease, protects from contagion and infection of all kinds, destroys parasites, insects, and drives away flies, etc.
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.
HOUSE
DISINF
CLOSETS.
SINKS.
DRAINS.
CELLARS.
GARBAGE PAILS
STANDA
PARKE DA

THE IDEAL STABLE DISINFECTANT.

(STANDARDIZED).

Sprayed or sprinkled freely about your premises, it is the best insurance against infectious and contagious diseases.

KRESO KILLS GERMS

and skin parasites.

Cures Cuts, Wounds, Mange, Ringworm, Etc.

DISINFECTS. CLEANSES. PURIFIES. DEODORIZES.

EASY AND SAFE TO USE.

AZOA

(RAT VIRUS)

Kills rats and mice by infecting with a contagious disease which is not transmissable to other animals.

Write for free circulars and letters from stablemen who have used it.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
(DEPT. B), DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

Thermofuge

THERMOFUGE
ASEPTIC—DETERGENT—ANTISEPTIC
PACKAGE SHOULD BE KEPT TIGHTLY CLOSED
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
ONE POUND
THERMOFUGE
ASEPTIC—DETERGENT—ANTISEPTIC
PACKAGE SHOULD BE KEPT TIGHTLY CLOSED
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

A CAPITAL

VETERINARY POULTICE

Thermofuge is an excellent emollient, antiseptic and antiphlogistic. It is indicated in all forms of inflammation, internal and external—notably in pneumonia, pleurisy, strangles, bronchitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis, pharyngitis, tendonitis, scratches, cracked heels, grease, erythema and dermatitis. Applied immediately following an operation, it prevents septic infection and hastens healing. **Thermofuge** is efficient, cleanly and convenient.

Marketed in 1-, 2-, 5-, 10- and 25-pouud cans.

Booklet illustrating different styles of bandages and their application free upon request.

INFLUENZA ANTITOXIN

for protecting horses and mules against Influenza, Catarrhal Fever, Shipping Fever, Acclimation Fever, Yards Fever.

Write for a free booklet giving full information.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
(DEPT. B), DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

SEPTEMBER, 1908

THE TEAMSTERS

I B OF T
A. F. OF L.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

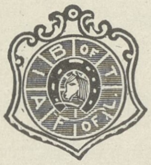
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

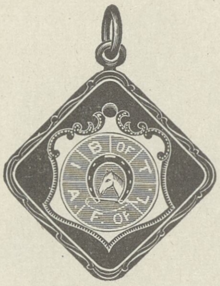
1.00 PER YEAR

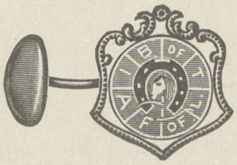
10 CENTS PER COPY

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



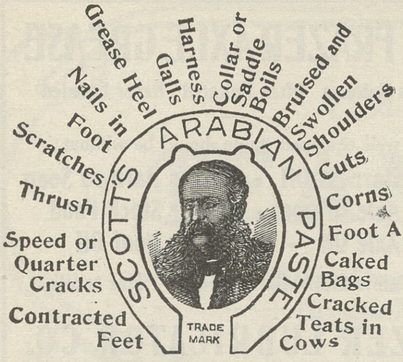




The above cuts represent the button, cuff button and watch fob sold by the General Office. The prices are as follows:

Buttons, 25c. a piece. Cuff Buttons, 75c. a pair. Watch Charms, $1.50 a piece.

All orders should be sent to Thos. L. Hughes, Secretary, Room 401, Unity Building, Indianapolis, Ind.


Grease Heel
Nails in Foot
Scratches
Thrush
Speed or Quarter Cracks
Contracted Feet
Galls
Harness
Collar or Saddle Boils
Bruised and Swollen Shoulders
Cuts
Corns
Foot Ail
Caked Bags
Cracked Teats in Cows
SCOTT'S ARABIAN PASTE
TRADE MARK

WORTH $50.00 A BOX
COSTS 50 CENTS

NO CURE, NO PAY

Scott's Arabian Paste

Is guaranteed if directions are followed. ¶ It is a positive cure for any sore, of any kind, from any cause. 1 lb., $1; 1/2 lb., 50c., by mail. Send for **FREE SAMPLE.**

SCOTT'S HOOF PASTE CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

Excellent. Economical.
U. S. METAL POLISH
G. W. Hoffman, Sole Prop. 295 E. Wash. St.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TRADE MARK.
INFALLIBLE
FOR POLISHING GOLD, SILVER, PLATED WARE, NICKEL, TIN, BRASS, COPPER, Etc.
DIRECTIONS: Take a little of the Polish on a soft cloth, rub the Metal hard and then wipe it off with a dry cloth.
No Experiment. A Recognized Success.

HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX

Teamsters:

Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing

7041144 ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD ORG. APRIL 12 1891 REGISTERED GEN. SEC'Y. UNION MADE
For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS

7041144 SPECIAL ORDER CLOTHING BRANCH ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD ORG. APRIL 12 1891 REGISTERED GEN. SEC'Y. MADE TO ORDER UNION MADE
For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE
FRAZER
AXLE GREASE.
"THIS IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS"
"MY FRIEND! YOU SHOULD USE FRAZER AXLE GREASE"
TRADE MARK
"SOLD EVERYWHERE & WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER," TRY IT!
USE THE BEST
TAKE NO OTHER

THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without

Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
Frazer Axle Oil - - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

Sound, Reliable Life Insurance to the great Industrial World of Honest Labor

at a price measured to the purse.

A Dollar's Worth of Life Insurance for a Dollar.

A Legacy and not a Law Suit to your Beneficiary.

Send Age, Name and Address for particulars and a copy of The Pocket Magazine. It is worth your while.

AGENTS WANTED
General and Temperance Sections

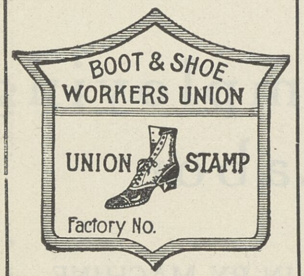
The American Temperance Life Insurance Association

J. D. KNAPP, Manager
253 Broadway, New York

UNDERWOOD
STANDARD TYPEWRITER

The value of the Visibility of the Pioneer Visible **UNDERWOOD** is so Visibly Visible to-day that inventors are devoting their whole time to Visible Construction.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY
241 Broadway, NEW YORK


BOOT & SHOE
WORKERS UNION
UNION
STAMP
Factory No.

By Insisting Upon Purchasing Union Stamp Shoes

You help better shoemaking conditions.
You get better shoes for the money.
You help your own labor position.
You abolish child labor.

DO NOT BE MISLED by retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under **union conditions.**" **THIS IS FALSE** — No shoe is union made unless it bears the union stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer Street Boston, Massachusetts
JOHN F. TOBIN, President. CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International
Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume V Number 11
September, 1908

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

THE TEAMSTERS

*Office of Publication, 147 East Market St.
Indianapolis, Indiana*

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HUMAN NATURE IN TRADES UNION PUBLICITY

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

It is assumed that the labor union must advertise. On all sides the workingman is being appealed to by individuals and agencies and organizations which insist that they can offer him more and better things than the labor union can give him. It is up to the labor union to prove to him that it can "deliver the goods."

There is no law which compels a man to join a labor union. The tendencies are rather in the opposite direction. Therefore, the labor union has nothing but its merits upon which to depend in seeking to secure a larger membership. It is placed in the position of a solicitor—an advertiser—who must so attractively and so convincingly present his proposition that it will appeal to those who have a perfect right to buy or not to buy.

Even though a labor union may have a large membership; even though it may include every man engaged in a particular craft; nevertheless, it is necessary for that union to advertise. First, because it should constantly seek to make its own membership satisfied with the organization which they have entered, making them feel that they made a good move when they joined, and second, because the public should be informed as to the real nature of trades unions in general, and the one in question, in particular.

The labor union should be so advertised that the world may know that its adherents are not ashamed of its work. To engage whole-heartedly in a movement which shall reveal the fact that its membership actually believes in the labor union, will do much toward making the outsider take more stock in it.

The labor union should advertise because the method is successful in legitimate business enterprise. To narrate the story of modern business advertising would seem like a fairy tale. The trades union may be similarly advertised, and with even greater success, because it already has at command, in its membership, millions of advertising agents, who, if properly trained might become centers of influence in behalf of organized labor.

If it were possible to get at all of the facts it would be a comparatively easy matter to tell why a particular advertising campaign had either produced the desired effect, or why it had miserably failed, because successful advertising is a science.

An advertisement should be so placed that it may be quickly and easily read. If there is an element of familiarity about it it is so much the better. The mind travels most easily from the known to the unknown. Words and phrases should at once convey exact meanings. If the understanding is not immediately appealed to the attention will be lost. Try to tell as much as possible of your story in the first word, or in the opening sentence.

Most advertisers make the mistake of trying to tell too much at one time, thus setting up a number of counter attractions which are almost as fatal as though the attractions were being offered by their rival.

Every additional item which is advertised in connection with the main subject takes away just so much interest from the principal object which it is desired to bring to the attention of the public.

It is well therefore in advertising the trades union to select from the mass of arguments which will present themselves, one outstanding fact which should be driven home by constant repetition. Eliminate every other item. Focus the attention upon this one point, and do it in the briefest manner possible.

For instance, one of the following statements might be played up with telling effect:

''The trades union saves the lives of little children.''

''Organized labor believes in giving women a square deal.''

''The trades union increases the workingman's wages.''

''Organized labor shortens the laborer's workday.''

One should watch public events in order to make the most of particular occasions. When the public in general, and the public press in particular, are discussing the question of child labor, then is the time for the trades union to advertise the fact that it is doing its part to save the lives of the children. When the question of women's rights is under discussion the trades union may present its argument concerning this subject.

There are occasions when these, and many other items should be talked about, all at one time, but ordinarily it is best to go after a particular class of people, after their needs have been studied, and then to emphasize the item which will appeal to them most of all, at that time.

The human mind is stirred by a change. It becomes tired of monotone and soon becomes drowsy under its influence. No one method of advertising will long continue to attract attention, no matter how good it may be. Even the flashing of the electric sign soon loses its effect upon the man who becomes familiar with it. There must be constant freshness of appeal.

The advertisement which appeals to the greatest number of senses is the most successful. One must constantly remember that people of every shade of temperament and disposition are being appealed to. Therefore, every attractive element which can be employed should be enlisted. The general style of the production, the character of the type, the color of the ink, the quality of the paper, may produce a combination which is truly artistic, or it may result in a job which will drive a man still farther away. Some people may not be able to tell why they dislike the appearance of the advertisement, but they will plainly indicate their displeasure. It may be a very small matter, but it will be enough to nullify the effect of the effort. Every trades unionist knows that no matter how good a printed job may be, if it does not bear the union label, it seems to repel.

Important, then, is the appearance of the job that is put out, aside from the quality of the reading matter which it contains. It always pays to employ a good printer. A cheap job is dear at any price. It rarely pays to get estimates on a job of printing. Find a printer whom you can trust. Tell him what you want. He will do the job in good style, and you will get the results—so far as he is concerned.

CONVENTION OF TEAMSTERS A VERY SUCCESSFUL EVENT

The convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, held in the city of Detroit, Mich., last week, was a very successful event. The past year, according to reports submitted, showed that it was the most successful year in the history of the International Brotherhood.

One year ago the organization was in debt more than $1,000—today the debt is paid off and there is a balance in the treasury of more than $20,000. Despite the dullness of the trade during the whole year, the general membership has grown a little more than 22,000. There were less strikes the past year than any preceding year, and not one was lost. In consideration of all these good showings the convention voted special credit and thanks to the officers.

There were 208 regularly-credentialed delegates, representing all parts of the United States and the Dominion of Canada. The delegates were on hand at each session and the way they got down to work was a credit to the Brotherhood. Harmony prevailed throughout the entire session, and there was general satisfaction manifested by all when the convention adjourned.

Inasmuch that the Brotherhood has gotten down to work and that the officers have the welfare of the organization entirely at heart, it was decided by unanimous vote to hereafter hold the convention biennially instead of annually, as heretofore. Another good move on the part of the convention was the raising of salaries of the International President, Treasurer and General Auditor to $2,500 per year. The Vice-President and organizers were increased from $4 to $5 per day. This is in accordance with most of the labor organizations at this time.

At the election of officers President Tobin, Treasurer Hughes, Auditor Briggs, Vice-Presidents Mullen, Golden and Silva were re-elected, and Vice-Presidents Grace, Jennings, Golden and Burke, and the three Trustees were re-elected by acclamation. In the election of delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention six were nominated with five to be elected. Brother John Longstreet, the local business representative of this city, was one of the nominees, and received the highest vote cast—185. Others elected were P. Daley of Boston, H. McCormack of New York, Edward Coleman of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Thos. Barry, Chicago.

The mayor of Peoria, Ill., came to Detroit for the purpose of inviting the delegates to that city for the 1910 convention. He said $2,500 had already been raised for the entertainment of the guests, and a similar sum would be raised by the time of the next meeting. He also gave the boys a good talk on trade union lines, he being a member of a trade union himself, and when he finished speaking Peoria, Ill., was voted the next convention city.

Brother Longstreet, in speaking of the convention, stated: "The Brotherhood has the most competent set of officers in its history, that they have the courage of their convictions and will in the next two years place the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in a better position that it has ever yet occupied."

J. E. LONGSTREET,
L. U. No. 96.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE

The National Women's Trade Union League last July held the first assemblage of the women of organized labor ever gathered together in the United States. It met simultaneously in three conventions—in Boston, New York and Chicago; was largely attended, and gave a great impulse to the industrial movement among women as well as a stimulus to public interest and sympathy. A second and similar set of meetings is announced to take place shortly.

The president, Mrs. Raymond Robins, and the members of the national executive board have issued a call for a conference of women unionists, to be held concurrently in Boston, New York and Chicago on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, September 25, 26 and 27, to discuss the question of prime importance to women in all gainful occupations: "How may women's unions best be strengthened?"

The Chicago meeting last year drew its delegates from six states of the middle West—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri and Wisconsin. They represented twenty-three cities and thirty trades. It is anticipated that even a wider field will be covered this year, especially as a new league, that of St. Louis, has come into existence this summer.

IN MEMORIAM

New Orleans, La., July 30.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It having pleased the Supreme Ruler to call from our midst our beloved brother, Jos. Richardson, be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 691 extend to the bereaved relatives and friends of Brother Richardson our sincere sympathy.

Fraternally yours,
S. M. JUNIFER,
Sec.-Treas. Local No. 691.

Mt. Olive, Ill., Aug. 12, 1908.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I write you a few lines to let you know that we have lost one of our brothers by death. Brother John Bargle died August 1, and we miss him very much as he was a good brother and a whole-soul union man, and stuck to the union as each of us should do.

Hoping to have the sympathy of all of our brothers, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
M. S. PHILLIPS, Sec.

Demand union labeled products always.

A union man's pride is his clear card.

EDITORIAL

THE steam roller is out of commission for the present, but it did good work everybody must admit.

THERE are hundreds of thousands of unorganized teamsters throughout the country. In every village and hamlet you can find men that do nothing else but drive a team. Some day these men will be organized. Some day our organization will be the most powerful in the country, for our fields for operation are the greatest and our opportunities to do good are many.

LET us help the men chosen to lead us for the coming term. If we do this we will be helping ourselves and doing our duty as a union man.

BROTHER GOLDEN, on the Credential Committee, picked up enough money for the International to defray most of the expenses of the General office for a month.

IF we gained for the past year financially and numerically, what can't we do for the next two years, which means years of plenty and good will, according to the politicians.

THERE are some members in a labor organization like some poor housekeepers—they hate to see anything left for a rainy day. They seem to burn when there is anything in the International treasury and itch until they get it away, by hook or crook, but they are being watched of late by the other fellows.

IT is too bad that the United Teamsters are not within the ranks of our organization to help us make our laws. Such a man as Geo. Wilson is a loss to us all, and there are several others whose sincerity and honesty cannot be questioned.

ONE of the evils of the Convention is the clever fellow playing on the sympathy of the delegates with a hard luck story for this or that local, and in many instances getting the delegates to vote him considerable money.

LET us work together for the next two years; build up our treasury, avoid trouble as much as possible, and organize our craft.

IT can safely be said that our convention, just ended, was one of the most successful ever held by our organization. Harmony prevailed and the general good feeling existing manifested itself from the very beginning. Immediately after the Committee on Credentials made its final report, even those who were a little disappointed at the opening of the convention fell into line and assumed the same pleasant bearing that was demonstrated by those who were "good fellows" from the first.

On the whole we have every reason to feel that our organization is now on the road to success. Several laws have been adopted that must in themselves have a tendency to strengthen our organization.

The adoption of the biennial convention in itself will save our locals and the International considerable money and do away with the yearly quarrel of a Convention and election.

The adoption by the convention of the recommendation of the General President, giving power to the General Office to appoint a trustee or receiver where a local union or its officers are not honest with the membership or the International, is something that must prove beneficial to our people throughout the country, as well as the many other laws which will go into effect after October 1.

The selection of our officers, picking men from every section of the country, men who have been true and tried warriors in the cause of organized labor, must mean something to our people.

The convention opened Monday, August 3, and the General President managed to keep the delegates at work almost continuously until the adjournment Saturday noontime. Many delegates stated it was the first convention of our organization that did so much work and got through in such a short time. Every man attending had a chance to get back to work in one week if he so desired with the exception of the San Francisco delegates, and they were satisfied to remain a month, if necessary, so long as they captured that place for Peter Burke, "Fourth Vice-President." Everybody was perfectly satisfied to have Mr. Burke in that place, and I believe no mistake was made in the selection of the man from the coast as a member of our General Executive Board. Peter Burke, as an organizer for the past eight months, has rebuilt our locals and brought back to our fold almost every local union on the coast, for which the International office feels deeply grateful. Besides this, the honesty, candor and sobriety of the man makes it a double blessing for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to have secured him as a member of the General Executive Board.

Another valuable addition to our Board is Lawrence Grace of Providence, R. I., and without exaggeration it is safe to say that no man in our organization knows more about our needs or understands the labor question better, from an economic standpoint, than does Mr. Grace. During his whole life he has made a study of the purposes of organized labor, and for years has been working for the betterment of the teamster in the State of Rhode Island.

Another new member on our Board is John J. Jennings of New Jersey, Fifth Vice-President. To the people of New York and New Jersey, Brother Jennings needs no introduction, as he has been constantly before them struggling for better conditions and working as an organizer for the International Union. His experience and knowledge of our organization will certainly be of great assistance in guiding him as an International officer, and, judging from his actions in the past we have every hope for him in the future.

Our Seventh Vice-President, Brother Golden, has just returned to the

Board. Is there any one in the International who does not know him?—one of the most faithful workers that an organization ever had the luck to have. Even at the last convention his work as a member of the Credential Committee and as chairman of the Constitution Committee, is something that can never be fully appreciated. It would be useless for me to commend Brother Golden and as every one knows his sterling qualities and businesslike method of doing his work, let us rejoice that he has again returned to the General Executive Board, even against his will, as he did not want the place.

Brothers Mullin, Forkey, Silva, Briggs, Hughes and Tobin were re-elected unanimously to their old positions, which proves that their work in the past has been both fruitful and satisfactory to the members of our organization throughout the country and proves conclusively that the organized teamsters of this country appreciate the faithful services of honest officers, whose sole effort has been to lift up the man on the wagon and make his lot in life brighter and better.

During the coming term of office of those men and upon the support given them by the rank and file (for without that no man can accomplish anything) will depend the welfare of our organization, and decide whether or not our organization will assume that position to which it rightfully belongs—one of the greatest bodies of organized workers in the country banded together for the purpose of lifting up the individual, his wife and little ones and making more pleasant that home which for years has been the darkest in the land.

PUTTING DOWN STRIKES.

If employers generally were disposed to act with workers like sensible men instead of domineering bosses, they would deal with "walking delegates" or representative committees, either directly or through their own walking delegates or representative committees, as they deal with lawyers or arbitration committees in their disputes with fellow employers. Were they to pursue this course strikes would cease. But this they will not do, and their stubborn refusal in that respect is the most prolific cause of strikes. Unfair and stubborn as labor unions may be at times, they are neither so unfair nor so stubborn as employers' unions. A fund of a million and a half devoted to breaking down the wretched anti-labor prejudice of employers would do more good than the same fund devoted to "putting down strikes" by employes could do evil—and that is saying much.—The Public.

CLOCKS KEPT ALWAYS RIGHT

Telephone companies are now furnishing their subscribers at a small annual rental self-winding electric clocks that give absolutely accurate time.

The clocks can be placed anywhere in the house, says Popular Mechanics, and are connected to the telephone wires by means of concealed wires.

The telephone clock never stops, for it never runs down, and should it vary a second or two in the course of the twenty-four hours it will be correct again within a few hours, for each day all the telephone clocks in the city are synchronized or set.

This setting is done from the central office at some hour when the telephone is least likely to be in us, say 3 o'clock a. m. The setting requires only a moment.

The system is said to be absolutely safe. The rental of a clock is about the same price as people pay for having clocks cleaned each year.

Correspondence

EAST PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As this is our first time to ask for space in our magazine, I will write a few lines to let our brothers know we are on earth. Local Union No. 19 was organized the 13th day of September, 1907, with twelve members and at present we have thirty-five paid up members. Our local is doing fine and everything is looking good.

Wishing all locals success I am,

Yours truly,

C. E. STOUT, Sec.-Treas.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It is with great pleasure that I write these few lines to express my gratitude at being a delegate from Local 499, Brooklyn, to the convention of our International organization in the city of Detroit during the week of August 3. I must say that the attention the delegates gave to legislating laws to govern our organization for the ensuing term was most commendable and the harmony displayed by them was also worthy of great praise and every local union having representatives there is, in my opinion, deserving of the gratitude of our International body for their wise selection of their delegates. I must also say that the reports of the General Executive Board is something that an organization might justly be proud of, especially that of our General President and more especially those of General Secretary Hughes and Auditor Briggs; also I can not help but express my satisfaction at the manner in which the election of officers of our General Executive Board was conducted, there not being any dissention, and, although we had a few contests there were no sore losers, later the defeated ones rising and making a motion to make the vote unanimous. I must also state that when I made my report to the joint council of this city it was greatly pleased with it, and more especially so when they heard that Brother Tobin and Brother Hughes were re-elected and that Brother Forkey was also re-elected and that Brother Jennings was elected to the General Executive Board. I must also state that our council is thankful to the General Executive Board for the prompt payment of the bill due this council. The council also voted its entire confidence in the officers-elect and promised to support them in every manner possible. Our council also hopes that the incoming Executive Board, upon assuming office, will give its resolution, which was presented in the convention, due consideration and favor us with the request as we are positive it will bring great results.

Thanking you and Brother Hughes and the General Executive Board, also the delegates in general, for the courtesy extended to the delegates from Brooklyn, I beg to remain, not

Noisy Pat Daly from Boston, Waltz Me Around Again Jennings, or Steam Roller Mullins, but

GEORGE F. DUGAN,
Rec. Sec. Joint Council.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Brother Editor—Will you occasionally extend to us the courtesy of giving your readers a mild reminder of the fact that the organized bakery workers have a label of their own, which guarantees to the consuming public that all baked goods bearing that label have been manufactured by union men and under union and sanitary conditions. Since the boycott is being declared illegal by the courts of the land, and injunctions are issued against us wherever demanded, there remains for us on the economic field only one other weapon—our union label. Workingmen should patronize it everywhere. Any courtesy you may extend to us in this matter will be appreciated to the fullest extent and we will only be too anxious to reciprocate in every manner possible.

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. F. HOHMANN,
Editor the Bakers' Journal.

NEW YORK CITY

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please accept by heartiest congratulations upon your re-election to the office of General President of our union for the next two years to come. You have filled the position nobly for the past year and I am sure that the delegates who went to the Detroit convention could not have made a better choice.

I wish you luck, friendship and success in all your undertakings for the cause of the I. B. of T.

Fraternally yours,
MICHAEL A. DONOVAN,
Local No. 449.

TRADE UNIONISM GROWING

The twenty-fourth annual report of the Michigan bureau of labor shows a healthy growth of the organized labor movement throughout the State. In Detroit, the metropolis of the State, the number of local labor unions has increased 100 per cent. during the past four years. And this in the face of the bitter fight made upon the organized workers by the Employers' Association of Detroit.

To the President, General Secretary, Treasurer and all Delegates of I. B. of T., in Assembled Convention at Detroit.

Gentlemen—I, the undersigned, take this method of thanking you all for the kindness extended me while at the Convention in Detroit; also for the many courtesies extended to me while I was there a cripple at the said Convention, and I can now tell you that I have laid the crutches away, but am still hopping around.

I will try to make this year one of the biggest in the city of New Orleans' history for the teamsters.

Again thanking you all for the many favors, I am,

Respectfully yours,
P. M'GILL,
Southern Organizer I. B. of T.

There is nothing so dangerous to the labor union as the individual continually harping on the streets about his officers and his organization in general. If these persons would only investigate any statements made against their organization, attend their meetings and fight the battles on the floor of their local union instead of on the street, better results would be accomplished and greater harmony would prevail among the general membership of our organization, because the tongue of the disturber is more dangerous than even the weapon of the employer.

Miscellany

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES

The act of May 30, 1908, entitled, "An act granting to certain employes of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment," which came into effect on August 1, 1908, is a measure of great mportance in the domain of labor legislation. Under previous laws, compensation in case of injury is paid to employes in the railway mail service and in the life saving service. The new law applies to persons employed by the government as artisans or laborers in the following services: Arsenals, navy yards, river and harbor construction, fortification construction, hazardous employment in the reclamation service, namely, in construction and in control and management of works; hazardous employment under the Isthmian canal commission, government manufacturing establishments.

According to a rough estimate made by the department of commerce and labor, about 75,000 government employes come within the provisions of the law. Compensation will be paid under this act only for such injuries to an employe as occur in the course of his employment and cause inability to pursue his employment for more than fifteen days. Compensation is not paid if the injury is due to the negligence or misconduct of the employe injured. The act applies only to injuries received on or after August 1, 1908.

The compensation consists of a continuance during the period of disability, but not over one year, of the same pay which the employe was receiving at the time of the injury. If the employe is killed by the accident or dies from the results of the injury received and leaves a widow or children under sixteen years of age or dependent parents, the same amount of compensation is paid to these dependent relatives until the completion of the twelve months' period.

The administration of the act is intrusted to the secretary of commerce and labor. All questions of negligence or misconduct are to be determined by him, and in case of death from injury, the distribution of the compensation among the dependent relatives entitled to it must be made according to his orders. Cases of injuries to employes coming under this act must be reported to the secretary of commerce and labor, and compensation may be paid only when approved by him.

No compensation will be paid either for injury or for death unless the persons entitled to such compensation make application for the same. This application must be made by the injured employe, or, in case of his death, by his dependents, and forwarded by the official superior of the injured employe, accompanied by a physician's certificate, through the regular official channels to the secretary of commerce and labor. The secretary is authorized by the act to demand such additional information, or order such investigation as is necessary for the proper administration of the law.

Regulations have been prepared by the secretary of commerce and labor for the guidance of officials and employes in the government service, and the necessary forms and blanks have been prepared, printed and distributed among the government offices throughout the country where persons are employed who come under the provisions of this act.

According to these regulations, reports of injuries must be made by the official superior of the employe to the secretary of commerce and labor not later than the second day after the accident. Application for compensation must be made as soon as possible after the first fifteen days of disability. If the application is approved the compensation will be paid during disability, but for a period not exceeding six months, at the end of which period, the injured person must make application for re-examination by a physician provided by the secretary of commerce and labor, and after this examination has been made and reported, a new approval by the secretary for further payment of compensation is necessary. This procedure is demanded by Section 5 of the act. The only other condition required is a presentation to the disbursing officer on each pay day of a physician's certificate as to the disability of the injured person, approved by the official superior.

Applications of dependents for compensation in case of the death of an employe from accidental injury must be made within ninety days after such death.

The records of the application of this act will furnish valuable material for statistics of accidents, which, for this country, are quite meager. In order to make the statistics more complete and valuable, reports of all accidental injuries to government employes, regardless of the application of this act, have been requested from all government establishments and offices. As the number of United States government employes exceeds 300,000, these statistics will prove of great scientific value and practical use in the future.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE TRADE UNIONIST

Organized labor, by reason of its constantly increasing power and complexity, has assumed an importance that vividly reminds the wage worker that ''eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.'' In its constituent parts there are so many defects that must be remedied before it can fully accomplish its mission that it is difficult at random to determine which should be given precedence; but I feel sure the average unionist will agree that the member who absents himself from the meetings and takes but little or no interest in its affairs is capable of much harm and greatly retards the progress of the movement.

The absent member falls an easy prey to the wiles of the hothead and the demagogue, and seems ever ready to lend his support to wildcat schemes, conceived in ignorance and born of inexperience, that always threaten the stability and many times the existence of the union.

The absent member considers himself the smartest man in his local, and he is sure to have at his finger ends any part of labor's history that treats of disaster and defeat. He can give you day and date for every mistake that was ever committed; he knows just where the worst routs occurred, the precise court that launched a death-dealing injunction, the names of the men who suffered imprisonment for failing to obey the legal writ, the exact sum in damages mulcted from trade unions at various times, and he is sure to point out to you why the whole labor movement is doomed to destruction.

He feels convinced that most labor leaders are corrupt, and if the policy of local officers or general officers of his union does not coincide with his views, he immediately advertises his brother union men as "grafters," and in the event of an election no chicanery is too despicable for him to resort to, to accomplish their defeat.

His morbid reasoning is never satisfied until with jealous eye he goes through the whole catalogue of unions and voices his condemnatory opinion of every man therein who in the past or the present has taken any active part in the work.

The absent member is, also, as well as a critic, a veritable Solomon; so profound, so wise, so far-seeing is he; and if, when he occasionally visits his local union, his views on union regulations are not adopted, he is overwhelmed with surprise, and gives this sometimes as a reason for not taking more interest in his organization.

The absent member unfortunately does not confine his carpings to things generally, but applies them directly to the policy that tried leaders by experience have found to be correct. There is not a single thing done that suits him, every rule that is passed is wrong, every one defeated is right, every plan adopted faulty, and his prediction of swift and sudden disaster sufficient to alarm all except those who know the pessimist at his worst.

The absent member is never satisfied with the officers his union selects, and if it should chance he accidentally attended a meeting on election night and his name was proposed and defeated, his lugubrious prophecies are all the more nauseating.

He is not a pleasant or encouraging person for a non-union man to meet; there is nothing in his philosophy calculated to encourage a fellow work man to join a trade union, and he carries such a settled aid of melancholia that it takes a courageous man to go into the same organization with him. If Providence, in perfecting the grand scheme of creation, left a niche for this kind of a union man, it has never been discovered, but until it is we must suffer patiently.

The intention and neglect of the absentee has operated most forcibly to shatter the faith of the thoughtful union man in the initiative and referendum, and in many instances he has made of this mighty lever of democracy a howling farce. Sometimes a handful of members alter or entirely change the policy of a local union, or a small percentage of an entire organization, impulsively and unwisely embark on madcap innovations that spell ruin to years of patient effort, national in its scope.

The fire-eater appealing to the passions and prejudices of men has his innings when but a small number transact affairs that affect many, and his false pandering to envy and suspicion has in the past sown the seed of disintegration in the ranks of many a labor union.

In a labor meeting it is much more attractive and popular for the ambitious spell binder to inflame his hearers with a woeful recital of their wrongs, denounce the employer, and demand immediate redress of grievances, than it is to discuss calmly and rationally business measures calculated to so strengthen the organization that may acquire the power to right wrongs long endured.

The preacher of conservatism who believes in careful, patient effort—an inch gained today, another next week or next year—is never a popular idol; while verbal pyrotechnics illuminate the horizon and seduce the clear reasoning of men who have their bread and butter, their homes and children in the balance. The tide of humanity in its ceaseless ebb and flow, has cast up many a wreck on the shores of time that was caused by the blind folly of the imprudent and impatient would-be reformers.

The hardest lesson we have to learn is that mere denunciation or the passage of a resolution will have no more power to correct economic abuses than a presidential proclamation would to temporarily suspend the law of gravitation.

The rapid transit reformer who burns with impatience to cut the Gordian knot of poverty and misery that binds the limbs of so many millions of earth's wage earners, is not an innovation; he has been with us from the beginning, and may be necessary if only that a contrast shall be made.

At the breaking out of the civil war, many people in the northern States had a most erroneous idea of the combative strength of the South. It was quite generally believed that ninety days would settle the whole question, and that a campaign South would be a good deal of a lark. Thousands of ninety-day soldiers, who, as subsequent events proved, had only thirty seconds' courage, enlisted thirsting for a share of easily secured glory. A few skirmishes, and especially at the conclusion of the Bull Run fracas, and the ninety-day men were rudely awakened to the stern truth that they were in a grim struggle that would try men's souls. Those who enlisted for cheap glory and an easy time were as anxious to quit as they had been to begin, and, led by the great heart of Lincoln, true patriotism, inflexible in victory or defeat, bore the brunt of the struggle that saved the Union.

The absentee of the local union has many of the characteristics of the "tin soldier." He has deceived himself as to the character of the struggle; he imagined he saw a nice, pleasant, easy chance to distinguish himself in the eyes of his fellow men. But gradually as the magnitude of the struggle unfolds itself to him, as the intensity of the conflict becomes apparent, his heart palpitates, his knees grow weak and his enthusiasm shrinks as a pin-stuck toy balloon.

It is at this stage of his life that he becomes invested with the character of an absentee, and sometimes he joins that cringing pack of moral jackals who snap on the ranks of the organized workers and deride every effort for amelioration that sober reflection has made.

But the great conflict between labor and capital continues on unabated, and is neither lost nor won in one campaign. The conduct of the absentee in failing to shoulder his share of the responsibility of conducting the affairs of the union is harmful but not necessarily fatal. Bitter experience has taught the union men that the leader who promises much and will hazard the whole fabric of his organization in a strike, has become a leader not by reason of his fidelity to labor, but because of the honor and emoluments that attend the place, and that his appeals to their sense of suffered wrongs was inspired by selfish and personal motives.

The leader born of experience and with all the dross burned away is he who will advise only after careful reflection, basing his opinion on his experience, and delivering it without regard as to the way it will sound to his constituents. It is men of his caliber that have made a united labor movement possible, that have brought the wrongs suffered by the working people to the attention of the public, that have permeated the press with the spirit of unrest, planted the germ of agitation in the soil, compelled the legislatures to act, enlisted the sympathetic co-operation of the pulpit, and imbued the manual workers with a sense of confidence in their own efforts as well as in the justice of their cause.

True trade unionists are those who have learned that not only are they who have rights "who dare maintain them," but that patience and sacrifice are more essential than turbulence and brute force. Some light has been brought into the life of every worker, however sodden it may have been, and thinking men can not contemplate with composure the possible destruction of the organized labor movement. If its progress of permanence depended on carping critics, absentees, stay-at-homes, or the blundering policy of the nervous impatient, the path to economic betterment would not be blazed as plain as it is today. The trade unionist preaches a doctrine of cheerfulness and encouragement; if he points to starving women in hellish sweat shops, or fatigue-stricken babies in southern cotton mills, he also outlines a plan for the relief of the sufferers. The men and women in the labor movement are patient, courageous and willing to sacrifice, and they remember the beautiful words of the Battle Hymn:

''In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom to transfigure you and me,
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free.''

—John Roach, General Secretary Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union.

JUST TO GET BACK AT THE OTHER FELLOW.

One of the great drawbacks to the advancement of the trade union movement, and one that brings it into contempt so often with the public generally, and gives ammunition to those who are continually seeking the downfall of organized labor, is the fact that in its affairs there is such a constant question of authority and discipline, and so much bickering among the individual members. The trouble seems to be owing to so much jealousy and selfishness being injected into union affairs, and these two causes, we believe, are responsible for many of the unpleasant conditions that so many unions and executive committees of our international union are confronted with. We can safely assert, without fear of contradiction, that opposition, based on personal animosities, simply goes on and on, until the unions and individuals thereof opposing each other can see no good whatever in any measure that may be introduced, and usually conditions become such that the chain of brotherhood, which should bind all together, is broken in two, and no matter what the other fellow or union suggest, whether there is merit in it or not, it is knocked on general principles, just to get back at Brother So and So, who, in turn, does his knocking when the opportunity presents itself and there you are. Truly it is a pitiable condition.

We want bigger hearts, bigger and broader minds, and a truer conception of our duty toward one another. The ethics of our movement, which, we regret to say, are very often overlooked, teach higher principles. We are each under a moral obligation to secure for ourselves and posterity the greatest of blessings and happiness that it is possible to attain in this world; to be kinder, and more tolerant of one another; to agree to disagree, and to recognize and support even those whom we may consider our bitterest enemies in the views and measures which they may present for the advancement of our cause, when we can clearly see merit in them, in place of that blind, selfish spirit that knocks just for the sake of knocking, and for fear the other fellow will reap some advantage or glory. In the trade union movement there is glory enough for all. If we would be up and doing we must get rid of our personal prejudices, and keep down that overabundance of selfishness with which we are all more or less endowed. Let us each be constructive and not sit idly back waiting to pounce on the other fellow because he may (in our opinion) be a little too active, and trying to lord it over others, as it were. It may be that it is only his way, and that after all the interest of the unions generally is what is uppermost in his mind.—Bricklayer and Mason.

Honor, manhood and justice are the principles upon which the labor movement is founded. You should be proud to help in its noble work.

The teamster who refuses to belong to the Local of his craft is an enemy to himself, his family and his country. He is bereft of principle and bears watching in his daily employment.

OCTOBER, 1908

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TEAMING INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

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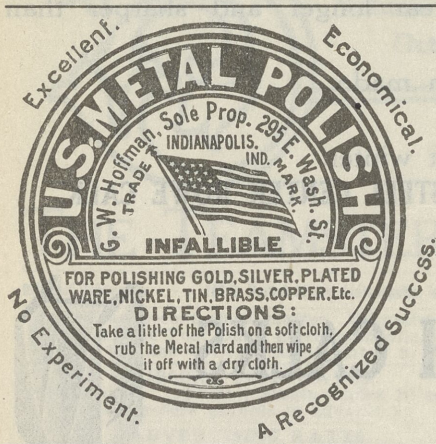
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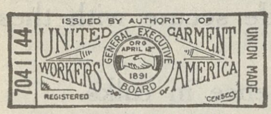
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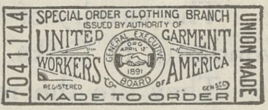
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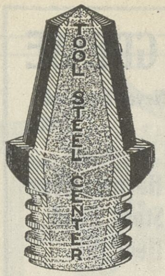

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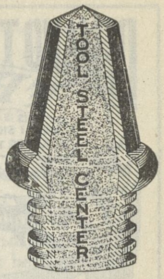

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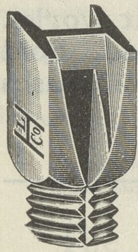

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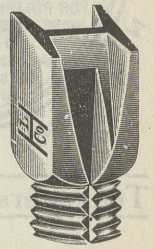

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Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume V Number 12
October, 1908

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THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

(Address by George Hodges, D. D., Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge. Delivered at the Sociological Conference, Sagamore Beach, July 1, 1908.)

The union is perhaps the most significant of present social facts, demanding consideration. To imagine that it may be disregarded, or that by some process of legislation it may be happily abolished, is as idle as the endeavor to keep back the rising tide with the kitchen mop. This I infer not so much from the great multitudes of workingmen, increasing every year, who are making their way into the union, as from the persistent growth of the union movement in the face of the most powerful opposition. It has met the full force of English law, interpreted and applied by hostile parliaments and hostile judges, and has taken the law captive. It has faced an almost universally adverse public opinion, and has steadily changed enemies into friends. It has encountered the determined resistance of employers, and has gone into battles, coming out in the main victorious. It has even gained considerable victories over itself, learning the lessons of experience, growing in self-restraint and in wisdom.

Certain aspects of the union are such as to meet the unhesitating approval of most persons. I mean particularly the provisions which are made for the care of workingmen in the time of sickness and when out of work and for the relief of their widows and orphans. These beneficiary features are a part of the life of a great majority of unions, especially in Great Britain, where more is made of them than in this country. During the ten years which began with 1890 one hundred English unions distributed among the disabled, the superannuated and the needy $45,000,000.

There is, however, one element of uncertainty in these beneficent arrangements. The funds which are in the treasury of a union, no matter for what purpose they were originally collected nor what name they bear in the accounts, are all liable to be taken for the maintenance of a strike. They are all contributed with that understanding. But it is a constant possibility. That is, all the beneficiary features of a union, to which even opponents give their approbation, are distinctly subordinated to another purpose for which essentially the union exists. That purpose is the maintenance of a certain standard of living.

The willingness of the union to sacrifice to this purpose such sacred funds, to subordinate to it the interests of the sick, the aged, the widow and the orphan, is largely due to a conviction on the part of the workingman that he belongs to a distinct, separate and immutable social class. The time was when every man of parts felt that he might rise above the conditions into which he had been born. He might, indeed, for the moment, be working with his hands under the obedience of a master, but tomorrow, or the day after, he would himself be in a position of authority. He would have his apprentices under him. That time seems to have passed; or, at least, the workingman believes that it has passed. It is true that conspicuous men are now living who have made their way into high places from the humblest beginnings. It is true also that careful observers, such as Mr. John Graham Brooks, hold that the "solidified group consciousness that constitutes class feeling" is difficult to maintain in this country. It is noticed, for example, that the labor official, making his way upward out of the ranks of the manual workers, easily enters into business or into politics.

On the other hand, the conditions of profitable industry have changed even in a generation. It is increasingly difficult for the workman to own the tools which are necessary for his work. The tool is a machine, and its belts run to a great engine or its wires to a great dynamo. The largest salary of the skilled worker will not permit him to aspire to this new ownership. It is true, moreover, from this and other reasons, that the handworker himself is more and more convinced that he is a member of a class. Mr. John Mitchell's book, "The Organization of Labor," rests the whole trade union movement upon the foundation of this social fact. The workingman belongs to a social class, out of which he does not expect to rise. There he is, and there he will remain.

Fixed thus, as he believes, in a social class, he perceives that the level of life is like the level of water. When the level of the lake is lowered in any part, the whole lake seeks the level, and according to similar law, the low wage affects all other wages. Accordingly, the workingman, knowing the immediate relations between a low wage and a low standard of living, finds a personal peril in the inordinate cheapening of labor in any locality. A familiar illustration is the opposition of the union to the importation of Chinamen. The Chinaman, the union says, has an Oriental standard of living which is very different from the American standard. He has no domestic life, no interest in books and pictures, no appetite and is willing to subsist on next to nothing. Once he is established here, he constitutes a lower level of living, and to that lower level the workingman in Fall River and Manchester must eventually adjust himself. Whoever will compete with the Chinese will have to live in a Chinese way.

All the business offs are on the side of the business man. He is the better educated of the two, is commonly more shrewd in bargaining, and has incomparably less at stake. To the employer it matters little whether this man or another stand at the machine; he need be at no pains to attend to his complaint or consider his petition; if he is not satisfied let him go out and give place to another. But suppose that the man has bought a piece of ground and put a house upon it, suppose he has a family, suppose that his interest and his friends are in the neighborhood of the mill, and his children are at school around the corner. These are reasonable suppositions, being the natural inferences from a normal human life. Under these circumstances the man can not go, except at a bitter sacrifice. That is, in the bargain between the employer and the individual workman, the employer has little or nothing to lose; the individual, if he loses, loses everything.

To the answer that while this is perhaps theoretically true, yet as a matter of fact the employer may be trusted to do the thing that is right, the union may appeal to history and to experience. They have taken every advantage of the situation. They have beaten wages down and hours up without the least regard to the kind of life which is thereby made inevitable. They have done nothing, absolutely nothing, for the needs of their men as men until compelled by law. They have left dangerous machines unguarded, careless of accidents, until they were obliged by law to guard them. They have made no reparation for loss of limb or life till they were forced to do so by the courts. They have paid no attention to the conditions under which men and women and little children labored until they were ordered to do so by the State. These things are written in statistics. The workingman has learned to read, and he knows about the factory acts and all the rest of it. Even without a book he knows what life is in a great many mills. And the result is that he dare not commit himself as an individual to the loving-kindness of the employer. He has tried it, and he knows that it is not safe.

The workingman, then, must combine with his brethren. They must form a union. This is the genesis of the union. Only thus can the men make their voices loud enough to reach the master's ears. Now the employes in a body will present their petitions and make their complaints. This is hard on the good employer, but he falls under the same suspicion which the bad employer abundantly justifies. Now the men demand that the new union be "recognized." Let them send their own officers to deal with the employer, and in a good many mills they will be under a swift necessity to elect new ones. This is why the union asks to be recognized. The employer prefers to deal with his own men, but the men feel, with reason, that such dealing keeps them at a disadvantage. Let him hear their complaints from a representative who can not fall into disfavor in the mill and lose his job. Thus the union comes fully into being. The first step is the theory of the existence of a distinct working class; the second step is the defense of the interests of this class by combination. We are now ready for an authoritative definition of the trade-union. Thus they describe it: "A trade union, in its usual form, is an association of workmen who have agreed among themselves not to bargain individually with their employer or employers, but to agree to the terms of a collective or joint contract between the employer and the union. . . . The ideal of trade unionism is to combine in one organization all the men employed, or capable of being employed at a given trade, and to demand and secure for each and all of them a definite standard of wages, hours and conditions of work."

The definition states the three matters with which this combination is concerned: wages, hours and conditions. These are the basis of that standard of living for the sake of which the union exists. In its collective bargain with the employer, the union establishes a minimum amount of wages, for less than which no union man may work; and a maximum number of hours, which no man may be required or permitted to exceed, and certain distinctly specified conditions under which the work is to be performed.

As to wages, it would prescribe a minimum for the unskilled workman of $600 a year. It is understood that this supposes a man capable of honestly earning that amount. It does not include incompetent persons, physically, mentally or morally unfit —vagrants, vicious, or constitutionally idle. For the lower strata of society the union has no remedy. It has no use for any man who is not fairly worth $600 a year. But it contends that any able-bodied, industrious and diligent man who is willing to give his time and strength in fair measure for the common life is entitled in return to a decent living.

The second requirement sets the number of hours. This demand is made for the sake of the humanizing of the workingman's life. The question is how many hours can a man work at a difficult, exacting, monotonous task, and still have time to be a good husband and father, and a good citizen and a good man. It is, of course, plain that the standards of professional life, or of commercial life in its better positions, do not hold here. The physician, the lawyer, the minister, the merchant, the architect, the engineer, the man of large affairs, works long hours. But the work is varied; it is personally and absorbingly interesting; and they do it because they will. They are in a very different case who work because they must, and are for the time being little more than a part of a machine, filling with their nerve and muscle a place which the inventor has not yet succeeded in filling with wires and wheels. It is true that a hundred years ago in this country men were commonly at work from sunrise to sunset, but the character of the work was for the most part different. More of it was out of doors, more of it was naturally interesting to the workman. It was done in smaller groups, so that it had the spirit of comradeship. And the machinery was not so complicated and imperative as it is at present. Under such conditions a man might be content to work all day. The day's work is now a mere nervous matter; the pace is much faster; the machine is more continuous and peremptory in its demands. The work takes more out of the worker than ever it did. Even under excellent conditions, a task which occupies day after day the hours from six to six leaves little time for rest and recreation, for personal betterment, for family life, for normal human happiness. Therefore, the working man, enabled by combination in the union to make his wishes known, is diminishing the working day. From twelve hours he has brought it gradually down to ten, to nine and now to eight.

Along with this regulation of hours and of wages, the union makes a third requirement. It would improve the conditions under which the work is done. This means the placing of guards around dangerous machinery, the liability of the employer for accidents, the provision of clean and ventilated workrooms, with proper sanitary arrangements, and the protection, especially of women and children, from the abuse of the foreman of bad character. It means the careful limitation, and, in the case of children, the eventual abolition, of such forms of labor as are destructive of American family life. It means that the men shall not be overrushed by the setting of an inordinate pace, and that they shall not be subjected to fines imposed at the arbitrary word of the foreman. In general, the union is against all such conditions as tend toward the degradation of humanity. It insists upon a constant recognition of the fact that men and women of the mill are men and women, children of God and not cattle.

These, then, are the purposes for which the trade union exists. Its whole reason for being is that by combination, especially by collective bargaining, it may set a general minimum beneath which wages may not be depressed, and a general maximum of hours which may not be exceeded, and universal fair conditions, and may thus maintain for the working class a proper standard of living.

Into the process of attaining these purposes enter of necessity great varieties of human nature. This is a discovery which surprises every new resident in the social settlement. The result is a great difference in the temper and method of different unions. It is observed, however, as an encouraging and significant fact, that a union is self-restrained and conciliatory, like an individual, in proportion to the number of its years. For example, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is commonly applauded even by opponents of unionism, who are heard sometimes to say that unionism would not be so bad if all the unions were like that. The fact is the brotherhood had a very turbulent youth, in which it did a great many most objectionable things, and settled down into its present staid habits as the consequence of hard experience. The hasty strikes are mostly precipitated by the newest unions.

These wide differences among the unions may account for some of the differences among other critics. For example, the presentation of the union which is made in this address is derived from the statements of its most sober and representative leaders. It expresses its best ideals, and is the orthodoxy rather than the heresy of unionism.

(Continued in November Magazine.)

THE RULES OF THE GAME.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

They have ‘‘studied the problems of slum-life,’’
(A venture which brought them renown),
Though the blood and the sweat
And the smells that they met,
Drove them back to their homes uptown.

They were seized with a fainting sensation
As they passed us in filth without name,
But they thought that they knew
What ‘‘the masses’’ pass through,
In keeping the rules of the game.

Not a laugh did they hear on their journey—
To smile has become a lost art.
But they never drew near
To help drive ’way a tear,
Or to cheer up a dull, aching heart.

Each soul that they met as they lingered
Seemed damned to an eternal hell.
But the aim of our strife,
And our struggle in life,
Is always to break from our cell.

If we’re judged by their rules of the battle,
Or tried by their rules of the game,
We will ne’er win the fight
By the power of our might,
Nor be counted with those who o’ercame.

But the Great Referee of the Contest,
Whose judgments ne’er come with a snap—
For He knows the whole game,
And He knows why we’re lame—
He’ll give us a big handicap.

EDITORIAL

AT this time, when every person in this country is wrapped up in the political situation, it may not be amiss to say that we desire our members to use their own judgment as to how they shall vote on the 3d day of November next.

It is certainly true that the bigoted press of the country has tried to insinuate to the rank and file that Mr. Gompers has pledged the labor vote of this country to the Democratic party. This is not so. Mr. Gompers, or any other labor leader, has no power whatever over the vote of any individual in this country. What Mr. Gompers has done is to ask labor to vote for its friends and against its enemies. This is only natural, for if men refuse to do this the conditions of labor will be deplorable in the near future. We have a perfect right to advise our people for their best interests. The employers, on the one hand, are using every force and money influence in order to elect to office those that they believe will further legislate against labor unions.

Only recently we saw it in the papers where all factories controlled by the manufacturers' organization published notices that on and after the third day of November, if Mr. Taft is elected, their factories and plants will run full time and prosperity will be renewed. Mr. Parry, however, had denied having any hand in this affair. In fact, he goes as far as to denounce such action, but the result is plain. The intent and purpose of this action by large manufacturers is nothing more or less than to try to influence the people in their employment to vote for a certain individual. If they have this right, labor has also the right to try and influence its membership in the direction in which labor can feel safe.

Mr. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell and many other labor leaders who have been chosen for years to lead the rank and file would be untrue to their trust unless they had courage enough in time of need, such as the present, to advise their members. The conditions existing in this country today toward labor demands a change. During the past year almost one million working men have been out of employment. The decisions against labor are so far reaching that unless some change takes place it is hard to realize what will become of the working people. Is it any wonder that men stop and think of the conditions that surround them and ask themselves what is the cause of such conditions? Something must be done and the time is ripe, and unless men exercise their own judgment in casting that one sacred gift and right which they possess—the ballot—it is safe to say that these conditions will continue and in all probability become worse within the next four years.

Let every member of our organization clearly understand that it is their sovereign duty to set party affiliation aside and deeply and solemnly examine the candidates for office and try to elect men who will do justice to the individual who is now toiling for a mere existence.

At the last Convention of our organization, held in Detroit, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention pledging a vote of confidence in Mr. Gompers and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and guaranteeing to abide by any decision, within reason, promulgated by this council. This action of the convention binds us morally to respect the leaders and the council of the mother organization under which we are chartered. Only seceders, such as we have had to deal with, would prove disloyal in the time of need.

Let it never be said of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters that at the hour of trial for the American Federation of Labor, that we are found wanting, at a time when called upon to act.

In closing, as in opening this chapter, let it be understood once more that every man owns his own vote and under no condition should he cast that vote other than as his conscience dictates, and as we believe every man having taken the obligation to be loyal to our organization, we trust that this ballot will be cast in the interest of the labor movement and for the welfare of this country.

WITHIN a week we notice that Mr. Mitchell has been dragged into court by the Buck Stove & Range Co. for entertaining a motion at the last convention of the United Mine Workers. Chairmen and presiding officers of our local unions throughout the country, be careful lest Van Cleave may prosecute you because one of the members mentioned his name at a meeting.

RECENTLY we have had tidings from Boston that the business agents are forming an organizing body and doing good work. Let us hope that within a short time results of their work will prove that the stuff was in them to show they meant something when they started out to work by bringing back those fallen by the wayside once more to the ranks of the organization in that district.

EVERY one attending the last convention in Detroit must certainly remember Mr. Wheeler, who acted as Warden during the sessions and received $24.00 for the same. We desire to say that something came over Mr. Wheeler since the convention because he has signified his intention of carrying on the same work as formerly done by Mr. Innis, disrupt, if nothing else can be done. None of the other locals in Detroit, however, seem to pay any attention whatever to this individual.

WE see by the paper that Congressman Jenkins of Wisconsin has been given a withdrawal card from public life by his constituents, who refused to nominate him again for Congress. By the way, this gentleman was one of Uncle Joe's best and truest friends and a college chum of Mr. Van Cleave. Uncle Joe put him on all labor committees. He was also an active member of the judiciary committee and was nicknamed "The Morgue," in Washington. His only satisfaction now at being defeated is to have his friends say that the American Federation of Labor was responsible for his rejection by his own people.

WE are still anxious that our membership should receive the magazine each month, and we urge upon the general membership to attend their meetings and insist upon the secretary-treasurers taking the names and addresses of the men not getting the magazine and send them direct to this office.

It is an easy matter for any secretary to ask for assistance at the meeting of his local union and have the assistant go out among the membership and ask each member if he receives the magazine at his home each month, and if not take his name and address and forward it to this office.

DURING the last month we issued a charter to the Van Drivers and Helpers of Chicago; 175 names on the application for charter. These men were part of the secessionist body until within a few days ago, but, realizing their mistake, turned to the right path once more. As the old saying goes, "It is never too late to mend," let us hope that the lesson shown by these drivers and helpers will be of some benefit to the few who still remain in the ranks of the United Teamsters of America.

Our arms are open at all times to receive them. We are waiting only for them to signify their honest intention to return.

WE have information at hand that members of the United Teamsters of America were not allowed to participate in the parade in New York City on Labor Day. Of course, as a labor organization the Central Federated Union and its officers could take no other stand, but it is to be deplored that such a condition existed—that men who work for a living should belong to a rival organization and one not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

DID you hear the latest? Tom Clark, formerly a leader in the United Teamsters, has returned to our ranks and is now an active member of Local No. 654 of New York, under the treatment and advice of Secretary-Treasurer Woods.

THE MODERN ROBBER CHIEF.

Gone from the grove has the bandit bold,
The pirate from the foam;
The baron fierce from his feudal hold;
Our thieves are nearer home.

No lance or broadsword in their hand,
No blunderbuss they bear;
They seize the water and the land;
They are reaching for the air.

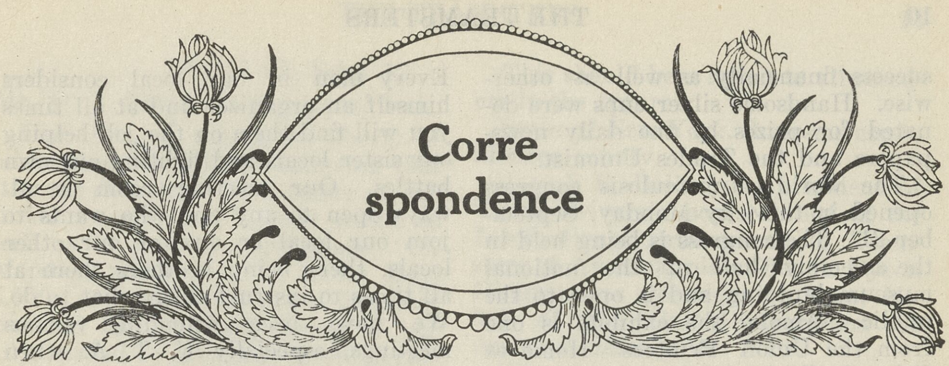
With bribes and bonds and penned deceits,
With charters and with codes
They grab the crowded city streets;
They grab the country roads.

In factory hive or field of wheat,
In mart or thoroughfare,
Their toils and profits wear and eat
Through all we eat and wear.

The toilers' pay they shave and clip;
The price to all they quote;
They have the merchant on the hip,
The wage slave by the throat.

When nations feel their human worth
And lose their craven awe,
These lawmade robbers of the earth
Will perish by the law.

—Anon.



Correspondence

MADISON, WIS.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I regret to advise you that on Labor Day Local No. 442 lost one of our loyal members, Brother Mel Proud.

The local met and adopted resolutions on the death of Brother Proud, and extended their sincere sympathy to the relatives and friends of our deceased brother. Our local also ordered that the charter of our local union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Fraternally yours,
EDWARD HAAK, Sec.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We are pleased to announce that the campaign for a shorter workday for our members, mentioned frequently in The Teamsters, has finally resulted in the adoption of laws which will mean a reduction of from one to three hours per day for about one-third of our membership. The regulation for Saturday night requires that all wagons must be off the streets by 8:30, whereas several of them have been remaining out until 11:30. No attempt has been made to define the exact number of hours which each member shall work, and no regulation has been adopted as to what time members shall commence work, except in the case of hot bread salesmen, who can not leave the shop before 10:30 a. m. except on special occasions, the law for this class of drivers remaining the same as they have worked under for several years.

The principal object sought was to set the hour at which competition should cease, and the vote on this question was almost unanimous, although the debate on the same was by no means an indication that such would be the result. The selfish and pernicious idea entertained by some of our members that so long as a man worked on percentage or piece work it was quite proper to allow him to do so to an unlimited and unreasonable extent has therefore received, in an emphatic manner, the stamp of disapproval by Local 33.

Labor Day, Monday, September 7, was celebrated by organized labor of the District of Columbia in a manner befitting the occasion. The outing was held at the Benning race track, and from 11 a. m. until nearly midnight there was something of interest or amusement. Some of the attractions were: Baseball between the Typographical and Painters' Unions, a tournament, with knights from District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia; a country circus, motor cycle races, including a ten-mile handicap and a twenty-five-mile endurance race; wheel barrow race for ladies, egg race, sack race, three-legged race, etc. At night there was dancing on the mammoth pavilion beneath the grandstand. Nearly eight thousand people are said to have been present, and, altogether, the affair was a grand success financially as well as otherwise. Handsome silver cups were donated for prizes by the daily newspapers and the Trades Unionist.

The world's tuberculosis congress opened in this city Monday, September 21. The congress is being held in the assembly hall of the national museum building and is open to the public. Among the exhibits is one from the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

The Employers' Association has issued an appeal to the public for funds to continue what they are pleased to call their good work of establishing the open shop. Right on top of their appeal comes the announcement that the Retail Clerks' Union, after a long fight, has succeeded in unionizing one of the largest stores in the city, being the greatest victory they have ever won.

Over one hundred members of the Butchers' Union have been locked out, almost their entire membership. The Central Labor Union and the various local unions of other trades are contributing liberally to the support of the butchers and expect to break the lockout in a short time.

Evidence is still being taken before Referee Harper in the contempt proceedings against President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice-President Mitchell of the A. F. of L.

Fraternally yours,
FRED W. FOX,
Press Cor. L. U. No. 33.

NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I know you like to hear how New York is getting along. It is seldom we write to our magazine. There is quite a lot of real earnest work being done and we are giving the U. T. A. a hot fight; after them all the time, taking a job from them or getting back old members who fell by the wayside. Now our local always remained loyal to the I. B. of T. and when the secession movement started we started right in and gave battle. Every man in our local considers himself an organizer and at all times you will find them on the job helping our sister locals and fighting our own battles. Our meeting room is always open to any one who wants to join our local or any of our other locals, there being brothers there at all times to instruct them what to do. We have been attending various meetings, especially U. T. A. when possible, one in particular on the 29th of August where Hoffman and Sheridan told the men that we were out on the street waiting to assault and molest them, which was not true. The following Monday morning we got sixty men into Local 654 through Brother Clark's assistance, he and they leaving the U. T. A. behind, having seen their folly. Local 708, which meets in our hall, has upward of 200 men taken from Hoffman's local. We have a promise of sixty more drivers shortly and I tell you Hoffman and Gould are sore. They had a strike of milk drivers on Sheffield Farms Company's job and the U. T. A. lost the strike the same as they lost the beef strike, the men throwing their U. T. A. buttons and books away.

Our Labor Day parade was a grand sight, we having 1,400 men from our local and 250 trucks in line. No. 654 had a grand display, having their own fife and drum corps and big one-hundred-ton trucks and heavy machinery trucks with from eight to fourteen horses to a truck. The U. T. A. is making a dying effort to get men in their body for $1 and putting buttons on men who are not paid up.

Hoping you will have this put in our magazine, and hoping that your health will be spared to lead us on to victory as in the old days when we were all one.

If you have any old magazines send them on and we will distribute them to men who are not in our beloved brotherhood. We will pay expressage.

Yours fraternally,
JAMES DOOLEY,
Sec.-Treas., Local 449.

New York, Sept. 12.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—In taking the liberty of addressing you I do so believing that it is the duty of every member of our union to commend a good result as well as to present a grievance. On Monday, September 7, Labor Day, 5,000 of our loyal union members paraded the principal streets of our city headed by that stanch supporter and president of our local, Brother Joseph Forkey. The showing we made in that parade was so impressive as to quality and quantity that we received a continual round of applause from the general public through the entire line of march. For your information I desire to state that our local is progressing wonderfully, giving entire satisfaction to the employes as well as the employers. We are continually adding new recruits, principally through the untiring efforts of our worthy president.

Believing you to be interested in our good and welfare, I took it upon myself to acquaint you with the facts as they are.

I will ask you to kindly make some mention of the receipt of this communication in our monthly journal, for which please accept my thanks in advance. Yours truly,

MICHAEL DONOVAN,
Local No. 449.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The following decision was rendered in Rochester, N. Y., in favor of our local union. After the secession movement started in Chicago members of a Local Union in the city of Rochester, N. Y., withdrew from the International, taking with them the treasury and everything else pertaining to and belonging to the local. As will be seen by the following decision this is illegal, and they were forced to return everything to the members who remained loyal to the I. B. of T. and pay the cost of court.

This should be a lesson to all seceders in the future:

State of New York. Supreme court. Monroe county.

Joseph C. Balling, as president of Truck Drivers' Local No. 304 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters of America, plaintiffs, vs. Byron Dingman, as president of Local No. 304 of the United Teamsters of America, defendant.

The above entitled action having been regularly placed on the calendar of this court for an equity term appointed to be held in the court house in the city of Rochester, N. Y., on the 16th day of September, 1907, and said cause having been regularly moved at said term when reached in the regular call of its calendar; Geo. D. Forsyth of Forsyth Brothers, attorneys, appearing upon behalf of the plaintiff, and C. C. Dickinson, with Richard E. White as counsel, appearing upon behalf of defendant; and said cause having been tried before said court without a jury;

Now, after due consideration, I find the following facts and conclusions of law:

1. That the plaintiff is an unincorporated association of more than seven persons, and being located at the city of Rochester, N. Y., and having a constitution and by-laws and duly elected officers, and was at the times hereinafter mentioned. That Joseph Balling, the person named in said complaint, is president of said association.

2. That the defendant is an unincorporated association of more than seven persons, being located in the city of Rochester, N. Y., having a constitution and duly elected officers, and that Byron Dingman, named as defendant herein, is the president of said association.

3. That the plaintiff's association is the owner of and entitled to the immediate possession of the sum of $161.00, one charter and frame, issued to the said plaintiff by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters of

America; also one official seal issued to it by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; also one book called a ledger, a book called a day book, a book called a minute book, each of which was issued and delivered to it by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters of America; also one banner and banner box, such banner bearing the inscription of Local 304, International Brotherhood of Teamsters; also one bank book issued by the Rochester Savings bank to the said plaintiff; also one rubber stamp, one picture of the late John McGregor with frame.

4. I find that said property is the property of the plaintiff's association and is now in the possession and control of the defendant's association, and that the plaintiff's association is entitled to the immediate possession thereof, and that the defendant's association has wrongfully appropriated the said property to its use.

5. I find that the plaintiff is entitled to the costs and disbursements of this action to be taxed by the clerk of this court.

And as conclusions of law I find that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment against the defendant for the possession of the said property, directing it to deliver the same to said plaintiff with costs.

Let judgment be entered accordingly.

Dated, March 18, 1908.

(Signed)

ARTHUR E. SUTHERLAND,
J. S. C.

HELENA, MONT.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Not being a writer and having had no experience in that line, but to let the union men know that we are alive, I wish to say that the teamsters of Helena were in line on Labor Day, with a good showing for Local No. 101. We took the prize for the best-appearing organization in the parade, and made a success without the assistance of those who were ashamed to show themselves for fear that their bosses would see them as union men (the card men).

Credit is due to all the brothers for the good work they did to make the parade a success and the committee for their bright ideas as prize winners on parade. This is going to make many new members for our organization, and to show that the teamsters are not cowards they offered a challenge to any union in Helena in a tug of war for ten dollars a side. No union in Helena having the nerve to pull us, the coal miners who are here in session to perfect a wage scale with the coal operators of Montana, took us up. The coal miners, who are big, husky fellows, won out on the merry pull after a long, hard battle. The union in general had a good time here on Labor Day and the largest crowd ever seen turned out.

Please accept my congratulations on your re-election as General President for the next two years. Sorry we could not bear the expense of sending a delegate to the convention to swell your election vote one more.

Respectfully yours,
H. G. WARNKEN,
Sec.-Treas. Local 101.

BELONGS TO UNIONS.

To whom does the honor belong for the shorter hours which men and women work today than twenty-five years ago? What class of men was it that secured for you better wages, better sanitary conditions, child labor laws and payment in money instead of store orders? The employers did not do it, and neither did strikebreakers. These reforms were brought about by union men and union women. The non-unionists stand in the way of progress, and they must be brushed aside so that civilization may not be retarded.—Amalgamated Journal.

SHOULD PROHIBITION SUCCEED?

A Widespread Calamity Threatening All Labor Interests.--Some Suggestive Figures.

The census of manufactures of 1905, as contained in Bulletin 57 of the Bureau of the Census, comprises only certain industries which produce goods to the amount of $13,004,400,143. The same industries produced in 1900, $11,411,121,122, an increase of about 14 per cent., while the production of beer increased twice as much.

In 1900 the breweries employed 38,385 men of over 16 years of age, and paid them in wages $25,573,612, or an average of $665. In 1905 the number of employes was 48,139 (nearly 10,000 more), the amount of wages $34,542,897 (nine millions more), and the average was $718 ($50 more).

Considering that the wage mean in 1900 was $438, and that the highest average earnings of wage workers, those of steel engravers, were only $753, it is clear that the brewery workers belong to the class of highest paid wage earners.

The continued growth of Prohibition and the destruction of the brewing and distilling industries will result in the farmer and the allied trades in all lines of manufacture being made to suffer great losses through the destroyed market for their products.

To deprive a million workmen of their personal liberty and an opportunity to earn their livelihood at their chosen trades, with all attendant suffering and misery, will be the result of the prohibition movement, if the prohibitionists have their way.

To destroy an industry providing employment for upward of a million workmen is the object of their campaign, and in their policy of destruction they have nothing to offer as a solace to this million and the families dependent upon them.

The wine growers of California alone have $100,000,000 invested, which is to be destroyed and their thousands of employes impoverished.

The prohibitionists propose to destroy a market for the farmers' grain that takes a territory equal to two States to grow, and all this land and the millions it costs may be laid waste and the people employed thereon may wander to the four corners of the earth for all the prohibitionist cares. The prospect of making deserts of farms, and paupers of workingmen and their families, does not deter them in their work.

The thousands of brewery workmen who have learned the trade will find themselves without an occupation and will be thrown out on the world upon an already panic-stricken labor market. The trained workman will be forced to secure work at anything that offers; at wages anybody wants to pay him. His union will be destroyed and all protection taken away from him and the prohibitionists will wish him godspeed.

A source of revenue of over $100,000,000 to the national government and other hundreds of millions to the local governments will be destroyed, which the prohibitionist makes no provision to secure. His mission is ended when he has completed his work of destruction. These millions will have to be made up by the innocent public, which has not yet begun to realize what the destructive policy of the prohibitionists means.

The consummation of the prohibition movement will paralyze the wood working industry for years, and the woodworkers will be left without jobs. Glass blowing will be an extinct industry, and the plate glass workers' ranks will be cut almost in two. Union cigarmakers will find a market for 50 per cent. of their output destroyed, and they will have to look to some other occupation to earn a livelihood for themselves and their children.

The thousands of box makers and coopers who make the millions of boxes and barrels used in the trade will be left destitute, and the thousands of teamsters engaged in hauling these products will find their occupations gone, for the blight of prohibition is permanent on the workingman.

Brickmakers, masons, builders, machinists, steamfitters, plumbers, wagon makers, waiters, bartenders, advertisers, printers, electricians, persons engaged in transportation, cash register makers, and thousands of other workers will find that the prohibition panic is the most permanent and far-reaching of all panics so far experienced. The unions will feel it more than any other class.

The unemployed of the United States just at the present time number many thousands who are clamoring for food and shelter. The prohibition movement, if allowed to expand, will certainly aggravate these conditions by adding many thousands to the number of unemployed, and overloading the taxpayer by compelling him to shoulder expenses now borne by the industries that the prohibitionists are attempting to put out of business.

GOOD MEETINGS.

Union meetings should be conducted in a praiseworthy manner, with sufficient "ginger" to assure the members that each session will be interesting. The keynote in having well attended meetings is to conduct them properly; doing away with unnecessary "chaff talking," or theory-oratory, but let common sense and reason be supreme. This in itself is both interesting, educational and lasting to memory. It appears to the individual that his presence is necessary; his duty to attend and all other engagements on meeting nights are of small importance.

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

Washington, D. C., July 8, 1908.

Dear Sir and Brother—The American Federationist is the official magazine of the American Federation of Labor.

It publishes the news from the field of labor the world over.

It advocates the demands which labor makes upon society, employer, congress, legislatures, or common councils.

It clearly sets forth labor's position upon great public questions primarily affecting the workers and the people generally.

It is labor's spokesman, defender and advocate.

Subscribe for it or secure copies from your newsdealer and urge others to follow your example. Annual subscription, $1.00 per year. Single copies 10 cents.

Send all subscriptions to Secretary Frank Morrison, 423-425 G street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Fraternally yours,

SAML. GOMPERS,

President A. F. of L., Editor American Federationist.

NEW YORK CITY.

New York City has an average of 1,500,000 visitors each week.

New York City has 133 department stores that employ 11,000 persons.

Nearly one-third of the immigrants who arrive in the port of New York never go beyond the city for a home.

It takes about 2,000,000 cords of wood a year to make the newspapers that go through the presses of New York City.

Courts are a great expense to New York City. The jurors alone last year cost $415,168. The year before the cost was $321,293. — New York Herald.

Ill-luck seldom comes alone.—Cervantes.

Honor, manhood and justice are the principles upon which the labor movement is founded. You should be proud to help in its noble work.

The teamster who refuses to belong to the Local of his craft is an enemy to himself, his family and his country. He is bereft of principle and bears watching in his daily employment.

NOVEMBER, 1908

THE
TEAMSTERS

I B OF T
A. F. OF L.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

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World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

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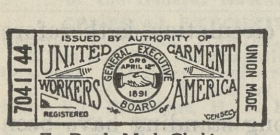
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For Ready Made Clothing

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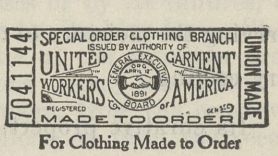
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UNION MADE

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If Not You are Employing
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ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS

BOOT & SHOE
WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory No.

By Insisting Upon Purchasing Union Stamp Shoes

You help better shoemaking conditions.
You get better shoes for the money.
You help your own labor position.
You abolish child labor.

DO NOT BE MISLED by retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under **union conditions.**" **THIS IS FALSE** — No shoe is union made unless it bears the union stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer Street Boston, Massachusetts
JOHN F. TOBIN, President. CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

SOME FACTS THAT TEAMSTERS SHOULD KNOW REGARDING PADS AND THEIR USES.

The Ventiplex Collar Pad Fabric is an entirely new departure in material used for this purpose.

This fabric is not a felt. It is a practical and special made fabric. It consists of several layers of wool, hair and India fibre. It is so constructed that it forms a strong porous and yet soft material.

The two facings are of long staple wool, next to each of these are stays of India fibre, the center is composed of coarse wool and hair. The long wool fibres of the facings are interlaced through and through, from side to side, thus forming a wick in the thousands of small holes or pores in the fabric, carrying the moisture to the outer side; permits of free circulation, is therefore very cooling.

Its curative properties are many, Gall Sores of long standing have been entirely cured by the use of Ventiplex Fabric Pads. Washing with soap and water will thoroughly cleanse Ventiplex when soiled.

Ventiplex Pads will always hold their shape.

It would be well for all Teamsters to become thoroughly familiar with this Ventiplex Pad Fabric, as by its use all irritation is avoided and sores disappear.

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Official Organ of the International
Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume VI Number 1
November, 1908

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THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

(Address by George Hodges, D. D., Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge. Delivered at the Sociological Conference, Sagamore Beach, July 1, 1908.)

(Continued from October Number.)

This, however, is no more true of unions than it is of the churches. The Christian church, in its long history and in its contemporary life, is open to this diversity of criticism. It may be judged by its best or by its worst, by its successes or by its failures, by its ideals or by its blunders. Shall the fair critic of the churches draw his conclusions from the saints or from the sinners, from the conservative communions or from the eccentric sects?

To this wide difference in the method and the spirit of the existing unions, is to be added a certain roughness of manner which must be reckoned with in making up our minds regarding them. This rudeness which sorely prejudices the polite, is as natural and as inevitable as the hardness of men's hands. It is what we must expect from this constituency. The demands of the union are phrased with an unpleasant bluntness; the strikes which the union orders not only interfere with the serene course of our lives, but have an unhappy fascination for the more disorderly of the people until we cannot tell the striker from the ruffian; and non-union men are treated in a manner which is cruel and savage to the last degree. Whoever would understand what the union means to the working class, has but to read church history. The unionist is actuated by the same motives which made good men persecute their brethren. We have now grown wiser. We have many of us come to understand that no cause is advanced by that sort of strife. The unionist will learn the same lesson.

A further consideration is also helpful in order to have a right judgment of the union. To the fact that there is a great difference between the unions, some of them being good and others not so good, and to the fact that the ways of many unions betray the natural roughness which accords with rough labor, and the natural infirmities of temper and errors of judgment from which even saints and sages are not free, must be added a sharp suspicion, often amounting to animosity, which is the result of hard experience. The working man is pretty firmly convinced, on a substantial basis of proved cases, that his employer will get the better of him if he can.

Thus the hour strikes and the workman gathers up his tools, deaf to all persuasion. Another ten minutes and the job will be completed. No; not a minute, not a second! This is most unpleasant, but it is the logical result of a discovery, that an inch widens easily into a yard. The precious leisure gained by long effort and sacrifice is in danger of being encroached upon ten minutes at a time, till the eight hours of labor have become nine.

So with the company store. Why not trade cheerfully at the company store? Because the workingman has found that these purchases are made an occasion whereby his wages may be reduced without his knowledge. The amount of money in the envelope is as large as ever, but by means of higher prices or of lower quality the company gets more of it back at the store.

A like suspicion attaches to the demand that the union be incorporated. The objection of the men is only in part to the consequent financial liability. This they feel is inevitable, and the better of them feel that it is just. It will be brought to bear upon the union, and ought so to be brought to bear, whether it is incorporated or not. The Taff-Vale decision sets a universal precedent. The chief objection is that incorporation means court interference; it means that the law can dictate how the affairs of the union may be managed. This division of beneficiary tends, for example, to the promotion of a strike—what will the judge say to that? The union, after long experience, suspects the judge. He is a person, let us say, of probity and fair mind, but he is a member of a social class. He may escape the prejudice but he can hardly escape the prepossessions of his education and environment.

So with the opposition of some unions to the enlistment of their members in the ranks of the militia. With this opposition, leaders in the general union movement are not in sympathy. They deprecate it. I quote from a representative statement: "The number of unions discriminating against militiamen is very small, but it would be far better if there were none at all. The trade union movement in this country can make progress only by identifying itself with the state, by obeying its just laws and by upholding the military as well as the civic arm of the government." Nevertheless, the feeling exists, and increases with every strike in which militiamen fire on strikers. The men perceive that at any moment they may be ordered to shoot their own brethren.

Another case in point is that of piece work. The objection to this method of payment is that it is found to lend itself to the systematic quickening of the pace and shortening of the rate. The men, let us say, are making three pieces a day, for which they get three dollars. It is proposed to them to make four pieces a day for which they are to receive four dollars. This is quite satisfactory until the condition of the market makes it desirable to cut them down to three dollars. Thus they make four pieces for three dollars. Presently, when times are more prosperous, a pace setter—that is, an uncommonly fast worker—is put in who shows them that they can actually make five pieces a day. For this they are promised four dollars. Then when the tide is again at ebb they are reduced once more to the original three-dollar rate, for which they are now making five pieces to the profit of the employer, but to the detriment of their health.

I cite these various cases, in which at first sight the union seems to be unreasonable, to show from the workingman's point of view the basis of this opposition. He is convinced by experience that his employer is bound to get as much as he can and give as little as he can, and he defends himself. It is a game of fence. The master quickens the pace, the man slows up. The master limits the amount of output that he may increase the price of his goods, the man limits the number of apprentices that he may maintain the price of his labor. The master introduces new machinery that he may cheapen production by discharging men; the man demands an increase of wages that he may get some part of the common advantage of the improved machine. It is an inevitable partnership, for neither can dispense with the other. The master cannot possibly do business without the man, nor the man without the master. But it is a partnership embittered by suspicion.

In its contention with the employers the union uses two stout weapons: the strike and the boycott. Neither of these was made by the union at its own forge. In some essential particulars the exodus of the people of Israel out of Egypt was a strike. It was an industrial revolution of the workingmen of a great nation. They stopped work and betook themselves out of the land, to the consternation of capitalists. A similar foreshadowing of modern manners is to be found in the Book of Judges in the agreement of the tribes to have no dealings with the sons of Benjamin. They boycotted the Benjamites. That is, the strike and the boycott are implements of warfare which are common to human nature, and are as ancient as hands and feet.

It is the young union, as I said, which rushes merrily into a strike. To the more experienced unionist, and especially to the officers of the union, the strike is a serious matter. It is undertaken with the most sincere reluctance, at the demand of what seems to be a social necessity, and only after arbitration has been proposed and refused. The aim of the union is to keep the peace if possible. A long strike means hardship. It takes money out of the workman's pocket. It costs the employer something, but never so much as it costs the striker.

The refusal of the employer to submit the matter of difference to just judges seems to the workingman and to an increasing number of disinterested citizens a needless provocation. It is the result in part of a belated sentiment whereby the employer regards his men as his servants. The employer who says "this is my business" misreads the compact under which in the nature of things he operates.

Then comes the strike. At the beginning of it two of the partners, the union and the people, are commonly united against the employer. If this combination is maintained the strike succeeds. If it is broken, if the public turns against the union, the strike is lost. This defeat is ordinarily brought about, unless the strike is manifestly unfair, by one or both of two strategic blunders. The first is the extension of the strike so as to call out men in occupations more or less allied who themselves have no grievance. It is called a sympathetic strike, but its effect is to deprive the movement of the sympathy of the people. The second blunder is the use of force. It is, indeed, to be remembered that the strikers are not educated men or accustomed to polite manners or naturally self-restrained. It is also the fact that the violence which attends strikes is of a dramatic sort which attracts general attention and is easily exaggerated.

When the violence begins the failure of the strike is imminent. The third partner, the public, joins the first partner, the employer, and the second partner loses. The union is learning this lesson of experience. "The employers," says the foremost labor leader in this country, "are perfectly justified in condemning as harshly as they desire the acts of any striker or strikers who are guilty of violence. I welcome," he says, "the most sweeping denunciation of such acts and the widest publicity that may be given to them by the press. In this the employers and the newspapers are simply supplementing the work of the trade unionists themselves who are endeavoring to stamp out all incentives to acts of violence." The union would do much to convince the general public of the sincerity of these protestations by vigorously disciplining every union man who is guilty of such acts. If this discipline has been anywhere enforced, the instances have not come to the knowledge of people in general. Amidst the many perplexities of the industrial situation, one thing is plain; and that is that no man nor association of men may be permitted to interfere by force with the liberty of any man to hire whom he will, to work for whom he will, or to agree to such pay and such hours as please himself. No man may with impunity, on any pretext, break the public peace. The offence of stealing another's job is indeed great, as Mr. Carnegie has well said; and the provocation touches the very limit of endurance. But the way out—the only way out—is the persuasion and conversion rather than the persecution of the non-union man. The civil power, and if necessary the military power, must be summoned to protect the person and the property of the citizen and to suppress disorder. The union must be free to strike, but for its own good as well as for the general good, it must build its plans on the foundations of law and of reason.

The other instrument of the union is the boycott. This comes to re-enforce the strike. As the strike corresponds to the employers' lockout, so the boycott corresponds to the employers' blacklist. The employer says on his side: Nobody shall hire this objectionable servant whom I dismiss. And the workingman says: Nobody shall do business with this objectionable master whose service I renounce. Everybody boycotts something. The temperance reformer boycotts the saloon, the patriots of Boston, on the eve of the revolution, in the midst of the tea troubles, issued this broadside: "William Jackson, an importer; at the Brazen Head, North Side of the Town House and opposite the Town Pump, in Cornhill, Boston. It is desired that the Sons and Daughters of Liberty would not buy any one thing of him, for in so doing they will bring Disgrace on themselves, and their Posterity, for ever and ever. Amen." The Consumers' League, with its list of fair houses, and its label, maintains an indirect boycott, amidst the commendations and gratitude of all good people. The union is quite within its rights when it withdraws its trade and the trade of its friends from men who seem to them to be enemies of the working man. The boycott, like the strike, attracts general attention for the vigorous manner in which the union applies it, and by the hardships which are thus occasionally imposed upon the unoffending public. The impolitic enforcement of the boycott has probably done more even than the strike to discredit the union and to make people distrust and detest it. "To boycott a street railway which over-reaches its employes and pays starvation wages is one thing; to boycott merchants who ride in the cars of the company is another thing; and to boycott people who patronize the stores of merchants who ride in the boycotted cars is still another and very different thing." Therein, Mr. Brooks, from whom I quote the sentence, speaks, I suppose, the general mind. And the sober leaders of the union substantially agree with him.

In these dramatic ways the union invites general disfavor—and gets it. To these it adds other and more serious offences. Its initial proposition that the workingmen are and ought to be a distinct social class is an offence against our common democracy. For this, it is true, the union is not altogether responsible. The fact exists, whether we like it or not. But it is neither a universal nor an established fact as yet. The union is steadily establishing it, against the true welfare of the republic. The interference of the union with the transaction of business is an offence. Sometimes it is a minor offence, subjecting the citizen to nothing worse than discourtesy and inconvenience. It is probably untrue that the agent of a roofers' union called down a man who was engaged in mending the shingles of his own house, but the story illustrates a procedure whereby the union is daily converting friends into enemies. Sometimes the offence passes the limits of petty annoyance and becomes an obstacle in the way of private prosperity. I refer to the union which keeps men back from doing their honest best, which makes idleness a precept, and restricts the output, and resists the introduction of improved machinery, and limits unduly the number of apprentices, and watches for opportunities to take advantage of an employer's necessities, and aggravates all these injuries by insolent dictation. Sometimes even these offences are exceeded by an exercise of power which for the moment paralyzes the traffic of the whole community, stops transportation, empties the market, shuts the mines and puts the public in peril of cold and hunger.

Moreover, in these last days, the union of the men is met by a union of the employers, whereupon the old strife seems likely to be followed by a reign of peace. Unfortunately, this is the peace which is the result of a complete monopoly, against which not only the non-union man and the independent operator, but the whole public is for the moment absolutely helpless.

Concerning the situation there are two things to be said. One is that the tyranny of the union cannot be endured. The American citizen will not submit to it. The union is mighty, but popular sentiment is mightier, and is sure to assert itself. This country is largely inhabited by men who will maintain their inalienable right to work for whom they will on terms of their own making, to hire whom they please to do them service and to carry on any lawful business so long as they conduct it in a lawful way.

The other thing to be said is this: The union cause is righteous. The union stands for the progress of the plain man. Its word is personality. It has done much and will do more to make the multitude happier and better. To criticise it apart from a recognition of this purpose is to embitter the situation. To oppose it without discrimination as a common enemy is to emphasize all that is worst in it, to discredit its wise leaders, and eventually to force it into a hostile and pretentious Socialism. What is needed is criticism of the union when it lapses into error, and opposition when it is in the wrong, with fair co-operation, on a basis of sympathetic understanding.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Indianapolis, Ind.,
Tuesday, October 6, 1908.

The General Executive Board was called to order at 10 a. m. by General President Tobin, with the following members present: General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, First Vice-President Mullin, Second Vice-President Forkey, Third Vice-President Silva, Fourth Vice-President Burke, Fifth Vice-President Jennings, Sixth Vice-President Grace, Seventh Vice-President Golden.

President Tobin announced that several members from Chicago locals were present and desired to appear before the Board on the jurisdiction question, which matter had been referred to the General Executive Board by the Detroit Convention.

Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Jennings, that the Board first take up the jurisdiction question. Carried.

Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Burke, that the Board convene at 9 o'clock each morning. Carried.

Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Mullin, that the afternoon session convene at 1 o'clock each day. Carried.

General President Tobin: We will now proceed with Grievance No. 1, which was referred to this Board by the Detroit Convention.

GRIEVANCE NO. 1.

To the Delegates Assembled in the Sixth Annual Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

Brothers—Whereas, For five years Local Union No. 742 has been fighting Local Union 744 in the Chicago Joint Council, without success, to have Local No. 744 transfer to Local No. 742 all members working at their craft now members of Local No. 744; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention take action and require local unions to transfer all members to the local union of the craft at which they are working; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 744 be instructed to transfer to Local Union No. 742 all men working at their craft and now members of Local No. 744.

Respectfully submitted,
YEAGER AND PAULIN,
Delegates Local No. 742.

General President Tobin: The Committee on Grievances recommended that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board, with instructions to see that the law in regard to transfers is lived up to. It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be adopted. On being put to vote the motion was lost. Motion was then made and seconded that "the new Executive Board draw jurisdiction lines in Chicago." This motion was carried.

Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Forkey, that the Board hear the members from Chicago that wish to speak on this question. Carried.

President Neer of the Joint Council of Chicago was admitted and recommended that the Chicago jurisdiction lines be permitted to remain as at present; in his opinion no benefit could be derived from changing at this time.

Thomas Barry, L. U. No. 744, and speaking on the resolution, called attention to the fact that it, in his opinion, was directed entirely against L. U. No. 744. He stated that the conditions under which the members of 742 are working had been obtained for them by No. 744, and that if the resolution were strictly enforced it would mean that L. U. No. 742 would lose ten men where 744 would lose one. He further stated that the contract between 744 and the various breweries in Chicago called for Chicago and vicinity.

Milton Booth, L. U. No. 704, informed the Board that the charter of his organization covered the coal teamsters of Chicago, and explained that his local had all coal teamsters up to Eighty-sixth street, which he believed was the boundary line for South Chicago.

John Trotter, L. U. No. 704, also addressed the Board and explained that according to their charter that local had jurisdiction over all coal teamsters of Chicago, although they had no members working south of Seventy-sixth street, and that the men working in the barn located at Seventy-sixth street did all their hauling north of that street. He further explained that in his opinion the South Chicago local should confine its jurisdiction to South Chicago, as their charter reads.

Dertin McGraw, L. U. No. 748, explained that they have a charter covering the city of Chicago, and asked for enlightenment as to the limits of Chicago proper. He explained further that the city limits of Chicago extended to One Hundred and Thirteenth street; that his local union had twenty-three men between Fifty-sixth and Seventy-fifth streets and one man in South Chicago. He also stated that Seventy-fifth street as a dividing line would not be satisfactory to his local; that they would like to have the entire area of Cook County if that were possible.

Edward Coleman, representing L. U. 731, spoke of the trouble he has been having with L. U. 742 while members of his local were working temporarily below Seventy-fifth street, and recommended that the dividing line be extended to Eighty-sixth street.

H. J. Deike, representing L. U. No. 725, was next admitted and explained that he understood the present jurisdiction line was at Eighty-second street. He further informed the Board that the charter of his local called for the ''city of Chicago,'' and he believed that his local ought to have Chicago as a field to work in.

The matter was then thoroughly discussed by all members of the General Executive Board and the following decision was reached:

First. That all persons now members of local unions in Chicago proper and working in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 742 shall not be compelled to take transfers and become members of Local Union No. 742, South Chicago, but should a mutual agreement be made by Local Union No. 742 with another local union, pertaining to jurisdiction of Local Union No. 742, it shall be satisfactory to the General Executive Board.

Second. All local unions in Chicago proper presenting and entering into agreements with associations of employers shall consider and have the said agreements protect persons of the same craft working in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 742, and members of Local Union No. 742 and Local Union No. 742 shall respect and is bound to protect the interests of all other local unions and their agreements.

Third. That Local Union No. 742, now known as South Chicago Local, shall have its jurisdiction between the following streets: East of Cottage Grove avenue and south of Seventy-fifth street.

The General Executive Board further recommends that, for the benefit and preservation of our organization, harmony and peace should prevail between Local Union No. 742 and all other local unions in Chicago, and that technicalities and individual cases should not bring about a controversy, thereby endangering the interests of our organization in general in the Chicago district.

Respectfully submitted,

D. J. TOBIN, Gen. Pres.
T. L. HUGHES, Gen. Secy-Treas.
E. J. MULLIN, First V.-P.
JOS. FORKEY, Second V.-P.
A. A. SILVA, Third V.-P.
PETER BURKE, Fourth V.-P.
J. J. JENNINGS, Fifth V.-P.
L. A. GRACE, Sixth V.-P.
GEO. F. GOLDEN, Seventh V.-P.

Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Mullin, that the decision be adopted as read. Carried unanimously.

Brother Edward Coleman, L. U. 731, Chicago, appeared before the Board and requested that the charter of that local be changed, to give it jurisdiction over men hauling second-hand material and refuse from wrecked buildings. Moved by Vice-President Mullin, seconded by Vice-President Forkey, that the request be granted and the change made. The matter was discussed by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, and an amendment was offered by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Secretary Hughes, that the application be referred to the Chicago Joint Council and that the General Executive Board sanction whatever action the Council recommends. Carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned at 12 o'clock to reconvene at 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Tuesday, October 6, 1908.

The Board convened at 1 p. m., with General President Tobin in the chair. All members present.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes presented a bill for $270.00, representing moneys loaned by Brother Edward Coleman, L. U. 731, and expended in the fight with the U. T. A., also bill for $58.50, representing fines and costs imposed on a Brother Hammond, also of Chicago.

Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Forkey, that the bill be paid.

General President Tobin: Does the motion include the bill of $58.50, covering the Hammond fine?

Vice-President Jennings: My motion covers only the bill for $270.00. If necessary, the bill for the fine and costs can be covered by a separate motion.

On the motion to pay the bill the roll was called and the vote resulted as follows: Yes—Mullin, Forkey, Silva and Jennings—4. No—Burke, Grace, Golden and Hughes—4.

It being a tie vote, General President Tobin voted ''No'' and declared the motion lost, on the ground that the expense was incurred without authority from the General Executive Board.

General President Tobin: Does the Board desire to take any action on the decision of the previous Executive Board with reference to incurring bills of expense without the sanction of the General Executive Board?

Vice-President Golden: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the action of the former Board in that matter be reaffirmed. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Grace.

On request, the resolution was read by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, as follows:

''That in the future no National officer or organizer be allowed to hire any men without the sanction of the General Executive Board. In case any of those officials take the responsibility of hiring men, they shall be compelled to pay the bills for same from their own salaries.''

On being put to vote the motion was carried without a dissenting voice.

General President Tobin: We have before us now the bill for $58.50, representing the amount of fine paid for Brother Hammond of Chicago. What is the pleasure of the Board?

Vice-President Grace: I move that the bill take the same course as the preceding bill—that it be not paid. Seconded by Vice-President Burke.

Vice-President Mullin: I ask for a roll-call on this motion. Seconded by Forkey and Jennings.

The roll was called and resulted as follows: No—Mullin, Forkey, Jennings and Silva—4. Yes—Burke, Grace, Golden and Hughes—4. It being a tie vote, General President Tobin voted "Yes" and declared the motion carried.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes read the following telegram:

"Boston, Mass., Oct. 6, 1908.
"D. J. Tobin, G. P. I. B. of T., Indianapolis, Ind.:
"Will Executive Board pay strike benefits if I pay back tax?
(Signed) "M. J. SHEEHAN,
"Local Union No. 68."

The telegram was discussed by General President Tobin, Vice-Presidents Golden, Silva, Grace and Burke, and it was moved by Vice-President Grace and seconded by Vice-President Burke that the General Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to inform Secretary Sheehan of Local Union No. 68 that the Board instructs that Local Union No. 68 must comply with Section 75 of the Constitution immediately. The motion was voted on and carried unanimously.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes also read the following telegram:

"Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1908.
"T. L. Hughes, G. S.-T. I. B. of T., Indianapolis, Ind.:
"I recommend that auditor take charge of books of local union at once.
"L. McARTHUR."

The matter was discussed by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, General President Tobin, and it was moved by Vice-President Jennings that the recommendation of Brother McArthur be concurred in and that Auditor Briggs take charge of the books of Local No. 705 at once. Seconded by Vice-President Golden and carried unanimously.

Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the Board adjourn until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Carried.

MORNING SESSION.

Wednesday, October 7, 1908.

The Board was called to order at 9 a. m., General President Tobin in the chair. All members present.

Vice-President Mullin informed the Board that some representatives of the Chicago local unions desired to address the Board on the subject of the U. T. of A. controversy and the bill for $270.00 rejected at the morning session, Tuesday.

There being no objections offered, it was decided to admit such representatives as desired to appear before the Board, and Brother Coleman of L. U. No. 731 addressed the Board with regard to the situation in Chicago and the manner in which the bill for $270.00 was incurred.

Brother Trotter of L. U. No. 704 next addressed the Board and made further explanation of the U. T. A. situation in Chicago, recommending that the bill be paid.

Brother Barry of L. U. No. 744 was next admitted and after recommending that the bill be paid, submitted to the Board the resignation of himself and Brother Edward Coleman as delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

First Vice-President Mullin also laid before the Board his resignation as a member of the General Executive Board.

Second Vice-President Forkey informed the Board that he wished to resign also and would submit it in proper form later.

The U. T. A. proposition in Chicago was discussed at great length by all members of the Board, after which the resignations of Delegates Coleman and Barry were taken up:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 7, 1908.

"To the Members of the General Executive Board:

"We, the undersigned delegates elected to attend the A. F. of L. Convention at Denver, hereby send in our resignations as a matter of principle.

(Signed)
"THOMAS BARRY.
"EDWARD J. COLEMAN."

General President Tobin: What does the Board desire to do with these resignations?

Vice-President Golden: I move that the resignations be accepted. Seconded by Vice-President Burke.

This proposition was discussed by Vice-Presidents Grace, Golden, Jennings, and Vice-President Jennings moved as an amendment that the matter be laid over until the afternoon session. Seconded by Vice-President Silva and carried.

General President Tobin: We have before us also the resignation of First Vice-President Mullin, and Vice-President Forkey has also signified his intention of resigning. What is the pleasure of the Board?

Vice-President Jennings: I move that the resignation take the same course as the preceding action. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Silva and carried.

General President Tobin brought to the attention of the Board a bill submitted by Organizer Farnham, amounting to $15.00, for attorney's services incurred in Brooklyn, N. Y. Moved by Vice-President Silva, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that the bill be paid. Carried.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes presented to the Board a bill for $100.00 submitted by the Counselors Hammill & Egan of Jersey City, N. J., for legal services incurred by Organizer Jennings in the Volk injunction case. Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Burke, that the bill be paid. Carried. Vice-President Golden voted "No."

At 12 o'clock it was moved, seconded and carried that the Board adjourn until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Wednesday, October 7, 1908.

The Board was called to order at 1:30 p. m. by General President Tobin. All members present.

It was decided to take up the several propositions referred to the Board by the Detroit Convention.

Resolution No. 1, submitted on behalf of Union No. 178, Fort Wayne, Ind., and appealing for the organization of the non-union teamsters of Fort Wayne, was referred by the Convention to the incoming Executive Board. It was moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Mullin, that the request be granted and that an organizer be sent to Fort Wayne as soon as possible. Carried.

Resolution No. 2, submitted on behalf of L. U. No. 406 and requesting that the delegates from Chicago be instructed to assist L. U. No. 406 in organizing all non-union barns. It was moved by Vice-President Mullin, seconded by Vice-President Jennings, that the request be granted. Carried.

Resolution No. 3, submitted by the Canadian delegates to the Detroit Convention and asking that organizers be sent to the Eastern and Western Canadian districts. Moved by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, seconded by Vice-President Jennings, that the General President be instructed to have one of his organizers visit both the Canadian districts whenever, in his estimation, he deems it advisable and profitable to the International Union. Carried.

Resolution No. 9, submitted on besalf of the Fernie, B. C., local union, and providing for financial relief for the members of that local on account of the fire in the Fernie district. Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Mullin, that as immediate relief only was apparently needed, and as recent letters from Fernie indicated that the local union was over its greatest trouble, that the matter be received and placed on file as a record of the Board. Carried.

Resolution No. 13, submitted on behalf of the Joint Council of San Francisco, and recommending that the fines levied against L. U. No. 298 of Oakland, Cal., be rescinded. Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the recommendations of the Council be concurred in. Carried.

Resolution No. 24, referring to the exclusion of Asiatics. Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Burke, that the resolution be adopted and complied with. Carried.

Resolution No. 25, published on page 17, fourth day, Detroit Convention, and providing for the appointment of organizers under certain conditions. It was moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, that the subject matter of the resolution be placed in the hands of the General President. Carried.

Resolution No. 30, providing for the appointment of resident organizers for Brooklyn, N. Y. Moved by Vice-President Burke, seconded by Vice-President Silva, that the subject matter of the resolution be laid over until the Board takes up the appointment of organizers for the ensuing quarter. Carried.

Resolution No. 32, submitted by Delegate Merrick, L. U. No. 240, and referring to organizers; moved by Vice-President Forkey, seconded by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes that the resolution be laid over until the Board takes up the appointment of organizers for the ensuing quarter. Carried.

Resolution No. 33, submitted on behalf of L. U. No. 242, and requesting reimbursement in the sum of $300.00 strike benefits paid out of local treasury. Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the resolution be not complied with. Carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 36, submitted on behalf of L. U. No. 28, Philadelphia, Pa., and providing that that local be reimbursed in the sum of $793.00 expense for legal services. Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the Board non-concur in the resolution. Vice-Presidents Grace, Golden, Burke and Secretary-Treasurer Hughes voted "Yes." Vice-Presidents Mullin, Forkey, Jennings and Silva voted "No." It being a tie vote, General President Tobin voted "Yes" and declared the motion carried 5 to 4.

The motion of Delegate Connolly with reference to the case of Vice-President Forkey, providing for the payment of $500.00 per year, was taken up and considered. Moved by Vice-President Mullin, seconded by Vice-President Silva, that the request be granted. The motion was voted on, but the chair being unable to decide on a viva voce vote, roll was called, with the following result: Yes—Mullin, Silva, Jennings—3. No—Burke, Grace, Golden and Hughes. Vice-President Forkey did not vote and the chair declared the motion lost 4 to 3. The action of the Executive Board in this case was due to the fact that Vice-President Forkey had stated that he was able to proceed with his work, but as business in his locality was rather dull, he did not feel as though it would be proper for him to take the place of the person now occupying his position.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes presented a bill from Toronto, Canada, for $70.50 for hall rent and incidental expenses incurred in connection with the Toronto strike. Moved by Vice-President Burke, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the Board concur in the action of the former Board with reference to this bill—that it be not paid. Carried.

Communication from Local Union No. 292, Waukegan, Ill., requesting that the back per capita from that local union be remitted. Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the Board non-concur in the request. Carried.

Bill from Local Union No. 458, Pittsfield, Mass., for $413.26 for money paid out on account of strike. Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that the Board non-concur in the request. Carried.

Request from Local Union No. 120, St. Paul, Minn., asking for the remission of back tax due from that local union up to and including July 1, and amounting to $120.00. Moved by Mullin, seconded by Forkey, that the request be granted. Local Union No. 245 applied jointly with No. 120 for the remission of its back tax also, and it was stated by Vice-President Mullin that it was his desire that Union No. 245 be also included in the motion. It being explained that both local unions are supporting paid business agents, Vice-President Mullin asked permission to withdraw his motion, and with the consent of Vice-President Forkey, who seconded, the desired permission was extended. Moved by Vice-President Grace that the request of the St. Paul unions be not complied with. Seconded by Vice-President Silva and carried.

Communication from A. F. of L. organizer in Cairo, Ill., asking that he be guaranteed an expense account of $15.00 for the organization of a teamsters' local, was next considered. After discussion of the matter, it was moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Silva, that the Board non-comply with the request. Carried.

Application from James W. McCormick of Chicago for a charter for a local union of wholesale truck drivers. After thoroughly discussing the application, it was moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Mullin, that the application lay over until the next meeting of the Board. The motion was voted on and carried.

Letter from Local Union No. 343, Boston, Mass., asking the General Executive Board to strictly enforce Section 59 of the Constitution in the cases of all local unions in the Boston district. Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the communication be received and that all local unions now delinquent, or that may hereafter fall in arrears, not only in Boston, but in every other section of the country, that do not comply with Section 59 of the General Constitution be given thirty days to comply with that section or their charter be revoked. The motion was voted on and carried unanimously.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes submitted a letter from Organizer McGill at New Orleans relative to the organization of brewery wagon drivers of Pittsburg, Pa. Moved by Jennings, seconded by Forkey, that the communication be laid over until the Board is ready to select organizers. Carried.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes asked for a ruling from the Board on the question of issuing charters to colored teamsters, where the white union refused to organize the colored men separately or take them into their local, and cited a case similar in Galveston, Tex. The matter was discussed by all members of the Board, and it was moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Jennings, that the Board sanction the action of the General

Secretary-Treasurer in issuing charter to the colored local under the conditions stated. Carried unanimously.

Communication from President Gompers of the A. F. of L., relative to union label, was taken up and considered, and it was the sense of the Board that the General Secretary-Treasurer should communicate with President Gompers that the I. B. of T. has no shop or working cards.

The General Secretary-Treasurer next submitted a letter from Rochester, N. Y., relative to the U. T. of A., specifying the conditions under which the U. T. of A. agreed to reaffiliate with the I. B. of T. Moved by Vice-President Jennings that the General Secretary-Treasurer communicate with the Rochester local and instruct that body to abide by the decision of the Detroit Convention; that the only terms under which the members of the Rochester U. T. of A. can rejoin the I. B. of T. are that they rejoin the Rochester local unconditionally. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Golden and carried.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes presented bill from Vice-President Forkey, as authorized by previous Board and the Detroit Convention, for salary $566.50 and hospital service $320.00, making total $886.50. Moved by General Secretary Hughes, seconded by Vice-President Mullin, that the bill be allowed. Carried unanimously.

The resignation of Vice-President Mullin, laid over from the morning session, was taken up. Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that the resignation lie on the table until the next regular meeting of the Board. Carried.

Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Silva, that the resignations of Delegates Coleman and Barry, as representatives at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, take the same course. Motion carried.

Vice-President Forkey announced to the members of the Board that he would submit to his constituents in New York district the matter of his resignation as Vice-President and would act on their recommendation.

The Board adjourned at 6 p. m. to meet again at 9 a. m., Thursday, October 8.

MORNING SESSION.

Thursday, October 8, 1908.

The Board was called to order at 9 a. m. by General President Tobin. All members present.

At this point General President Tobin submitted to the Board the following recommendations:

To the General Executive Board:

In view of the fact that Vice-President Mullin has pending over him at this time, in the city of Chicago, some trouble brought on him while discharging his duties as an International officer, I recommend that the International organization pay whatever fine is levied on him when his case comes to trial; also that the International organization pay attorney fees, should it be necessary to hire an attorney; that the General Secretary-Treasurer and General President shall have the right at all times to say who the attorney shall be in this and all other cases in which we are supposed to pay for same.

I also recommend that no more money be spent by the International Union in an effort to secure the members of the now shattered Teamsters of America; that in view of the fact that, in all fairness, any controversy creating excitement only further tends to embitter the rank and file of the United Teamsters of America against returning to our organization, and that as we are progressing in a very successful manner without the United Teamsters, that we go along and take care of the forty or fifty thousand members now in our organization, and that unless those people desire to return that we bring about no quarrel whatever in order to bring them back into the International Union. Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

Vice-President Jennings: I candidly believe that the communication contains two separate recommendations, and I believe that each should be acted on individually.

Vice-President Grace: I move the adoption of the recommendation of Brother Tobin covering the protection of Vice-President Mullin. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Burke and carried unanimously.

The second recommendation of General President Tobin was taken up and discussed by Vice-Presidents Mullin, Jennings, Golden and Grace. Vice-President Grace moved that the recommendation be adopted by the Board. Seconded by Vice-President Golden and carried.

General President Tobin called attention to the new building being constructed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in Indianapolis, and informed the Board that suitable quarters had been offered the I. B. of T. in the said building at a price not to exceed the rental now being paid for the present offices in the Unity Building. Moved by Vice-President Mullin, seconded by Vice-President Jennings, that the General Executive Board sanction the removal of the general offices to new quarters. Carried unanimously.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes called the attention of the Board to the registry file system authorized by the Chicago Convention, the adoption of which was reaffirmed by the Detroit Convention. It was moved by Vice-President Grace that the General Secretary-Treasurer be empowered to procure whatever furnishings are necessary to complete the filing system. Seconded by Vice-President Golden and carried unanimously.

The General Secretary-Treasurer also called the attention of the Board to the matter of his bond and the proposed increase in the cost of the same. Moved by Vice-President Forkey, seconded by Vice-President Jennings, that the bond be continued as it is. Carried.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes submitted to the Board a letter from Traveling Auditor Briggs, stating that he was unable to exactly understand the instructions conveyed to him in the telegram authorized by the Board during the afternoon session, Tuesday, October 6. Moved by Vice-President Jennings that we define Auditor Briggs' instructions to perform his duties as auditor, audit the books of Local Union No. 705 and report to the local union. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Silva and carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Thursday, October 8, 1908.

The Board was called to order at 1:30 p. m. by General President Tobin. All members present.

General President Tobin submitted the following communication:

"Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 7, 1908.

"Mr. D. J. Tobin, General President
I. B. of T., Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—After looking over the ground here in Pittsburg, I think we have a very good opportunity to get the men of your craft together if you will send a man to this city at once.

"Yours very truly,
"TIMOTHY HEALY."

The General President announced that if there were no objections, the communication would be received and he would send an organizer to the Pittsburg district as soon as possible after the Board adjourns. No objections, it was so ordered.

Communications from the General Executive Board of Montreal, Canada, calling attention to a union label exhibition under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council of Montreal, and further informing the Board that L. U. No. 391 proposed to retain its per capita tax for the present and expend the money for organizing purposes in this district. General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes recommended that a communication be sent to L. U. No. 391 along the following lines: That in view of the fact that L. U. No. 391 has withdrawn from the International organization, that they forward all supplies and other property of the local union to the general office at once; that the central body of Montreal be notified that Local Union No. 391 is delinquent for per capita tax and is no longer affiliated with this I. B. of T. It was moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Silva, that the matter be left in the hands of the General Secretary-Treasurer. Motion carried.

Letter from Stablemen's Union No. 407, Boston, Mass., applying for the remission of back tax. Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that Union No. 407 be notified that the Board cannot grant their request and that they pay their back tax as soon as they possibly can. Carried.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes brought up the recommendation of the Convention that the price list of supplies be revised and that the general office purchase a better quality of supplies in the future. Moved by Vice-President Jennings that the power of revising the price list of supplies be left in the hands of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer, with the provision that the general office will make the same average profit as before on all supplies sold. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Golden and carried.

General President Tobin: What is the pleasure of the Board on the organizing question?

Vice-President Jennings: I move that all organizers be dispensed with. Seconded by Vice-President Burke. An amendment was offered by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes "that all organizers be dispensed with beginning with the 15th day of October next." The amendment was seconded and the motion as amended was carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 32, submitted by the representatives of L. U. No. 240 and published on page 19, fourth day, Detroit Convention Proceedings, and referred to the incoming Executive Board. Vice-President Mullin moved that the resolution be non-concurred in. Seconded by Vice-President Forkey and carried unanimously.

General President Tobin: Nominations for organizers are now in order. Chicago district.

Vice-President Golden: I move that Organizer McArthur of L. U. No. 710 be reappointed. Seconded by Vice-President Jennings and carried unanimously.

Vice-President Mullin moved that Organizer McGill of New Orleans, La., be reappointed. Seconded by Vice-President Jennings and carried.

Vice-President Jennings moved that Organizer Burke of San Francisco, Cal., be reappointed. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Forkey and carried.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes moved the reappointment of Organizer Jennings in the Jersey City district. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Forkey and carried.

Vice-President Silva moved that Organizer Gillespie of Boston, Mass., be reappointed. Seconded by Vice-President Jennings and carried.

Vice-President Mullin moved the reappointment of Organizer Harvey Eddy of Buffalo, N. Y. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Golden and General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, the latter speaking very favorably of the good work done in the past by Organizer Eddy. On being put to vote the motion carried unanimously.

Vice-President Forkey moved the appointment of Brother Thomas Clark. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Mullin. General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes moved as an amendment to the motion that Vice-President Forkey be appointed as general organizer in the New York district until such time as he deems it advisable to go to work at his trade, and that he then have the right to name his successor. The amended motion carried unanimously and Vice-President Forkey was declared elected general organizer for the New York district.

Moved by Vice-President Mullin that Jacob Scheer be selected as the successor of Brother Doris as half-pay organizer in the New York district. Motion seconded by Vice-President Silva. The motion was discussed by Vice-Presidents Grace and Mullin and on being put to vote the motion was carried.

The question of the appointment of half-pay organizer in the Boston district was taken up and discussed. Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the services of a second organizer in the New England district be discontinued. The matter was discussed by General Secretary Hughes, Vice-Presidents Silva, Grace and Jennings, and Vice-President Grace, with the consent of the second, asked and was granted permission to withdraw his motion. Motion was then made by Vice-President Grace that the General President, in conjunction with the General Secretary-Treasurer, have the power to appoint an organizer for the New England district. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Silva and carried.

The General President submitted a communication from Louisville, Ky., that a man by the name of Jack Slavin was soliciting money in the name of the International and claiming to have the endorsement of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer. The Board instructed the General Secretary-Treasurer to wire a reply immediately to the effect that the man in question had no authority to collect any money in the name of the International, nor had any one in that city authority to collect money for the scheme in question.

General President Tobin submitted a letter from Local Union No. 162, Portland, Ore., relative to the appointment of an organizer for Northwestern Canada. Moved by Vice-President Burke that an organizer be placed in the northwestern section as soon as the General President deems it absolutely necessary. Motion seconded and carried.

Moved by Vice-President Mullin, seconded by Vice-President Burke, that the Board instruct Auditor Briggs to take up organizing work in connection with his auditing duties, under instructions from the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer. Motion carried.

The Board next took up the matter of charges against Brother Emmet T. Flood, and after a thorough discussion of the question by all members, General President Tobin submitted the following charges:

To the Members of the General Executive Board:

In accordance with instructions from the Detroit Convention, on motion of Delegate Connolly, I hereby prefer charges against Brother Emmet T. Flood and submit them, as instructed, to you, the members of the General Executive Board.

First. That Brother Flood, on the floor of the Convention in Detroit, made statements against the International organization, when referring to the General Executive Board, which are about to bring disgrace on the International organization.

Second. That he made those statements with the intention of injuring the characters of the general officers and for the purpose of causing dissatisfaction throughout the country amongst the rank and file of our membership.

Respectfully submitted,
D. J. TOBIN,
General President.

Vice-President Jennings: I move that the charges be received and that the General Executive Board instruct the General Secretary-Treasurer to forward copy of same to Local Union No. 715, and that that local comply with Section 46 of the General Constitution. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Forkey and carried unanimously.

General President Tobin submitted a communication from New Orleans, applying for the appointment of a colored organizer. Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that the Board believes it cannot put more than one organizer in the New Orleans district at this time and that the Board feels that Organizer McGill should take care of the entire district. Motion carried.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes submitted a request from L. U. No. 499, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the appointment of George F. Dugan as organizer. Moved by Vice-President Forkey, seconded by Vice-President Mullin, that the request be granted. An amendment was offered by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes that Brother Dugan be given a sixty days' trial as an organizer and to work under the instructions of Vice-President Forkey, in conjunction with President Tobin, to judge whether or not it is worth while to continue an organizer in that locality. The motion, as amended, was voted on and carried.

Request was received from the local unions in East St. Louis, Ill., for a paid organizer. Moved by Vice-President Mullin, seconded by Vice-President Forkey, that the organizer in the Illinois district take care of the East St. Louis matter. Motion carried.

Communications were read from Newark, Ohio, and Washington, D. C., asking for the services of organizers. General President Tobin announced that if there were no objections a representative of the organization would be sent there as soon as convenient.

Application from Rochester, N. Y., for the services of a half-pay organizer. Moved by Vice-President Grace that the request be not granted. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Golden and on being put to a vote was carried.

Applications for the services of organizers were received from Detroit, Mich., Local No. 104, Albany, N. Y., Ottawa, Canada, Aurora, Ill., and Oswego, N. Y. The General President informed the Board that the applications would be taken care of in proper season.

Application was received from Brother James Welch, requesting that he be appointed as organizer in New Orleans during any temporary absence of Organizer McGill.

Moved by Vice-President Golden that the application be left in the hands of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer, and at their discretion Brother Welch can be employed temporarily should Organizer McGill leave town. The motion was seconded and carried.

Vice-President Burke asked for information regarding the standing of L. U. No. 224. Vice-President Jennings called attention to the fact that the Convention requested Local No. 224 to comply with the agreement entered into with Traveling Auditor Briggs. In his opinion the Convention took definite action in the matter and the General Executive Board has not the power to take action at this time.

Vice-President Burke: If Local Union No. 224 pays one current month, will their delegates be eligible to a seat in the Joint Council?

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes: I believe they will.

Vice-President Burke also asked for information regarding the standing of Local No. 298, Oakland, Cal., but as the charter of that local had been revoked by the previous Executive Board, the matter was already disposed of.

Vice-President Burke called attention to the fact that the Icemen's Union of Sacramento, Cal., composed principally of drivers, and the soda and mineral water wagon drivers of San Francisco both hold charters issued by the American Federation of Labor. General President Tobin informed the Board that he would communicate with Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor and demand that the men engaged at teaming be turned over to the I. B. of T.

Vice-President Jennings called attention to the fact that in his opinion the Constitution did not give any officer the right to look over the books of any local union except the traveling auditor, and explained that in his experience he has met with several instances where the interests of the organization could have been protected had he the authority to audit books, etc. General President Tobin explained that under the provisions of the new section adopted at the Detroit Convention, providing for the appointment of a receiver, the general officers have authority to deputize any member to take charge of the affairs of a local union for the protection of the I. B. of T.

Vice-President Mullin called attention to the case of Brother Dunn of Chicago, involved in the U. T. of A. trouble. Moved by Vice-President Forkey, seconded by Vice-President Silva, that the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to procure legal talent to take care of the interests of Brother Dunn and pay a fine of $25 or $30, if such be assessed against him.

Vice-President Forkey asked for information regarding the eligibility of brick handlers. It was decided that as long as these men help load wagons, they are eligible to join the I. B. of T. as helpers.

General President Tobin: I wish to submit a communication that I received this morning from the Furniture Movers and Expressmen's Association of Chicago.

President Tobin read the communication and on motion same was ordered received and placed on file. This matter had already been taken up by the Board.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes: I move that the Board adjourn. Seconded by Vice-President Mullin and carried unanimously.

The Board adjourned at 6 p. m.

A few hundred years ago the people in several old countries enjoyed the greatest amount of latitude in its political affairs. In some countries the people elected the governing heads. One by one the rights, and step by step, the political liberties and self-government were taken away from them. This was done so secretly and quietly that the masses did not know what was going on and when they finally woke up, it was to a realization of the fact that they were living under a hide-bound and despotic monarchy.

This forcibly demonstrates the truth of the old adage that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and justifies the American Federation of Labor in protesting against the growing injunction abuses in trades disputes and against the application of the Sherman anti-trust law to labor organizations.—Cigarmaker.

EDITORIAL

THE taxicab strike in New York City has been in progress now for about five weeks. It is unnecessary to say that the men on strike are only striking for justice. We believe that they are entitled to some consideration on account of the conditions under which they labor, but if it is true, as the papers say, that they are out on strike for recognition of their organization, which they call a union, that is another thing, because they are not a part of the organized workers of this country under the American Federation of Labor. Chauffeurs in New York City were on strike once before and at that time they were affiliated and chartered under the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. They were successful in winning their strike and the International spent considerable money in assisting them in their struggle. After the strike was settled they seceded and became a part of the United Teamsters. We are informed that after a while they even left the United Teamsters of America and this taxicab organization is nothing more or less than an independent body unaffiliated with any other organization, but they call themselves the Protective Association.

Since they became involved in this trouble they again affiliated with the United Teamsters of America and we are given to understand that they are now part of the carriage drivers' organization in New York City, commonly called the Liberty Dawns. It is unfortunate for those individuals, engaged in a conflict with unscrupulous employers that they are not banded together under the banner of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for if this was the case every union man in the city of New York and every teamster in this country would stretch out both hands to assist them.

We hope they will win, as every fight lost is another link added to the chain of defeat. We are sorry at this time that they belong to any other organization of teamsters other than the bona fide union chartered under the American Federation of Labor.

JOHN LONGSTREET of Cincinnati the other day related an incident that happened in his organization some time ago which proves how ungrateful men who work for a living can be, and causes one to wonder why working men in some cases retain the benefits they now enjoy. Some time ago a certain person driving a team in the city of Cincinnati became a member of Local No. 96, of which Mr. Longstreet is business agent. After being seven months in the organization he became seriously ill and upon investigation it was found that he had tuberculosis. Local No. 96 pays a sick benefit of $5.00 per week and $100.00 death benefit. This individual received from the Local Union $66.00 sick benefits and at the end of the thirteenth week passed away. Immediately after his death Brother Longstreet took to the home of the father of this man a check for one hundred dollars. The father is a team driver and has four other sons driving teams in the city of Cincinnati. The old father was overjoyed at receiving assistance in the hour of need, and requested his other four sons to become members of an organization that had done so much for them in their time of trouble, but up to the present time none of the brothers of this unfortunate or the sons of this father, even though they drive a team every day, have become members of Local No. 96, and it only goes to show how ungrateful the working people can be.

This small, but important, incident in the life of working people shows that when they become part of a labor organization they expect too much for the amount they pay in, and unless you can show some teamsters and helpers where they will receive $15.00 a month for the 50 cents they pay into the union, they will hesitate about becoming a member of the organization. Until such time as this is wiped out and until men realize that for their own protection they must organize, the labor unions and their officers can be of but little assistance to them.

A NUMBER of requests were made by several local unions throughout the country for organizers and several requests were also made for the remission of back per capita tax.

The General Executive Board appointed the same number of organizers as were employed by the organization during the past year, and for the purpose of trying to protect the several local unions throughout the country that have wage scales pending, the Board did not feel as though they could incur any greater expense by adding more organizers to the list. As a whole we carry more organizers the year round in our organization than any other labor body in proportion to our membership. Every little town and hamlet throughout the country are crying for an organizer and in most cases they have some individual whom they like and for whom they desire a position, and unless we have some power to say who the organizer shall be and whom we think will work best for the interest of the organization, then there is no need of supporting general headquarters. It is utterly impossible and almost unreasonable to grant some of the foolish requests made of this office by local unions who think they are the entire support of the International body. Hundreds of letters are received at this office during the month and many of them contain nothing but foolish and unreasonable demands.

Some local unions throughout the country believe that every time they draft a wage scale or are about to present one to the employers, that an International organizer should travel a thousand miles in order to present the wage scale. Let it be understood once and for all that local unions are supposed to draft their own wage agreement, send it to the office for approval, and appoint a committee to present the same to their employers, and unless in a case where everything has failed and there is nothing left but for the men to strike, the International is not supposed to send a general officer.

In reference to organizing in several districts; while an organizer may be of some assistance, at the same time unless the rank and file of the membership help to organize their own local union, and unless the men working at the craft are willing to become members, it is absolutely useless to waste the time of the organizer in such districts. Where men are satisfied to continue working along the same lines for absolutely nothing and without any regard as to the number of hours they work, it is useless to expect that any organizer can go into that district and force those men into an organization.

The General Executive Board, taking into consideration the expense this year of additional organizers, refused to grant several of those requests, and we trust that the rank and file of our membership will realize that the International treasury is established principally for the purpose of assisting local unions to shorten their hours and increase their rate of wages, and we are bound to hold in this treasury something for the small local unions that are forced on the street to resist a reduction in wages, and this we intend to do regardless of the fact that we cannot satisfy the requests of several members throughout the country that are going to kick and grunt, no matter how hard the General Executive Board endeavors to carry out its obligation.

On the matter of remitting back per capita tax, we have this to say, first, that we are not responsible for the actions of the convention, if that body desired to remit tax to a local union which had been involved in trouble for the past two years. We desire to say that the principle of this organization is equality to each member and to each local union, and if one local union pays its tax each month on every member and makes an honest report, it is only right that the others should do the same. I am bitterly opposed to remitting back tax for any reason. It establishes a precedent which will eventually react to the detriment of the organization. Second, it encourages local secretary-treasurers to fall back, hoping that at some time later on their tax will be remitted. This must and will not be. The maintenance of the International depends upon the prompt payment of the tax lawfully theirs and the per capita tax today is low enough without attempting to keep some of that in the treasury of the local union. There was no case that deserved the honest consideration of the Executive Board on the payment of back tax that was not given the same. We do not expect that a local union that does not have a dollar in its treasury can pay hundreds of dollars, but we do expect that they do the best they can by continuing to pay their current tax and as soon as possible pay their back tax.

This is only fair and in order that we may be able to meet our demands and responsibilities in strikes and lockouts we must have an honest accounting of the per capita tax to the General Office.

There were several other matters that the Board dealt with and dealt with honestly, but on all sides we hear some dissatisfaction. We expected this, but we are not responsible for the individuals or their actions who are howling from morning to night finding fault with every one except themselves.

If the Executive Board made any mistakes any individual member has a right to appeal from their decision to the next convention, which is the final tribunal, and any member that does not do as he ought to on the Board, it is your duty to see that he is not re-elected when it comes his turn for election at the next convention to be held in Peoria. This is the proper thing to do; not be roaring around telling every one your business and ''hollering'' your head off because something happened to displease you. We have a number of people that are seeking every opportunity to injure the reputation and character of other members without any regard whatever for their feelings. Those people do more to disrupt our organization by creating discontent than all the manufacturers' organizations that were ever established in this country, and we trust that the honest, thinking members will weigh deeply the remarks and insults cast all around by parties who in many cases should lead their membership to better thoughts.

THE Chicago Record-Herald of Oct. 20, current, contains an article from the pen of C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., President of the National Citizens' Industrial Association, a tail of the Manufacturers' Association. He makes a general attack on the labor organizations, which is hardly worthy of notice. No fair-minded man, who knows Mr. Post, his record or his methods pays any attention to him. At the present time such men as Post, Parry and Van Cleave are fighting strenuously for the election of the Republican party, and are contributing largely to the defeat of the Republican party, which evidently awaits them on Nov. 3.

Mr. Post makes an offer of one thousand ($1,000) dollars to any person who can show where an injunction ever injured an innocent person. We wonder if Mr. Post knows that there was a strike of the teamsters of Local Union No. 25 of Boston, in 1907, for the reduction of the hours of labor from eleven (11) hours a day to ten and one-half (10½) hours a day. That the master teamsters, backed by the Manufacturers' Association, imported thugs, blacklegs and hoodlums from New York and Pennsylvania, and picked up a few honest men and brought them to Boston under false pretences? They told them that there was no strike, and that they would be well treated in Boston. When these honest men found out the true condition of affairs in Boston, they refused to work. Many of them were without money and unable to reach home, and were it not for the kindness and generosity of the laboring men of Boston, who paid their fares back to their homes, they would have become beggars in Boston. There were other men among the strike breakers who assaulted and murdered honest, law-abiding citizens of Boston, who were dumped on the city by the master teamsters and Employers' Association. The officers and members of the union engaged in the strike, having the welfare of the city at heart, paid the transportation from Boston even of those thugs and blacklegs, believing that it was a duty they owed their fellow-citizens of Boston to get rid of this lawless element.

On May 9 Mr. Justice Loring of the Massachusetts supreme court issued an injunction prohibiting the officers or members of Teamsters' Local No. 25 from paying the fare, or fares, from Boston to their homes, of any person who was then or who had been in the employment of the master teamsters. In other words, a man who had left the employment of the master teamsters one month previous to the issuance of the injunction, notwithstanding the fact that he had been brought to Boston on the assurance that there was no strike and that he would receive union wages and hours. When he came here he found that he could not get union wages and that he could not, with honor and decency, work or associate with the thugs and blacklegs employed by the master teamsters, and did not have money enough to pay his way home applied to the Teamsters' Union for the amount of his fare, if through the kindness of any of the teamsters enjoined he had been given his fare to his home, that teamster violated the injunction and therefore he would be liable to be convicted for contempt.

In another part of his article Mr. Post says that in the teamsters' strike in Chicago five thousand citizens were assaulted, many men crippled for life, and some twelve or fourteen wilfully murdered outright. We desire to say that we know of no such number being assaulted and we know of none that were murdered except possibly the striking teamsters who were brutally assaulted with clubs and other dangerous weapons, and some murdered by the strike breakers employed by the Manufacturers' Association. As has already been stated, on many occasions, the bitterness of that struggle was disgusting to every honest, thinking man in the city of Chicago. It cost the employers millions of dollars, and many crimes were committed by those people and their hirelings that will long be remembered by those even who were, up to that time, opposed to the trade union movement.

It is useless to notice such an insignificant bigot as Mr. Post who is today accumulating money by paying starvation wages, and selling his products, which are consumed mainly by the working people of this country.

The conditions existing in the business of Mr. Parry and Mr. Van Cleave and the manner in which they have been dealt with by the people of the country, should be a lesson to such individuals as Mr. Post, but until such time as labor bands itself together closely, or until men, whether they belong to a trade union organization or not, work in the same direction, such men as Post, Parry and Van Cleave will continue to issue such scurrilous matter as that contained in the Record-Herald.

We trust that our people in every section of the country who read this article will be careful to learn and know this person who has the impudence to pose, on some occasions, as being a friend to labor, and who is putting forth his products on every market in the country and soliciting the patronage of the working people, in order that he may have enough money to pay for publishing such articles as that contained in the Chicago paper. It would be well to remember that the cereals that he turns out from his place of business are consumed mainly by the working people. It would also be well for the laboring people to remember the battle cry of the American Federation of Labor, which Post described as a gigantic labor trust, ''Reward your friends and help defeat your enemies,'' by being careful what you eat in the way of cereal foods.

By endeavoring to better your own conditions you help not only your own organization but the rank and file of American workmen.

AS the time is drawing near when Local Unions throughout the country will be drafting new agreements for the purpose of presenting the same to their employers, it would be well to remember at this time that unreasonable demands are absolutely useless, and will only tend to embitter the employers, who in turn repudiate both the committee that presents the wage scale and almost insult the organization.

In drafting wage scales, members of our organization should be conservative; taking into consideration the condition of business in the several districts in which they are situated, and unless the profit of the employers warrant an increase in wages or a reduction in hours, no unreasonable advance should be forced upon the employers. Another thing of deep import to the local unions throughout the country is that in order to secure conditions at least a 90 per cent. organization should be in the district. That is, unless the craft is organized almost thoroughly it is foolish to expect that employers will listen to any request for an improvement in conditions. In cases where a thousand teamsters in one city are employed and only fifty or one hundred men belong to an organization, the presentation of a wage scale is absolutely ridiculous. There is no use making demands that you know you are not in a position to get. It is also unwise to try to secure conditions for the individual outside the organization who is mean enough to continue along the line of abject poverty and not lend a hand toward the building up or maintenance of an organization. Therefore, the craft should be organized before a wage scale is presented or any attempt made to have the few members that are in the local union sacrifice their everything by becoming involved in a strike.

While the General President almost invariably endorses every wage agreement presented at the general office, he sometimes hesitates as he is confident that the conditions demanded are almost impossible to obtain because of the want of proper organization in the district, but to protect the general office and also for the betterment of the local union, the General President almost in every case has a letter accompanying the wage scale when it is returned with his signature advising the local union to be careful and not involve itself in any trouble until such time as there is some hope of gaining the conditions demanded and in all cases to be careful and notify the general office for its sanction before becoming involved in a strike.

While we are never willing to sacrifice our right to strike, even though the courts have ruled that this is a violation of the law, and while we believe it is the only weapon now left in the hands of the working people of this country, as nearly everything else has been taken away, we believe that to strike is the last thing that should be resorted to by the working people. Only when everything else fails, when all arguments have been exhausted and arbitration and conciliation have failed to accomplish anything, even then men should hesitate before involving themselves in a strike which may continue for an indefinite period. Everything looks bright to the members of a local union when voting on the question of a strike and to the innocent and inexperienced people, it is only a question of a few days when everything will be successful for the local union. This is also the opinion of the foolish employer, but a struggle between the employes and the employer is more than likely to continue for several weeks or months, when once entered into, than to end in one or two days, and in many cases while the employer suffers a loss in business and a reduction in profit the workers are generally the persons that are the most affected, and especially in the homes of men who have large families and are unable to run long on the strike benefits paid by the International Union. While not for a moment attempting to discourage men from taking an honorable stand when conditions warrant the same, even to striking or discontinuing to work for unjust employers, at the same time I feel it my duty to impress upon the minds of the thousands of members we have, the seriousness and in many cases the dire and dreadful results of a strike entered into without sufficient reason.

I trust that the remarks contained in this article relative to the drafting of agreements; the organization of local unions, and the entering into strikes will be read carefully by our members in every section of the country, and for the purpose of placing before them, at this all important moment in our history, the necessity of being protected on all sides, and assuring the local unions in all sections of the country that every dollar in the International treasury will be theirs for their protection in case they become involved in trouble for a just cause, we now hope that every member will be careful of every act and movement of theirs for the coming year.

BROTHER M. J. SHEEHAN, Secretary of Local No. 68, Amalgamated Coal Teamsters and Helpers of Boston, and who is also International Trustee, came to Indianapolis for the purpose of trying to procure benefits for ten of his members who are out on strike in Boston, expecting when he left Boston that the Executive Board would still be in session. The Board, however, had adjourned on Thursday evening at six P. M. Brother Sheehan reached Indianapolis Saturday morning. Some of the members of the Board had not left

Indianapolis and the General President and General Secretary requested Brother Sheehan to make his statement as to the nature of his visit to the Board members. Brother Sheehan covered the situation as clearly as possible, but owing to the fact that at the time the members of his local went on strike the local union was indebted to the International to the amount of $608.00 back tax and also five months' per capita tax, and at the time Brother Sheehan appeared here the local was still four months in arrears, it was decided that under our law no benefits would be forthcoming to Local No. 68. This is unfortunate as this local has never received benefits, but the law must be observed at all times and no favoritism can be shown to any one local union. The Board had already, while in session, instructed the local union to comply with the law and that unless they did so they would receive no aid. Brother Sheehan felt disappointed, but under the circumstances nothing else could be done by the General Officers, and until this local union, or any other local union that allows itself to become suspended, places itself in good standing and continues so for three months it cannot receive any strike benefits from the General Office.

CONSIDERABLE feeling manifested itself at the Board meeting owing to the fact that a bill for $270.00, presented by Brother Coleman of Local No. 731, Chicago; also a bill for $58.00 (a fine levied on one of his members) was rejected by the Board on the grounds that this expense was incurred in direct opposition to the instructions of the General President and against the laws of our International. Before incurring this expense, the General President, while in Chicago, stated that under no consideration could any expense of this nature be sanctioned by him without the approval of the Board and advised persons at that time to withhold incurring any expense of this nature until after the Board had decided as to what action should be pursued. There is no one officer of the International organization responsible for the action of the Board. The question of being right was placed plainly before them and no member should feel offended because the members of the Board decided that the law must be preserved, and it seems only reasonable to assume that any person not willing to abide by the decision of the Board, which also gives any member the right to appeal from its decision, to the next convention, that all such persons show only an attitude of finding fault immediately when their wishes are not carried out, whether the law has been violated or not.

ORGANIZER FARRELL was again appointed general organizer by the Executive Board almost unanimously. It was shown, on looking over the records for the past year, that he had organized more teamsters in the districts in which he was placed than any other person ever going into those localities. His work spoke for itself, and no matter what the feelings were against him by some of the members of the Board, they showed by their action in voting to retain him that they looked only at the work of the man and not at any petty differences which had arisen between them and Mr. Farrell in the past. No personalities should be allowed to interfere in cases which involve the welfare of the organization.

THERE are rumblings, growlings and murmurings in the air caused by the dissatisfied element of our organization, who are talking of building a fence around Chicago. Let it be thoroughly understood that those who are helping to bring about such conditions are persons that believe that unless their wishes are carried out to the letter, then they are going to threaten by doing something to injure the International organization. It means rule or ruin with those individuals.

Let it be thoroughly understood also that those same persons that are now interested in this scheme, were the first parties who condemned, in the strongest language, the people who left the International organization in 1906, disgusted with the actions of the Chicago convention.

The persons now "hollering," let us build a fence around Chicago, were the first to denounce, as seceders and scabs, the persons who formed the rival organization of the United Teamsters of America.

Let it also be understood, in order to satisfy our honest members throughout the country, that no such condition can be brought around today in the city of Chicago, as the most loyal locals, the cleanest and those possessing and composed of the most honest membership, can never be induced to again withdraw from the International body.

What has caused this change in affairs, when evidently everything was satisfactory and harmonious at the time of our convention?

For the benefit of those who are not in Chicago let me say that sometime during the month of August, after the adjournment of our convention, the General President received a telegram from Secretary Hughes to come to the city of Chicago, as it was necessary to straighten out the affairs of Local No. 705. The General President immediately proceeded to Chicago, reaching there in due time, and after a few days satisfied the membership and officers of Local No. 705, by appointing Organizer McArthur, at the request of the Executive Board, to take charge of the affairs of that Local Union until such time as it was again placed upon its feet and put in running condition. He was in the act of returning to Indianapolis when he was approached by several officers of local unions in the city of Chicago on a question, that on the face of it, seemed very simple. The proposition as submitted to the General President, was this: that a war was to be started against the United Teamsters, thus compelling them to turn over to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and the General President was asked to sanction a strike of this kind, guaranteeing the International treasury, if necessary, to bring about this result. The fight was to start on the van movers and the local officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters were to be assisted by the bosses of those men and by John C. Driscoll, who had recently become secretary for the employers engaged at that craft, and the General President, believing that it was nothing more than if the members of the United Teamsters' organization refused to come over to the I. B. of T., at the suggestion of certain individuals, that the International Brotherhood would have to man their teams, supply men and guards to fill the places of the United Teamsters in the event they refused to comply with the orders of individuals in no way connected, by membership, with either organization. It would bring about a repetition of the Pennoyer strike, where a strike-breaking agency had to be employed to take the places of the men who at one time were strong advocates of trade unionism. It would mean a battle; it would mean the continual draining of our treasury for an ungodly and unjust strike, of union men striking against union men. It would mean the squandering of our treasury, because if they were victorious in this case another strike would be started and so on until such time as Chicago would again be in a conflagration worse than the strike of 1905, which should be remembered well by every teamster unfortunate enough to be engaged in that conflict. The General President refused to be a party, or to give any assurance whatever that the International wanted such a condition to prevail. He promptly told the parties who approached him on the subject, that it was against his wishes; that the International would not guarantee to finance a strike of that kind; that he believed it was against the best interest of our organization; that we were going along in first-class shape; that our treasury had increased and that our membership had increased, and why an affair of this kind should be brought about was something that he could not understand, except that some persons were deeply interested, and for a selfish purpose.

The General President was then requested to appear before the Board of Business Agents. He refused to do so, on the ground that there is no provision in our International organization for a Board of Business Agents. No organization is recognized except the local union, its Executive Board, the Joint Council and the General Executive Board. There is nothing in our constitution giving any set of persons the right to form a Board of Business Agents and use the name of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The General President knew that this other matter, which was of a desperate character, was the only subject to be discussed by the Board of Business Agents, who were nearly all in sympathy with the movement, and on the ground that this body was not a legal body, the General President refused to attend their meeting and left the city of Chicago, giving the persons interested in this scheme to distinctly understand that no moneys would be paid by the International organization until such time as the General Executive Board held its meeting in October and decided to do otherwise.

The action the General President took was taken for the purpose of protecting the local unions that were honest throughout the country and holding something in the treasury to assist them in case of trouble. In the face of this statement, made plainly by the General President, a bill was presented by Mr. Edward Coleman at the meeting of the General Executive Board in October, for $328.00, which, he says, was the amount spent in a quarrel with the United Teamsters during the month of September. The General Executive Board heard the statement made by Mr. Coleman; also the statements made by the General President and Secretary Hughes, and decided that in view of the fact that the bill was incurred without the sanction of the general office, that it would not be paid. Immediately after refusing to pay this bill we heard murmurings of building a fence around Chicago, and we have evidence at hand that some of the general officers are taking a prominent part in this campaign, which means nothing more than treason to the International, as they should be the first to stamp out any such movement, and let me say that this treason is sufficient cause for their immediate removal from the General Executive Board or from any position they hold in the International organization.

It is too bad that workingmen do not hesitate about placing themselves in a position where the employers can easily attack them and lead them to worse conditions than those under which they labored before the existence of an organization. The membership in general should attend their meetings and judge for themselves who those persons are who are advocating, at this time, the disruption of the organization in Chicago. The time will come when those same individuals will hang their heads in shame and say that they were not responsible for this act.

It is utterly impossible to try to draw the good local unions away from the International. Union men should not be fighting among themselves. They should solidify their ranks so that they may be able to resent the actions of the unjust employer; they should look into the characters of the men who are advising them to leave the International. There are several local unions in Chicago that have not a dollar in their treasuries, after being organized for years, and are about to present agreements on the first day of the new year, and the general membership of those locals will have no protection if they draw away from the International organization.

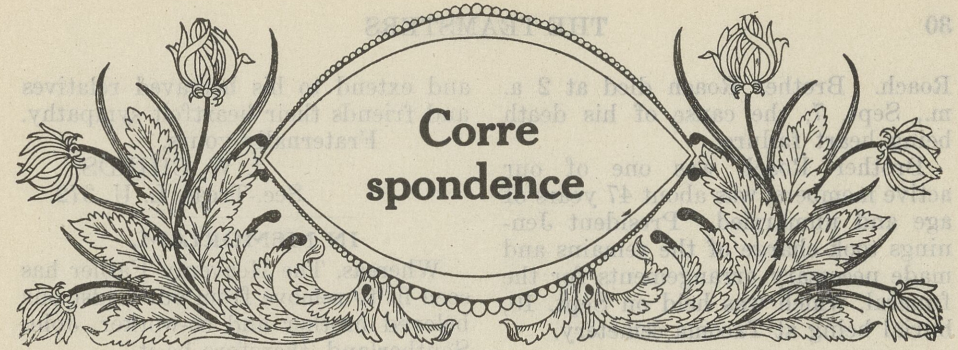
The General President believed that he took the right stand and if his actions in Chicago, or the action of the members of the Executive Board, were not exactly right, any person can appeal to the next convention and get a final decision, but no man has a right to advise the membership to withdraw from the International because his wishes were not carried out to the letter. The true union man never attempts to disrupt. There has been peace in Chicago since October 1, 1907, the time the General President came into office. During the past year there has been no trouble in Chicago, although at times it looked as though it was going to be impossible to prevent strife, because there are several individuals in Chicago that are at all times looking for some row in order to satisfy their own aims and ambitions, or in other words when there is no strife there is no gravy.

The United Teamsters will some day become part of our International union. There are union men and honest men in the rank and file of that organization. The General President believed that it was outrageous and scandalous to bring about a strike such as was being meditated in Chicago against those people, and for that reason he took the stand he did in this case, and on account of the stand taken by the General President and the General Executive Board in sustaining him, terrible threats are in the air as to what certain individuals are going to do to disrupt the International.

The International has in its treasury twenty-two thousand dollars, and every dollar will be saved and protected for the purpose of helping those who remain loyal to our organization and will be devoted to their interest in case of necessity. Working men, members of our organization, be careful, attend your meetings and learn and judge for yourself who those persons are who are trying once more to place you in the hands of the unscrupulous individual who will bring about, in time, a repetition of the disclosures made at the Shea trial in Chicago.

Trusting that these words of explanation will be of some benefit to our members, we now hope that this movement that is in the air will become a bubble, such as all movements that have no foundation, usually become.

WE today received two applications for charters from the city of New Orleans, viz., one for the Coal Teamsters and Helpers and one for the Oyster Teamsters and Helpers, with a fee of $10.00 accompanying each application. These applications were sent in by Organizer McGill. This is the kind of an organizer that it pays the International to employ. We trust that Organizer McGill will continue this good work and that his actions will be an incentive to every one of our other organizers. However, we want our membership to understand that we believe we have in our employment the best organizers in this country. We are daily receiving new additions to our rolls, and the little unions organized throughout the country are the cream of the International and never incur any expense. This is something that should be deeply and honestly considered by the big cities who pay in several hundred dollars per month, but who draw out several hundred dollars more than they pay in.



Correspondence

FERNIE, B. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to report that Local No. 141 is progressing fine. We have increased our membership since we were burned out. We have ninety-two members on the list, seventy-five in good standing this month. Owing to the fact that the married brothers have to spend every cent to get a home for their families, we are not able to collect their monthly dues, but I feel pleased to see them staying in the town. While there are large locals of other crafts in the town, we are considered by them to be the leading local in unionism, every member taking active part according to his education in the movement. We had seventy-six members answer last night's roll call. We have had a very heavy snowstorm in the town, which stopped building a lot, but we have not one idle teamster at present who is able to work. Eight of our members are in the hospital with fever.

I was pleased to see the report in our magazine of the old members returning to the fold. I hope that battle will soon stop between our craft, so that we will be able to stand together and fight the master, instead of us fighting for him, which is something they want to see, for it saves them the trouble.

I hope, Brother Tobin, that you had a good meeting of the Board and that the Board saw their way clear to put organizers in our field—that is, I mean, the Dominion of Canada—for I would like to see our craft organized all over the country. I was in Spokane the other day in behalf of our Labor Council, and I called on the boys. They are doing well. Owing to the conditions of the country at the present time, we have gone a step farther in this town in order to help our wandering brother by starting a free employment office under the management of our Council. At present I am acting business manager and am meeting with success. Our craft was the father of the movement, and it is supported by all the other crafts in the city outside of the U. T. of A.

We have a labor member in the field to try to make laws to help the laboring man, if we can elect him. We have tried him in our Provincial House and now we are endeavoring to send him to our Dominion House, for that is the only way we ever will gain our just rights. I hope that our fellow workers will cast their votes in the right direction in our sister republic so as to gain their freedom, too, for we are bound far greater than the slaves were, under the present system, under both flags.

Closing now, with success to our Executive Board and craft for the remainder of their term, I am,

Fraternally yours,
J. E. GRAVETT,
President L. U. No. 141.

TACOMA, WASH.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It becomes my duty, as secretary of Local No. 313 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to inform your office of the death of Brother Michael J.

Roach. Brother Roach died at 2 a. m., Sept. 7, the cause of his death being heart failure.

Brother Roach was one of our active members, was about 47 years of age and unmarried. President Jennings took charge of the remains and made necessary arrangements for the funeral, which was held on Sept. 10, burial being at Tacoma cemetery.

Fraternally yours,
W. E. DAVIS, Sec. 313.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 17, 1908.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Whereas, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to call from our world of strife, one of the active members of our little band, at the noon day of his life, therefore be it

Resolved, by Local No. 313 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, That in the death of Brother Michael Roach we realize a great loss to our organization, and as individuals we realize that another tried and true friend, one who was always ready with a helping hand, a true unionist and a man of true worth, has passed on to the other side; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy sent to our journal for publication, and also mail a copy to the relatives of our deceased brother.

W. F. DAW,
E. T. BAKER,
W. E. DAVIS,
Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I regret to advise you that since our last meeting we have lost our president, Brother Benzler, after a long illness.

Brother Benzler was president of our local for four years and all the members regret very much his death, and extend to his bereaved relatives and friends their heartfelt sympathy.

Fraternally yours,
J. W. CHILDS,
Sec.-Treas. L. U. 372.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, The Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother and co-worker, John Southerland, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 567, I. B. of T. of Dubuque, Ia., have lost one of our efficient and beloved members; and, be it further

Resolved, That we the members of Local No. 567 of I. B. of T. extend to the bereaved family our most earnest and heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow, but we submit them to the keeping of our Heavenly Father who doeth all things well, and who can alone heal a broken heart; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the family, and a copy published in our journal; also that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

C. WARREN,
ASA WRIGHT,
S. MILLER,
Committee.

THANKSGIVING.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

The bounteous harvest—fruit of the cold, and the rain, and the storm, as well as the warmth, and the sunshine and calm, all of them needed to bring to us the blessings of life and nourishment.

The full-grown man—master of self; quick to respond to the needs of the weak, and ready to help in the battle of life—made strong by the stress and the strain of the strife—these having their share in bringing to him the broadening out and the filling in, which gave him a vision of his brother man as part of God's great universe, which was made for all mankind.

Members of Local Unions should see to it that the Local is in good standing with the International, so that in case of trouble they may be protected.

No true union man should allow himself to become in arrears to his Local Union. Remember that the preservation of the Union means, today and forever, THE SALVATION OF YOUR HOME.

DECEMBER, 1908

THE
TEAMSTERS

I B of T
A. F. of L.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

1.00 PER YEAR 10 CENTS PER COPY

13

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World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

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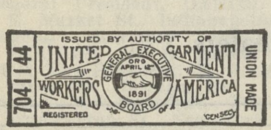
These Labels in Your Clothing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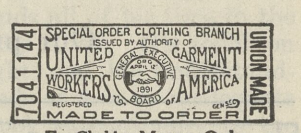
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
ORG. APRIL 12 1891
REGISTERED
7041144
UNION MADE

For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE UNITED GARMENT WORKERS' UNION LABELS


SPECIAL ORDER CLOTHING BRANCH
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UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
ORG. APRIL 12 1891
REGISTERED
MADE TO ORDER
7041144
UNION MADE

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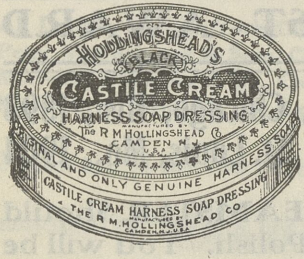
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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer Street Boston, Massachusetts
JOHN F. TOBIN, President. CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International
Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume VI Number 2
December, 1908

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

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"VOX POPULI, VOX DEI."

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

It has long been acknowledged that "the voice of the people is the voice of God." The undiscerning may hear in the people's voice only a great roar of discontent, or the mutterings of the misguided mass. But he who has understanding will hear the "still, small voice," which speaks the will of God.

The statesmen in every age who have accomplished the things which have produced the greatest good for all the people got their inspiration because they kept close to the masses. Rarely does the vision come to the man who spends all of his time in the seclusion of the study. His touch on life is so slight, and his understanding of the needs of men so inadequate that his outlook extends only to the limits of his own life and his own narrow experience. It is only as a man comes into contact with others that his own life becomes larger and fuller, and it is out of this fullness that he is enabled to speak concerning the greater problems of life.

No class of men have a broader experience than the "common people"—no class knows quite so well what it means to toil and to suffer and to sacrifice. None have higher aspirations and none exhibit deeper consecration. It is because of this that God speaks through them.

Sometimes their expression of God's will is crude. Sometimes it comes as a shock to men who have become accustomed to things as they are, who, quite satisfied with present conditions, are unwilling to be made uncomfortable by a change which may mean a readjustment in their method of living and in their way of doing business. But to stand in the way of progress is futile. It may be that it is necessary to oppose certain features — man-made and man-inspired—which have crept into the plans which the people present, but back of them all and beneath them all will be found the hand of God.

This has been proven in history. In every great fight for the right and for progress, the leisured classes, the so-called upper classes, have been on the wrong side of the battle field. The common people—the men of uncommon sense—to these the world owes a debt of gratitude.

If you would hear the voice of God, keep close to the people.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?

Here is what the Employers' Association announces as the "principles" upon which it proposes to carry on its "campaign of patriotic education" in labor matters:

No boycott.

No closed shop.

No sympathetic strike.

No limitation of output.

No compulsory use of the union label.

No restriction as to the use of tools, machinery or materials except such as are unsafe.

No sacrifice of the independent workmen to the union.

No restriction as to the number of apprentices and helpers when of a proper age.

That looks peaceful and "patriotic" when read in the abstract. But the campaign of practical "patriotic education" that the employers' organization has been and is now carrying on qualifies the above to read as follows:

"No boycott; but boycott all labor unions, and the product of those who willingly enter strict union agreements with labor organizations."

"No closed shop; but employ no known member of the labor union unless his services are absolutely required; then always discriminate against him."

"No sympathetic strike; but employ no workman who is on strike against another employer."

"No limitation of output; only by the manufacturers to keep high prices and large profits and low wages."

"No compulsory use of the union label; but purchase no union labeled goods and enforce its disuse."

"No sacrifice of the independent workmen to the union; but deprive the workmen of the right to join a union and keep them absolutely dependent upon the employer."

"No restriction of the use of tools, machinery or materials except such as are unsafe; but use them, so far as possible, to reduce the number of employes and glut the labor market. Don't let labor have any advantage by a reduction of hours."

"No restriction as to the number of apprentices and helpers when of proper age; but use every endeavor to stock the labor market with children as tradesmen of all classes of labor shall be completely submissive, in all respects, to the profit-making purpose of the members of employers' organizations."

Truly, the Employers' Association has a most tender regard for labor.—Exchange.

BRYAN AND THE PRINTERS.

At a banquet given by the union printers of Lincoln, Neb., recently, William Jennings Bryan was the principal speaker. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"I am glad to be associated with you in the bonds of this organization for two reasons. In the first place, because you are the representatives of the great labor organization of the country and you represent one of the most intelligent branches of the labor of the country; you represent one of the best organized branches of labor of the country. And I believe in the organizations of the laboring men. I believe in the organization for what it does for those who belong to it, and I believe in it for what it does for those who do not belong to it, for, according to my understanding of the work of labor organizations, the benefits are not confined to members. God has so linked us together that, no matter what we may desire, we cannot live alone.

"God has so linked us together that, no matter how we may desire to confine our efforts to the things that benefit ourselves, we cannot do it. No person who undertakes a good thing can monopolize the benefits of that good thing, and the members of the labor organizations are engaged in a great work and a work whose benefits they cannot monopolize even if they wanted to. I believe that the labor organizations of the country are more responsible than any other one factor in the improvement of labor conditions in the United States during the last twenty-five years. And the improvements that they have wrought in the conditions that surround the laboring man are shared by those who do not belong to the organization and who do not as members contribute to the expense of the organization.

"This was brought to my attention a few years ago by a man in Chicago who was an employer. He had been appointed as one of a committee to arbitrate a strike, and when the men had produced a 10 per cent. advance the question was raised whether men not belonging to the union should be advanced with them, and the laboring men proposed that those outside of the union receive the price they were formerly willing to receive, and the members of the union received the 10 per cent. increase on which they had agreed. The employer said, 'Why, that is impossible, for those outside of the union would not work for the lower price if we give you the increase.' Thus those outside of the union were to receive and did receive the increase in wages that was obtained by the organization of the laboring men. Not only do they get the benefit of the higher wages that have been brought about by organization, but they receive the large benefits that come from the advancement of the various social reforms behind which organized labor stands.

"In the fight to protect the children from too early work, the children of those who are not members of the organization share the benefits as well as the children of those who are members of the organization. In everything that goes to provide for better examination of mines, better health conditions for those who toil, the people outside of the organizations as well as those inside reap the benefit.

"I repeat that this world is so constructed no good thing can be monopolized. And it is well that it is so. The farmer who introduces a new kind of grain or furnishes information in regard to the improvement of the crops or who improves a breed of animals may do it for a selfish purpose, but he cannot keep the benefits to himself. And these labor organizations have been teaching the idea of brotherhood that is larger than any separate organization of men, and this idea of brotherhood that lies back of and is the foundation of the organizations of various kinds in this country is the growing idea in this world, and this idea of brotherhood that is cultivated by members of this organization and all organizations is going to teach a kinship and a nearness to each other that will enable us to solve more easily the problems that vex mankind, and while I possibly could not earn the wages fixed by your scale, if I attempted to do the work that you are doing, as an honorary member of your organization I can be a full member, working on full time in everything that means the enlargement of the idea of brotherhood in this country. I am very glad to be here."—The Labor Record.

DON'T LIKE UNFAIR FIRM.

September 21, 1908.

Mr. Theodore Dreiser, the Delineator,
New York:

My Dear Mr. Dreiser—I regret very much that I must decline to write the articles for the Delineator, the Designer and the New Idea, for which you asked me. As you no doubt know, organized labor has, for a long time, been trying to secure fair conditions in the Butterick plant, but without success. As a member of a labor union and believing very thoroughly in the basic principles upon which the trades union is organized, I cannot consistently aid the Butterick company by becoming a contributor to its magazines, small as that help might be. It was not until a day or so ago that I was reminded of the position of the Butterick company in the controversy which is on between the Typographical Union and some employers.

Let me say, in justice to myself, that I have not talked this over with my friends, the trades unionists. They are not aware that you have asked me to write these articles.

I want to thank you for the very courteous treatment which you have accorded me in talking over the writing of the stories, and I want to assure you that there is not the slightest bit of personal feeling toward you in this matter. It is purely a matter of principle with reference to my attitude toward the trades union and the things for which it stands.

Will you kindly return the two articles which I sent you?

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) CHARLES STELZLE.

Dr. Stelzle is the superintendent of the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor, and a Christian preacher of force and ability. He has done much to bring about a better understanding between the Church and the organized labor movement, and this latest stand proves that in him the workingmen have a friend whose name will be cherished forever.

WILL YOU HELP US GROW?

Every member should use his best efforts to build up his local at the present time. Individual efforts on the part of the membership at large in securing new members is an absolute necessity in our organization if we ever expect to be successful. When the membership is active in talking to the workers outside of the union, then is the time the locals grow and are healthy and their success is assured. When the membership loses interest, then the local becomes inactive and indifferent; the reverse effect is felt. We have passed through a critical year and have successfully carried the organization through the panic that followed it. Business in our craft is improving and each member should be on the alert for additions to our ranks. Go after those about you and keep after them until you are successful. If each member would endeavor to secure at least one member before the first of the year the effect would be wonderful. It is not much to ask each member to do, but it means much to the organization. See what you can do!—Exchange.

EDITORIAL

THE dissatisfied element that has been trying to make as much trouble as possible for our organization seems to continue its efforts. The last act of theirs comes from New York City where the Joint Council, or a committee representing the Joint Council, attempts to prefer charges against the General President on the grounds that he was elected illegally at the Detroit Convention. This, however, the General President does not intend to worry about any more than he did about the action taken before by some of the Local Unions that threatened that unless they rule and run the organization they will do this thing or that. The charges are based on the ground that the International President was elected illegally owing to the fact that Local Union No. 25, of which he is a member, was not in good standing with the International Union. This is the silliest piece of business that was ever attempted and speaks very poorly for intelligent men, inasmuch as Local Union No. 25 was placed in good standing by the unanimous vote of the Convention, and its representative, Organizer Gillespie, seated without a dissenting vote.

Regardless of this fact, if the Local Union was not in good standing, the fact that every executive officer, according to our constitution, is a delegate and entitled to a vote by virtue of his office and is thereby entitled to all the rights and privileges or to any office that he may seek at a convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The General President, by virtue of his office, had a right to be a candidate for the office of General President and was elected and unanimously chosen by the highest tribunal in our organization, and no soreness or ill-feeling can or will remove him until the next convention decides to do so.

If our members throughout the country would work in the interest of the men on the wagon and not allow themselves to be led or swayed by every whim of every disappointed individual, better results would be achieved and more benefits gained for the individual who is breaking his heart every day working in order that he may be in a position to pay his dues to support the International organization.

Let us hope that in the future men of common sense and reason will look at the situation in a broad-minded manner and will stretch out their hands to take into the organization the unorganized and gain conditions for the individuals who now belong, instead of trying to bring discredit on the individual who is at the head of our organization and who is trying to weed out corruption and deceit in order to protect the rank and file.

THE adoption by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor of the following resolution proves conclusively the stand that they have taken relative to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the repudiation of all combinations formed against it for the disruption of the International Brotherhood. This resolution was entered by the delegation representing our organization and adopted unanimously by the convention:

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has at all times pledged itself to help and assist any international organization chartered and working under its banner, and

"Whereas, It has repeatedly denounced rival organizations and seceders from regularly chartered international bodies, and

"Whereas, There exists at the present time in some of the large cities a dual organization of teamsters, which is attempting to deceive the rank and file of the workers of that craft and organized labor in general, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby proclaims that the only bona fide organization of teamsters and helpers chartered under the American Federation of Labor is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers; and, be it further

"Resolved, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor denounces and condemns seceding and dual organizations as tending to disrupt organized workers and strengthen the power of unjust employers; and, be it further

"Resolved, That all central bodies and State Federations refuse to allow any organization of teamsters and helpers not chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to affiliate with them; and if any such dual or seceding organizations are at present affiliated with them or seated in their councils, that they be immediately unseated or expelled from such central bodies or State Federations until such time as they become chartered under the International Brotherhood of Teamsters."

ON Sunday, November 8, the General President was in Chicago, and as there were two meetings to be held on that day, and as it was impossible for him to attend both, he decided to visit Local No. 748, Keg Beer Wagon Drivers, knowing well there were enough others to take care of Local No. 705.

After discussing the present situation between the International and the "fence builders" the General President was informed that the local had placed the entire matter in the hands of the Executive Board of the local, and the Board members informed the General President that they had not affiliated with the rival organization, and up to the present time had done nothing.

We trust that this local, which, under all the trying times of the past, remained loyal to the International, will not be swayed now by foolish promises, and become seceders and go into a rival organization, severing their relations with the organized workers of this country banded under the American Federation of Labor, under which the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is chartered, and which denounces rival, dual and seceding organizations, but that Local No. 748 will remain loyal as in the past to the I. B. of T.

Aside from being loyal to the great body of organized workers, it means saving considerable annoyance for the brewery owners, who want no more trouble at the present time as their hands are full fighting that gigantic prohibition movement that is sweeping the country and in every State trying to force temperance legislation.

The employers of the members of Locals Nos. 748 and 744, Keg and Bottle Beer Wagon Drivers, want no quarrel with organized labor. Things are bad enough as they are at present, but as all is fair in love and war, if those two locals secede or go into a rival organization, the I. B. of T. will have to protest to the brewery owners that they are employing non-union men driving in Chicago, as that will be the existing condition, and if the brewery owners refuse to act (but we believe they will act for labor) we will be compelled to fight against them, and with prohibition, through the columns of our journal and every other way we can until their drivers in Chicago become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through the I. B. of T. This, we trust, the men will not force on their employers, who have always been fair to labor, and it would also be well for the members of Local No. 748 to remember the strike in the Busch brewery some years ago and how they were peddled. This is what the International officers at the present time are trying to prevent —going back to the old days of corruption in Chicago.

A RATHER interesting meeting of Local No. 705, the largest local of teamsters in this country, was held Sunday, November 8. The people interested in building a fence around Chicago were there in all their glory and after blowing off considerable hot air and attempting to strengthen their position by denouncing the General Officers, and pleading with the membership for their cause for about four hours, they were unsuccessful in doing anything with the local. When a vote was taken the members voted three to one to remain loyal to the International Union.

The International and its interests were protected at the above-mentioned meeting by Organizers McArthur and Farrell, Brother Wm. Neer, President of the Chicago Joint Council, Frank Miller, business agent of the Bakery Wagon Drivers and Brother Titus, business agent of General Teamsters of Gary, Indiana.

These brothers used no dirty, filthy or scurrilous language, but merely explained to the members present what the real situation was, and advised them to remain loyal to the International Union, and the result of the meeting proved that the clean, manly way is the most successful. The members of Local No. 705, by their action, repudiated the filth thrown out by the "fence builders;" in fact, every knock from some people is a boost, and expressed, by their vote, confidence and esteem for the International, which had such clean men representing it as Neer and the others.

Let this be a lesson to other locals who are deluded by vain promises and deceitful lies. Don't take a false step now or you will repent it when it is too late. Don't cut away and become secessionists from the I. B. of T. and the American Federation of Labor, because some person tells you to do so.

IN the November issue of the magazine a slight omission was made in the records of the meeting of the General Executive Board, and we herewith insert the same:

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes submitted a communication from the Joint Council of Kansas City, Mo., asking for the appointment of Brother Farrell as organizer for that district; also a letter from Brother Farrell applying for the position. Moved by Vice-President Burke, seconded by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, that the appointment be made. Roll-call vote was requested, and resulted as follows: Yes: Mullin, Forkey, Burke, Jennings, Grace, Golden, Hughes—7. No: Silva—1. General President Tobin declared the motion carried, 7 to 1.

THE most important event in the life of a Local Union, and next to voting on a strike is the election of the officers to govern the organization for the coming year. It is only a few days until our Local Unions throughout the country will be called on to elect their officers for the coming year. I wish I could impress it deeply on the minds of our members the importance of the election of officers of their Local Union. During the year the success of the Local Union depends mainly upon the work of the officers. No man should be voted to fill a position unless he is honest and competent and intends to be present at all the meetings and exercise all his energy for the furtherance of the organization. No man should accept office unless he intends to do this. Above and beyond all, members should see to it that they have honest men to fill their offices, especially that of Secretary-Treasurer. In order to do this members should attend their meetings throughout the year and especially on the day of election. Some interest should be shown by the rank and file during the year in supporting the men they have elected to fill those positions. Every Local Union that falls by the way-side can be charged to the negligence or carelessness of inefficient officers.

Some, when chosen the leaders of their organization, merely accept for the novelty attached to the position and become utterly useless after a short time in the Local Union by their inattendance and by their pure carelessness in fulfilling the duties of the office to which they have been elected. This is not the fault, in all cases, of the local officers. The rank and file are to blame in every instance for allowing men to go wrong or by holding in office a man who refuses to do his duty. Members become careless and the officers in turn forget the obligation they have taken. If a local secretary-treasurer absconds with the funds of a Local Union in nine cases out of ten he was wrong prior to his election to office and he is merely putting forth the bad qualities that were in him when he decamps with the hard-earned savings of a Local Union.

When men, who are members of a Local Union, look around and see secretary-treasurers or business agents spending $5.00 a day in luxuries and in maintaining their families and they are only receiving in wages from the Local Unions $3.00 a day, reason must tell them that this individual is spending or stealing the money of the Local Union. We have many instances of this kind throughout the country, and if the rank and file of the membership would only pay the proper attention to the business of their Local Union, these individuals would not become what they are—violators of every principle attached to a true union man. All successful strikes that have been brought to a head in favor of the individual members of the Local Union can be traced to the hard-working, sincere officers of their organization. In nearly every case strikes that are lost, or strikes that were entered into without thought of consequence or the seriousness attached to same, have been caused principally by officers who were practically good for nothing.

It is the duty of the rank and file to see to it that only men who are willing to serve them shall be candidates for the several offices of the Local Union. Now is the time to build for the coming year—not later. The election takes place very soon. It is your duty to be present; it is your duty to vote honestly and stick to the individual that has been a help to the Local when an officer in the past. I do not believe in removing a faithful officer, neither do I believe in electing to office some one you feel is a good fellow, but unable to steer the Local Union through an honest and successful administration.

Let us hope that every member who chances to read this will be present at the election of his officers and that during the year he will see to it that the men, especially the secretary-treasurer, will give an accounting at each meeting of the money received and expended for the Local Union.

Be faithful and you will have less trouble in your organization; watch your officers, help them, speak a kind word when they deserve it; attend your meetings and give them courage, and you will find that your Local Union will prosper and bring to the membership the blessings of the trade union movement, which means a happy home, the shortening of hours and an increase in the rate of wages.

THE election is over and the person who is going to occupy the highest position in the gift of the people of the United States for the next four years has been chosen by the voters of this country. Unquestionably in the minds of some of the working class there exists some disappointment, but the people have spoken and every true, honest American should bow his head to the judgment of the voters of the United States.

Unquestionably, if Mr. Bryan had been elected President there would be some who would feel the honesty and truthfulness of this great citizen and would lead to better things for the working people, but the election of Mr. Taft has, without any doubt, given to the business interests of this country more immediate confidence than would be the result if some one else had been chosen President. Judging from the reports of the newspapers it seems as though, even within a few days, conditions are improving beyond expectations, in so far as the employment of thousands of men who have been out of employment for several months past is concerned. Also we notice the stock markets have had considerable increase in values, but outside of all of this the one great principle at stake for the rank and file of the working people is the question of loyalty to the chosen head of the government for the coming term. There is no more loyal body in any country than the working masses in the United States, and let us hope, even though legislation has been adverse to labor organizations for the past year, that the new government going into office March 4 will show that no bitterness exists against the laboring people, and that honest legislation will be enacted in behalf of the great masses of workers in this country.

Taking into consideration the stand that labor took in the last election, and while it may be said that their force was not felt by the successful candidate, it has been admitted that labor in the future will have to be reckoned with and justice given the common people of the country or the balance of power will lay entirely in its hands. During the closing weeks of the campaign the subject most discussed by both parties was that of labor, and judging from the arguments of both candidates, it is safe to say that the great body of workers has been considered of vital importance in election affairs and must in the future be held as one of the main bodies in deciding elections of this country.

It is the opinion of the writer that the next administration will be favorable to labor for many reasons, principally because in every platform in which the candidate for President has spoken he has pledged himself to deal fairly and honestly with the toilers of this nation; also judging from the fact that President Roosevelt has always advocated policies favorable to the working people, and that President-elect Taft is a close friend of President Roosevelt, we have every hope in the future for favorable concessions toward the working people, so that even though some disappointment may exist among the people and even though some hopes have been blighted, taking the whole affair into consideration it may all be for the best, and unquestionably hundreds of thousands of working people must have cast their votes for the election of the new President.

Believing that conditions cannot be much worse than they have been for the past year, and hoping that in the future our people will continue along the line of building up their organization and working shoulder to shoulder, we now await anxiously the fulfillment of the promises made by the candidate who has been elected, which means prosperity unlimited for the workers of this country.

Correspondence

KENSINGTON, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Herewith I inclose roster of the members of Local No. 721. There are still four or five names which I will send you later as I cannot get their addresses. There are a number of names of members in this roster who are in arrears from one to three months, but they generally pay up when they are urged to do so. We always have a certain percentage of such members, but considering the dull times we have had for the past nine months I want to say that our local is in very good condition. We have nearly twenty-five hundred dollars in our treasury, and if we did not have the bad feature, the sick benefit, we would have a great deal more.

With best wishes for yourself and the I. B. of T., I remain,

Yours fraternally,
LOUIS DICKMAN,
Fin. Sec. Local No. 721.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—No doubt you will be surprised to hear from Lcoal No. 735 because we are an old local and this is our first piece for the journal, but it gave me such pleasure when I read the November journal that I could not help but congratulate you on the stand you took when you were in Chicago in August in regard to having the members of the I. B. of T. take the places of our ex-brothers in order to make them come under our banner. I think it was right as I know a good many of the U. T. of A. are working under that banner because they are compelled to, and I think it will not be long with the help of our superior officers until we are one again, and then no one can point the finger of scorn at us and say that you took our job.

I also congratulate you on the report of the Board meeting. Give us some more of that so that the rank and file can keep tab on the men we elect to represent us.

I do not want to take up too much space in our valuable journal, but I started to write and I cannot help but write a little about Local No. 735. We were organized June 26, 1902. Previous to being organized we were working for ten and twelve dollars a week, or any old thing we could get, but thank God our scale today is $16.00 and $18.00 per week straight time and overtime for over ten hours, and no horses to take care of on Sunday.

We never have over 110 members in our local. We pay $100.00 when a member dies and a sick benefit of $10.00 per week for five weeks in one year. We have over $1,600.00 in our treasury.

I hope you will not think I am bragging because I write this to let the rank and file of the I. B. of T. know what our sentiments are in regard to the wall some think they can build around Chicago.

It gives me pleasure to represent a body of men who think enough of themselves and their families to be protected in case of sickness or death.

In regard to the fence that was mentioned in the November journal, I have only this to say, that they cannot build it high enough to catch Local No. 735, as if we would join anything that was not a body of the A. F. of L., we would expect to go back to the same conditions we had before we organized in 1902. We would fight our battle alone, and, although we might fail, we would go down like men.

I will close by wishing you and the General Executive Board and our sister locals the best of success.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN MULCONREY,
Sec.-Treas. Local No. 735.

BROCKTON, MASS.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—You will find inclosed a complete list of members of Local No. 272. Will you see to it that The Teamsters is sent to the addresses inclosed and no others? I will send you from time to time a list of our members for this purpose, now that we have the use of an addressograph.

I would like to tell you of a little scheme we have of getting dues and perhaps it may be beneficial to other secretary-treasurers of the I. B. of T. When I took office and charge of the books several years ago there was a deficit of $3.80. This amount I had to pay the retiring Secretary-Treasurer before I could begin my duties. I looked things over and saw at once what the trouble was—that almost no one paid dues up to date or with any regularity, and I got our local to pass a law that our dues should be 75 cents per month, with 33 1-3 per cent. to be deducted if paid during the month in which they become due. The effect was magical. Almost every one paid up next time to date. Those who did not and got "stung" for 25 cents were sure to pay up next time to date. Of course this scheme would be useless where the local is large enough to have a business agent but for the small locals, such as ours, it is all right.

Fraternally yours,
FRED A. CAMPBELL,
Sec. Local No. 272.

BILLINGS, MONT.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Montana can never be forgotten, not even Billings. We were organized only a short time ago and must say that Draymen's Union No. 197 is doing nicely. We have about eighteen or so members but are growing as time passes. Most everything here is performed by a union hand and that speaks much toward the upbuilding of a western town.

We only hope that we will be able to send a delegate to the next convention of the International. "Something doing in Billings."

Yours truly,
EMMET CREEK.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 33 is running along smoothly with a fairly good attendance at the meetings, although nothing of unusual interest is just now pending. The work of the secretary having increased with the growth of the union, it has been decided to purchase a typewriter in order to lighten the labor of the office. The committee on printing is also considering what can be done in the way of printed forms for notification purposes, thus reducing the writing to a minimum. This is commendable, and shows appreciation of the secretary's services and the desire to co-operate with him in his efforts to attend promptly to his many duties.

At our last regular meeting, Nov.

18, it was decided that Thanksgiving Day should be made a full holiday and a penalty of ten dollars will be imposed on any member who fails to observe the same.

Twenty dollars was appropriated for a deserving member who has had to undergo several operations at the hospital.

A few violations of the shorter workday laws were reported, and one member ordered to appear before the Executive Board to show cause why he should not be dealt with for his indifference.

Delegates have been admitted to the Central Labor Union from Laundry Drivers' L. U. No. 214, recently organized by Brother J. E. Toone. One of the objects of the new union is to endeavor to have abolished the present rule of the Employers' Association which prevents a driver from securing a job with a member of the association until six months after leaving his former employer.

Brother Toone also succeeded in reorganizing the Ice Wagon Drivers' Union on Nov. 10, and has been working hard to get the various crafts in line, but states that he finds it a difficult task. The ice wagon drivers are desirous of abolishing Sunday work. This should prove to be a popular issue with the craft, and one which should induce those who have not yet joined to do so at an early date.

The Washington Central Labor Union has nothing but contempt for those members of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. whose names were signed to the political manifesto and who then went over to the enemy. Its delegate to the Denver convention was instructed to vote against Daniel J. Keefe for any office whatever.

FRED W. FOX,
Press Cor. L. U. No. 33.

Formic acid is coming into vogue in Germany and England as a remedy for tuberculosis and kidney troubles.

IN MEMORIAM.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 31.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Brother:—I regret to advise you that since our last report from Local No. 479, we have lost one of our loyal members, Brother August Leggett. The local met and adopted resolutions on the death of Brother Leggett and extended their sincere sympathy to the relatives and friends of our deceased brother. The local also attended the funeral in a body. The president ordered each member to wear mourning for the deceased for thirty days.

Yours truly,
JERRY C. THOMAS,
Sec.-Treas. L. U. No. 479.

New York City, N. Y., Nov. 8.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir:—This is to inform you that the following resolutions were adopted at our meeting today:

Whereas, on the fifth day of November, 1908, it pleased the Supreme Ruler to take from our ranks, where he had labored so long and faithfully, Brother John Reagan; and

Whereas, in accordance with the laws and customs, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of the deceased, our dear departed brother, our sincere sympathy and profound condolences in this their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter and gavel be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; these resolutions properly recorded on the minutes, and copies of same be sent to the official magazine for publication and also to the family of the departed.

Fraternally yours,
LARRY SAMHANY, Rec. Sec.

Resolutions of sympathy as a tribute to the memory of our departed brother, Roy Marietta:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father, in

His divine wisdom, has deemed it wise to remove from the home a beloved brother.

Resolved, That while the wife and parents mourn the loss of a dear husband and son, we mourn the loss of a brother and friend; and, be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 567, I. B. of T., extend to the wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of affliction, for God, in His love and wisdom, has taken our son and husband away. Has taken him to dwell in eternal day; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the family and a copy published in our journal; also that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

C. WARREN,
ASA WRIGHT,
S. MILLER,
Committee.

A PEN PICTURE.

Our next place of inspection will be the homes of poverty. Homes where the rooms are barren of the necessities of life. Pantries that rival the famous cupboard of Old Mother Hubbard. Wardrobes that are such only in name. Have I seen them? Yes! I have seen the child going to bed hungry, nothing in the home to even temporarily stay the pangs of hunger. The father roaming the streets from early morn until late at night looking for even an odd job that will enable him to take home at least a crust to allay those gnawing pangs which are sapping away the vitality of his loved ones, especially that are tormenting the little one, the bundle of innocence that had plaintively appealed to the mother for something to eat. I can see the look of anguish that flits across that mother's face as she is compelled to tell the child that there is nothing for it. I can see that child as it wends its way to the school. How scantily clad it is. How the cold finds its way without difficulty to the very bones. How the feet, purple with cold, mutely plead for covering to protect them from the frosty air and pavement. Still the father roams the streets that he might find an opportunity to earn that which will ease the sufferings of his loved ones. May be by this time the mother has succeeded in finding a washing, or some other means of earning fifty cents. Probably the sweatshop is the last resort of the mother and child and the penitentiary for the father, for how can a parent see his loved ones wasting away while plenty is around him? I can see at last the little one carried to a pauper's grave, while the eye of faith sees its spirit at last finding rest and comfort in the land of plenty, our Father's house.

The labor unions say that these scenes of poverty should not be in this land flowing with milk and honey. They claim that these things are due to the abuse of industrial power, and that the only way to overcome them is through organization. They claim that the shorter working hours will make room for more workers, and that it is the duty of society to thus provide for the army of unemployed. This is one reason for the demand for the eight-hour workday.—The Car Worker.

The union label is important. It should not be neglected. It represents the spirit and principle of independence. True, the dealer prefers to handle something that yields a better profit, and will discourage patronage of the labeled article, but the labeled article can be had and should be demanded.

The labor movement has but one object—to better the condition of its members. The movement is composed of its members only; on them alone rests success or failure.

THE ENEMIES OF LABOR.

Who are the greatest enemies of organized labor? asks an exchange. The first impulse would be to answer, the corporations, the trusts, or the employing class generally. But is this so? Is it not rather the non-union workmen? Who is it defeats every movement of organized workmen to better conditions? It is not the employer that the union need fear when entering into a conflict, but those who are of the same condition of life, and who would be equally benefited by the success of the union as the members thereof.

Of the millions of workmen in the land, how small a portion of them are in the ranks of organized labor! Yet every improvement in present over past conditions of labor is due to the efforts and sacrifices of the brave men and women that compose the trade unions of the land and who are still struggling to further improve the lot of the worker, and are daily making progress to a higher and better life for the toiling masses of the earth. Every advance made and every advantage gained through the efforts of organized labor is shared by the unorganized, who have been the greatest obstacles in the progress of the movement.

Every improvement in the general conditions of labor today over that of past years can be directly attributed to the organizations of labor. Behind every legislative enactment in the interest of labor will be found the influence of the trade union. In every State legislature, in every congress and law-making body of the world measures are being proposed to ameliorate the conditions of the toiler—to lighten the burdens of labor—and behind them all will be found the trade union, and the non-unionist shares the benefits of those whom he has ever antagonized.

What a mighty power for good would organized labor be, could all workmen be brought to realize it, and to join hands in a common cause. There is nothing that could not be attained by united effort. Legislatures would then bow in submission to that mighty force, and instead of being willing servants of corporate wealth, they would be the servants of the people. The power of the people that made them would be the power that could unmake.

How can men, with the least spark of manly self-respect, bear to watch the struggles of their union fellow-workmen and accept the results and benefits accruing from such struggles without lending a helping hand? Every workman owes it to his self-respect; he owes it to his fellow-workman, to everything he holds near and dear, to join hands with the union of his craft and do his share in the movement that means so much to all who toil. With what manly pride the trade unionist meets his fellow-workman, conscious of duty alone; of having done his part, and of still doing it; he looks every one straight in the eye, knowing that he is not enjoying benefits that some others gained for him; with his union card in his pocket —his certificate of honor—he knows he will meet with true and loyal friends wherever he may go. Should he be in search of employment he finds on every hand those eager to assist him, and, should injustice be done him, just as eager to defend.

Come what will, or what may, it is much better to feel that one is doing his part along with fellow-workmen to make the world better, than to, craven-like, accept the benefit of the others' efforts without doing anything to aid.

Europe is growing steadily colder, according to a bevy of French scientists, who have been comparing records for a number of years back.

New York City is consuming a glass and a half of beer now to each glass consumed four years ago.

Members of Local Unions should see to it that the Local is in good standing with the International, so that in case of trouble they may be protected.

No true union man should allow himself to become in arrears to his Local Union. Remember that the preservation of the Union means, today and forever, THE SALVATION OF YOUR HOME.

FROM THE LIBRARY OF
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